

CAPT.N GORDON,
Royal Navy.



Top.
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27 6



Peter Mazell del. & sculp.

CHARLES the 1st

From an Original Bronze by Bernini,

From a Picture by Vandyke.

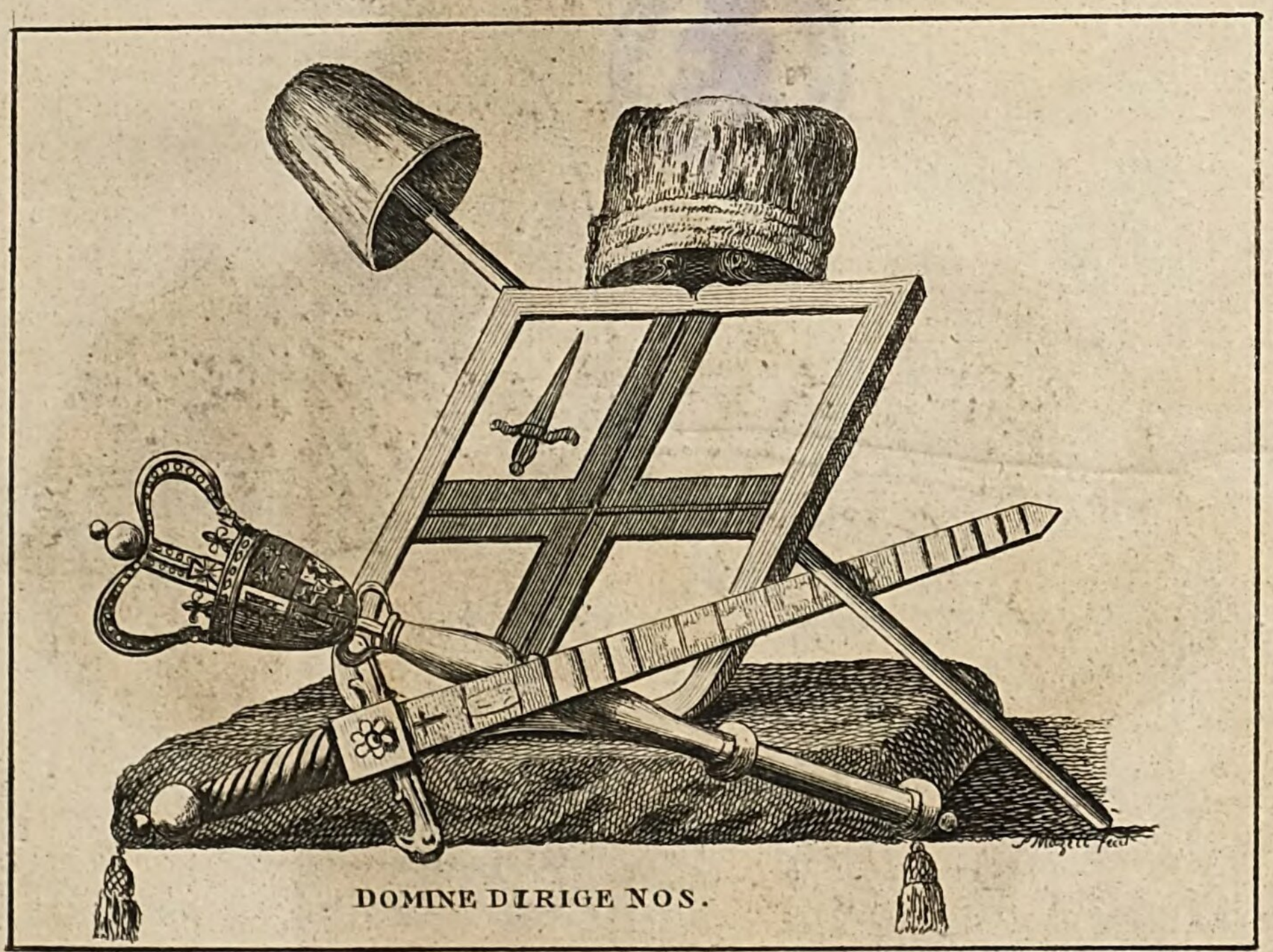
Thomas Gordon

SOME ACCOUNT

OF

LONDON;

THIRD EDITION.



DOMINE DIRIGE NOS.

LONDON.

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MDCCXCIII

KÖNIGL. BAYER. BIBLIOTHEK BAMBERG

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS work is compoſed from the obſervations of perhaps half my life, made without the leſt original view of publication, from the numberleſs walks taken in and about our capital, with a mind occupied with more ideas than the frivolous viſit, or the mere object of the hour.

SOME were made in company of different friends, ſtricken, like myſelf, with the love of the ſcience of antiquities; and with the deſire of tracing the progreſs of perhaps the firſt city (comparing all its advantages) in the univerſe.

THE remarks made in theſe latter walks

a were

were committed to my tablets till they became rather conſiderable. In that ſtate I determined to lay them before the public, not urged by *deſire* of friends, nor the *wiſh* of the people, or any ſimilar motives, but by my own continued propenſity to writing.

I HAVE two things to apologize for in this performance. Firſt, its irregularity: but I do aſſure my friends it is given nearly in the ſame manner in which the materials were collected, and quite according to the courſe of the walk of the day.

Secondly, Let me requeſt the good inhabitants of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, not to be offended at my having ſtuffed their *Iliad* into a nut-ſhell: the account of the city of *London*, and liberties of *Weſtminſter*, into a *quarto* volume. I have condenſed into it all I could; omitted nothing that ſuggeſted itſelf, nor am-

plified any thing *to make it a guinea book.* In a word, it is done in my own manner, from which I am grown too old to depart.

I FEEL within myſelf a certain monitor that warns me to hang up my pen in time, before its powers are weakened, and rendered viſibly impaired. I wait not for the admonition of friends. I have the archbiſhop of *Grenada* in my eye: and fear the imbecility of human nature might produce, in long-worn age, the ſame treatment of my kind adviſers, as poor *Gil Blas* had from his moſt reverend patron. My literary bequeſts to future times, and more ſerious concerns, muſt occupy the remnant of my days. This cloſes my public labors.

To every particular friend and correſpondent I ſend my moſt cordial thanks, for their candid and unremitted attention to my various enquiries: and for their bearing ſo long with my

yearning

yearning after information; and with my uncommon curiosity, without which no writer can proceed with the confidence of accuracy, or ought to lay any thing before the public unsanctioned by local information. So much for acknowlegement of private favors.—I take leave of a partial public, with the truest gratitude for its long endurance of my very voluminous writings: for its kind fostering my few merits: for its affected blindness to my numerous defects. The last act concluded!

Valete et Plaudite.

THOMAS PENNANT.

Downing,
March 1, 1790.

Oxford Road

the Waye to Uxbridge

the Waye to Redinge

The Hay Market

Hodge Lane

St Giles's

Broad St

Houndsditch

Convent

Meures

St Martins Lane

F

the

Charinge Crosse

St Andrews

Vnder

Lyme St.

Fan Church

St JEMES's

PARK

Spring Garden

Scotland Yard

THE COURT

Tilt Yard

Court Gate

York Pl.

Duresme Pl.

Cockpit

C

Queen's Garden

The Courte Privy Bridge

Channon Row

Kinges

D

Westminster Hall

the Abbey

A

B

Starre Chamber

Parliament House

the Queens Bridge

Lambeth Palace

Lambeth Church

Somer's key

Lyon key

Buttolphe W.

Bybrugs gate

M

LONDON and WESTMINSTER *in the Reign of* QUEEN ELIZABETH, Anno Dom. 1563.



SOME ACCOUNT

OF

LONDON.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRITISH TOWN.

WHENSOEVER a party of the original inhabitants of this iſland found an impulſe towards civilization; to withdraw from their native dens in depth of woods, and to form ſociety; they cleared a ſpot in the midſt of their foreſts, and founded their towns, ſimilar to thoſe which the firſt diſcoverers of the new world met with occupied by the ſavages of *America* *; ſimilar to, but probably inferior in œconomy to thoſe of the more poliſhed race of *Negroes* †. The *Britons* ſoon found the danger of living in families ſeparated and undefended. They ſought for ſecurity in places ſurrounded with woods or moraſſes, and added to the natural ſtrength by forming ramparts and ſinking foſſes ‡. But they preferred ſpots fortified by nature; and made artificial works only where

* *De Bric's Virginia*, tab. xix. xx.

† *Moore's* Travels into *Africa*, 26.

‡ Oppidum autem *Britanni* vocant quum ſylvas impeditas vallo atque foſſa munierunt. *Cæſar de Bel. Gal.* lib. v.—Locum egregiè et naturâ et opere munitum. *Ibid.* *Strabo*, lib. iv. p. 306.

nature ſhewed herſelf deficient. Within ſuch precincts they formed their towns; their buildings were moſt mean and ſimple, covered with reeds or ſticks like *American* wigwams, or like modern hovels of the peaſants of *Lochaber*, or the cabins of the *Iriſh* commonalty, to this moment as rude as the *Britiſh* aborigines. To theſe precincts the *Britons* reſorted with their cattle, their wives and children *, whom they left thus protected, while they ſallied out to war, or to the employments of the chace: for their cloathing was the ſkins of beaſts, and their food the fleſh, with the addition of milk, and farinaceous diet. The *Britons* ſoon became acquainted with one great uſe of the cow, notwithſtanding they remained ignorant of the making of cheeſe till the arrival of the *Romans*. Agriculture was ſoon introduced among thoſe who earlieſt formed towns or communities: poſſibly by ſtrangers who viſited them from the continent. They cleared the land in the neighborhood of their dwellings, they ſowed corn, they reaped and depoſited it in granaries under ground, as the *Sicilians* practiſe to this very day; but the latter lodged it in the grain, our predeceſſors in the ear, out of which they picked the grains as they wanted them, and, ignorant of mills, at firſt bruiſed, and then made them into a coarſe bread †. The ſame nation who taught them the art of agriculture, firſt introduced a change of dreſs. From the *Gauls* of the continent, they received the firſt cloth; the dreſs called the *Bracha*, a coarſe woollen manufacture. But probably it was long before they learned the uſe of the loom, or became their own manufacturers. This intercourſe

* *Diodorus Siculus*, lib. v. c. 11.

† Conjuges et liberos in loca tuta transferrent. *Tacitus in vit. Agric.*

layed the foundation of commerce, which in early times extended no farther than to our maritime places. *They* firſt received the rudiments of civilization, while the more remote remained, in proportion to their diſtance, more and more ſavage, or in a ſtate of nature. In the ſame degree as the neighboring *Gauls* became acquainted with the arts, they communicated them to the neareſt *Britiſh* coloniſts; who, derived from the ſame ſtock, and retaining the ſame language and manners, were more capable and willing to receive any inſtructions offered by a congenerous people. For this reaſon *Cantium*, the modern *Kent*, and probably the country for ſome way up the *Thames*, was, as *Cæſar* informs us, far the moſt civilized of any part of *Britain:* and that the inhabitants differed very little in their manner of life from the *Gauls*. It was from the merchants who frequented our ports, he received the firſt intelligence of the nature of our country, which induced him to undertake the invaſion of *Britain*, and which in after-times layed the foundation of its conqueſt by the *Romans*.

LONDON.

THERE is not the leſt reaſon to doubt but that *London* exiſted at that period, and was a place of much reſort. It ſtood in ſuch a ſituation as the *Britons* would ſelect, according to the rule they eſtabliſhed. An immenſe foreſt originally extended to the river ſide, and even as late as the reign of *Henry* II. covered the northern neighborhood of the city, and was filled with various ſpecies of beaſts of chace *. It was defended naturally by foſſes; one formed by the creek which ran along *Fleet-ditch*, the other, afterwards known by that of *Walbrook*. The ſouth ſide was

* *Fitzſtephen's Deſcr. London*, 26.

guarded by the *Thames*. The north they might think ſufficiently protected by the adjacent foreſt.

LONDON STONE. NEAR *St. Swithin*'s church is a remnant of antiquity, which ſome have ſuppoſed to have been *Britiſh*; a ſtone, which might have formed a part of a *Druidical* circle, or ſome other object of the ancient religion, as it is placed near the center of the *Roman* precincts. Others have conjectured it to have been a milliary ſtone, and to have ſerved as a ſtandard, from which they began to compute their miles. This ſeems very reaſonable, as the diſtances from the neigboring places coincide very exactly. At all times it has been preſerved with great care, was placed deep in the ground, and ſtrongly faſtened with bars of iron. It ſeems preſerved like the *Palladium* of the city. It is at preſent caſed like a relique, within free-ſtone, with a hole left in the middle, which diſcovers the original. Certainly ſuperſtitious reſpect had been payed to it; for when the notorious rebel *Jack Cade* paſſed by it, after he had forced his way into the city, he ſtruck his ſword on *London ſtone*, ſaying, "Now is *Mortimer* lord of this citie*;" as if that had been a cuſtomary ceremony of taking poſſeſſion.

WHEN FOUNDED. THERE is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that the *Romans* poſſeſſed themſelves of *London* in the reign of *Claudius*; under whom *Aulus Plautius* took *Camalodunum*, the preſent *Maldon*, in *Eſſex*, and planted there a colony, conſiſting of veterans of the fourteenth legion, about a hundred and five years after the firſt invaſion of our iſland by *Cæſar*. This was the firſt footing the *Romans* had in *Britain*. It ſeems certain that *London* and *Verulam*

* *Holinſhed*, 634.

were

were taken poſſeſſion of about the ſame time; but the laſt clames the honor of being of a far earlier date, more opulent, populous, and a royal ſeat before the conqueſt of *Britain*. *Camalodunum* was made a *Colonia*, or a place governed entirely by *Roman* laws and cuſtoms; *Verulamium*, a *Municipium*, in which the natives were honored with the privileges of *Roman* citizens, and enjoyed their own laws and conſtitutions; and *Londinium*, only a *Præfectura*, the inhabitants, a mixture of *Romans* and *Britons*, being ſuffered to enjoy no more than the name of citizens of *Rome*, being governed by *Præfects* ſent annually from thence, without having either their own laws or magiſtrates. It was even then of ſuch concourſe, and ſuch vaſt trade, that the wiſe conquerors did not think fit to truſt the inhabitants with the ſame privileges as other places, of which they had leſs reaſon to be jealous.

ONLY A PRÆFECTURA.

THERE is no mention of this important place, till the reign of *Nero*; when *Tacitus* ſpeaks of it as not having been diſtinguiſhed as a colony, but famous for its great concourſe of merchants, and its vaſt commerce: this indicates, at leſt, that *London* had been at that time of ſome antiquity as a trading town, and founded long before the reign of that emperor. The exports from hence were cattle, hides, and corn; dogs made a ſmall article; and, let me add, that ſlaves were a conſiderable object. Our internal parts were on a level with the *African* ſlave coaſts; and wars among the petty monarchs were promoted for the ſake of a traffic now ſo ſtrongly controverted *. The imports were at firſt ſalt, earthen ware, and works in braſs, poliſhed bits of bones emulating ivory, horſe-collars, toys of amber, and glaſſes, and

IMPORTS.

* *Strabo*, lib. iv. p. 265.

other

other articles of the ſame material *. We need not inſiſt on the commerce of this period, for there was a great trade carried on with the *Gauls* in the days of *Cæſar*: that celebrated invader aſſigning, as his reaſon for attempting this iſland, the vaſt ſupplies which we gave to his *Gauliſh* enemies †, and which interrupted his conqueſts on the continent.

WHEN FIRST MENTIONED.

THE firſt mention of *London* was occaſioned by a calamity, in the year 61, in the reign of *Nero*, which nearly occaſioned the extinction of the *Roman* power in *Britain*. The heroine *Boadicia*, indignant at the perſonal inſult offered to her and her family, and the cruelties of the conquerors to the unhappy *Britons*, made a ſudden revolt, and deſtroyed *Camalodunum*, after putting all the coloniſts to the ſword. *Tacitus* gives us the prediction of the ruin of that city, with all the majeſty of hiſtorical ſuperſtition. "*Nulla palàm cauſa delapſum* CAMALODUNI *ſimu-*
"*lacrum victoriæ, ac retro converſum, quaſi cederet hoſtibus. Et*
"*fœminæ in furore turbatæ, adeſſe exitium canebant. Externoſque*
"*fremitus in curiâ eorum auditos, conſonuiſſe ululatibus theatrum,*
"*viſamque ſpeciem in æſtuario, notam eſſe ſubverſæ coloniæ. Jam*
"*oceanum cruento aſpectu: dilabente æſtu, humanorum corporum*
"*effigies relictas, ut* BRITANNI *ad ſpem ita veterani ad metum*
"*trahebant ‡.*"

THE *Roman* general *Paulinus Suetonius*, on this news, ſuddenly marched acroſs the kingdom, from his conqueſts in *North Wales*, to *London*; which, finding himſelf unequal to defend with his ſmall army, he evacuated to the fury of the enemy, after rein-

* *Strabo*, lib. iv. p. 307.
† *Bell. Gall.* lib. iv.
‡ *Annales*, lib. xiv. c. 32.

forcing

forcing his troops with all the natives who were fit to ſerve. Neither the tears nor prayers of the inhabitants could prevale on him to give them his protection. The enraged *Boadicia* deſtroyed all who continued behind. *Verulamium* met with the ſame fate. In all the three places ſeventy thouſand *Romans* and *Britiſh* allies periſhed *.

DESTROYED BY THE BRITONS.

WHEN the *Romans* became maſters of *London*, they enlarged the precincts, and altered their form. It extended in length from *Ludgate-hill* to a ſpot a little beyond the *Tower*. The breadth was not half equal to the length, and at each end grew conſiderably narrower. Mr. *Maitland* ſuſpects that the walls were not built till a very late period of the empire, and that it was an open town; becauſe the city happened to be ſurprized, in the days of *Dioclefian* and *Maximilian*, by a party of banditti, who were cut off by a band of *Roman* ſoldiers, who fortunately had, at the very time they were engaged in the plunder, come up the river in a fog. The time in which the wall was built is very uncertain. Some aſcribe the work to *Conſtantine* the great. *Maitland*, to *Theodoſius*, governor of *Britain* in 369. As to the laſt, we know no more, than that, after he had cleared the country of the barbarians, he redreſſed grievances, ſtrengthened the garriſons, and repaired the cities and forts † which had been damaged. If *London* was among thoſe, it certainly implies a prior fortification. Poſſibly their founder might have been *Conſtantine*, as numbers of coins of his mother *Helena* have been diſcovered under them, placed there by him in compliment to her. To

ENLARGED BY THE ROMANS.

LONG AN OPEN TOWN.

WHEN WALLED.

* *Tac. Annales*, lib. xiv. c. 33.

† *Ammianus Marcellinus*, lib. xxviii. c. 3.

ſupport

ſupport this conjecture, we may ſtrengthen it by ſaying, that in honor of this empreſs, the city, about that time, received from her the title of *Auguſta*; which for ſome time, ſuperſeded the antient one of *Londinium*. Long before this period, it was fully *romanized*, and the cuſtoms, manners, buildings, and arts of the conqueror adopted. The commerce of the empire flowed in regularly; came in a direct channel from the ſeveral parts then known, not as in the earlier days (when deſcribed by *Strabo*) by the intervention of other nations; for till the ſettlement of the *Roman* conqueſt, nothing could come immediately from *Italy*.

EXTENT AND FORM.

The antient courſe of the walls was as follows:—It began with a fort near the preſent ſite of the *Tower*, was continued along the *Minories*, and the back of *Houndſditch*, acroſs *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, in a ſtrait line by *London-wall* to *Cripplegate*; then returned ſouthward by *Crowder's Well Alley*, (where ſeveral remnants of lofty towers were lately to be ſeen) to *Alderſgate*; thence along the back of *Bull-and-Mouth-ſtreet* to *Newgate*, and again along the back of the houſes in the *Old Bailey* to *Ludgate*; ſoon after which it probably finiſhed with another fort, where the houſe, late the King's Printing Houſe, in *Black Friars*, now ſtands: from hence another wall ran near the river-ſide, along *Thames-ſtreet*, quite to the fort on the eaſtern extremity. In another place I ſhall have occaſion to mention that the river at preſent is moved conſiderably more to the ſouth, than it was in the times in queſtion.

THAT the *Romans* had a fort on the ſpot at preſent occupied by the *Tower*, is now paſt doubt, ſince the diſcovery of a ſilver ingot, and three golden coins; one of the emperor *Honorius*, the others of *Arcadius*. Theſe were found in 1777, in digging for the

the foundation of a new office for the Board of Ordnance, through the foundation of certain antient buildings, beneath which they were met with on the natural ground. The ingot was in form of a double wedge, four inches long, and two and three quarters broad in the broadeſt part, and three-eighths of an inch thick in the middle; it appears to have been caſt firſt, and then beaten into form by a hammer; its weight is ten ounces eight grains of the troy pound. In the middle is ſtruck, in *Roman* letters,

EX OFFIC
HONORII

This is ſuppoſed to have come from the royal mint, then at *Conſtantinople*, and intended to aſcertain the purity of the ſilver coin, that might have been ſent over with it, *Honorius* reigning over the empire of the weſt, as *Arcadius* did over that of the eaſt. This was at the expiration of the *Roman* power in *Britain*. The coins were ſuppoſed to have been part of the money ſent to pay the laſt legion which was ever ſent to the aſſiſtance of the *Britons*. The *Tower* was the treaſury in which the public money was depoſited. The coins are in fine preſervation. On the reverſe is an armed man treading on a captive, with the legend VICTORIA AVGGG, and at the bottom CONOB. The firſt alludes to the ſucceſs of the legion againſt the *Picts* and *Scots*. CONOB. may intend *Conſtantinopoli* obſignata *.

THE walls were three miles a hundred and ſixty-five feet in TOWERS.

* See the learned Dean *Milles*'s eſſay on theſe ſubjects in the *Archaelogia*, v. p. 291 tab. xxv.

circumference, guarded at proper distances, on the land side, with fifteen lofty towers; some of them were remaining within these few years, and possibly may still. *Maitland* mentions one, twenty-six feet high, near *Gravel-lane*, on the west side of *Houndsditch*; another, about eighty paces south-east towards *Aldgate*; and the bases of another, supporting a modern house, at the lower end of the street called the *Vineyard*, south of *Aldgate*. But since his publication, they have been demolished, so that there is not a trace left. The walls, when perfect, are supposed to have been twenty-two feet high, the towers, forty. These, with the remnants of the wall, proved the *Roman* structure, by the tiles and disposition of the masonry. *London-wall*, near *Moorfields*, is now the most entire part left of that antient precinct.

A Specula. I must not omit the *Barbican*, the *Specula* or *Watch-tower* belonging to every fortified place. This stood a little without the walls, to the north-west of *Cripplegate*.

The Gates. The gates, which received the great military roads, were four. The *Prætorian* way, the *Saxon Watling-street*, passed under one, on the site of the late *Newgate*; vestiges having been discovered of the road in digging above *Holborn-bridge*: it turned down to *Dow*-gate, or more properly *Dwr*-gate or *Water*-gate, where there was a *Trajectus* or *Ferry*, to join it to the *Watling-street*, which was continued to *Dover*. The *Hermin-street* passed under *Cripplegate*; and a vicinal way went under *Aldgate*, by *Bethnal Green*, towards *Oldford*, a pass over the river *Lee* to *Duroleiton*, the modern *Leiton*, in *Essex*.

Antiquities. In most parts of antient *London*, *Roman* antiquities have been found, whenever it has been thought necessary to dig to any considerable depth. Beneath the old *Saint Mary le Bow* were found

the

the walls, windows, and pavement of a *Roman Temple*; and not far from it, eighteen feet deep in adventitious ſoil, was the *Roman* cauſeway. The great elevation of the preſent ground above its former ſtate, will be taken notice of in another place.

In digging the foundation for the rebuilding of *St. Paul's*, was found a vaſt cœmetery: firſt lay the *Saxons*, in graves lined with chalk ſtones, or in coffins of hollowed ſtones; beneath them had been the bodies of the *Britons*, placed in rows. Abundance of ivory and boxen pins, about ſix inches long, marked their place. Theſe were ſuppoſed to have faſtened the ſhrouds in which the bodies were wrapped *. Theſe periſhing, left the pins entire. In the ſame row, but deeper, were *Roman* urns intermixed, lamps, lacrymatories; fragments of ſacrificial veſſels were alſo diſcovered, in digging towards the north-eaſt corner; and in 1675, not far from the eaſt corner, at a conſiderable depth, beneath ſome flinty pavement, were found numbers of veſſels of earthen ware, and of glaſs, of moſt exquiſite colors and beauty, ſome inſcribed with the names of deities, heroes, or men of rank. Others ornamented with variety of figures in bas relief, of animals and of roſe-trees. *Teſſerulæ* of jaſper, porphyry, or marble, ſuch as form the pavement we ſo often ſee, were alſo diſcovered. Alſo glaſs beads and rings, large pins of ivory and bone, tuſks of boars, and horns of deer ſawn through. Alſo coins of different emperors, among them ſome of *Conſtantine*; which at once deſtroys the conjecture of Mr. *Maitland*, who ſuppoſes that this collection were flung together at the ſacking of *London* by our injured *Boadicia*.

In 1711, another cœmetery was diſcovered, in *Camomile-ſtreet*,

* *Parentalia*, p. 266.

adjoining to *Biſhopſgate*. It lay beneath a handſome teſſelated pavement, and contained numbers of urns filled with aſhes and cinders of burnt bones; with them were beads, rings, a lacrymatory, a fibula, and a coin of *Antoninus*.

In Spittlefields.

In *Spittlefields* was another *Roman* burying-place, of which many curious particulars are mentioned by old *Stow*, in p. 323 of his Survey of *London:* and *Camden* gives a brief account of another, diſcovered in *Goodman's fields*. Among thoſe found in *Spittlefields*, was a great oſſuary made of glaſs, encompaſſed with five parallel circles, and containing a gallon and a half; it had a handle, a very ſhort neck, and wide mouth of a whiter metal. This was preſented to Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, who lodged it in the *Muſeum* of the Royal Society *. I point out theſe as means of diſcovering the antient *Roman* precincts of the city. The cœmeteries muſt have been without the walls: it being a wiſe and expreſs law of the XII tables, *that no one ſhould be buried within the walls*. I cannot think that the urns found near *St. Paul's* were funereal; if that ſhould have been the caſe, the *Roman* walls muſt have been much farther to the eaſt than they have been placed, which by no means appears to have been the fact.

I will only mention one other antiquity found here: very few indeed have been preſerved, out of the multitude which muſt have been found in a place of ſuch importance, and the capital of the *Roman* empire in *Britain*. That which I ſhall ſpeak of is a ſepulchral monument, in memory of *Vivius Marcianus*, (a *Roman* ſoldier of the ſecond legion, quartered here) erected by his wife *Januaria Matrina*. His ſculpture repreſents him as a *Britiſh* ſoldier, pro-

* *Parentalia*, p. 267. *Grew's Muſeum*, 380.

bably

bably of the *Cohors Britonum*, dreſſed and armed after the manner of the country, with long hair, a ſhort lower garment faſtened round the waiſt by a girdle and fibula, a long *Sagum* or plaid flung over his breaſt and one arm, ready to be caſt off in time of action, naked legs, and in his right hand a ſword of vaſt length, like the *clymore* of the later *Highlanders*; the point is repreſented reſting on the ground: in his left hand is a ſhort inſtrument, with the end ſeemingly broken off. This ſculpture was found in digging among the ruins, after the fire in 1666, in the *vallum* of the *Prætorian* camp near *Ludgate*. The ſoldiers were always buried in the *Vallum*; the citizens in the *Pomoerium**, without the gates. It is very differently and faultily repreſented by Mr. *Gale*. The hair in his figure is ſhort, the ſword alſo ſhort, and held with the left hand acroſs his body, the inſtrument is placed in the left hand, and reſembles an exact *Baton*: the dreſs alſo differs. I give the preference to the figure given by Mr. *Horſely* †, which he corrected after that given by Dr. *Prideaux*, from the *Arundelian* marbles. But Mr. *Horſely* fairly confeſſes that the repreſentation is far more elegant than in the mutilated original.

SAXON INVASION.

AFTER the *Romans* deſerted *Britain*, a new and fierce race ſucceeded. The warlike *Saxons*, under their leaders *Hengeſt* and *Horſa*, landed in 448, at *Upwines fleot*, the preſent *Ebbsfleet*, in the iſle of *Thanet*. The *Britons* remained maſters of *London* at leſt nine years after that event; for, receiving a defeat in 457, at *Creccanford, (Crayford)* they evacuated *Kent*, and fled with great

* *Parentalia*, p. 266.—The *Pomoerium* was a ſpace on the outſide of fortified towns, on which all buildings were prohibited.

† *Gale's Iter Anton.* 68. *Britannia Romana*, 331. tab. 75.

fear

fear to the capital *. By the year 604, it ſeems to have recovered from the ravages of the invaders. It became the chief town of the kingdom of *Eſſex*. *Sebert* was the firſt Chriſtian king; and his maternal uncle *Ethelbert*, king of *Kent*, founded here a church dedicated to *St. Paul*. At this time *Bede* informs us that it was an *emporium* of a vaſt number of nations, who reſorted there by ſea and by land.

In the reign of that great prince ALFRED, *London*, or, to uſe the *Saxon* name, *Lundonburg*, was made by him capital of all *England*. In conſequence of a vow he had made, he ſent *Sighelm*, biſhop of *Sherbourn*, firſt to *Rome*, and from thence to *India*, with alms to the Chriſtians of the town of *St. Thomas*, now called *Bekkeri*, or *Meliapour*: who returned with various rich gems, ſome of which were to be ſeen in the church of *Sherbourn*, in the days of *William* of *Malmeſbury* †. It muſt not be omitted that he was the firſt who, from this iſland, had any commerce with that diſtant country. Our commerce by ſea, even in the next century, was not very extenſive, the wiſe monarch *Athelſtan* being obliged, for the encouragement of navigation, to promiſe patents of gentility to every merchant, who ſhould, on his own bottom, make three voyages to the *Mediterranean*.

NORMAN CONQUEST.

THE ſucceeding ravages of the *Danes* reduced *London*, and its commerce, to a low ebb: yet it ſeems in ſome meaſure to have recovered itſelf before the Conqueſt. We are wonderfully in the dark reſpecting its ſtate of government, both in the *Saxon* period, and that of the Conqueſt: in reſpect to the former, we know no

* *Sax. Chron.*

† *Sax. Chron.* 86. *Will. Malmſb.* lib. ii. 248.

more

more than that it was governed by a *Portreve* or *Portgrave*, or guardian of the port; and this we learn from the conciſe charter granted to the city by *William* the Conqueror, in which he ſalutes *William* the biſhop, and *Godfrey* the *Portreve*, and all the burgeſſes. " *William* kyng gret *William* Biſceop, and *Gosfregth* Porterefan, and ealle tha Burhwarn binnen Londone, Frenciſce and Engliſce frendlice. And ic kithe eow thaet ic wille thaet get ben eallra theera laga weorde the git weeran on Eadwerdes daege kynges. And ic wille theet aelc child beo his faeder yrf nume after his faeder daege. And ic nelle ge wolian thaet aenig man eow eanig wrang beode. God eow ge healde *." It is probable that the biſhop of *London* for the time being, and the *Portgrave*, were united in the government, for in the *Saxon* charters they are mentioned together: in the time of *Edward* the Confeſſor, *Alfwar* the biſhop, and *Wolfgar* my *Portgrave*. *William* biſhop, and *Swerman* my *Portgrave*.

LONG GOVERNED BY A PORTGRAVE.

LONDON certainly could not have been in the very low condition which ſome writers repreſent it to have been, at the time of the Conqueſt. It had ventured to ſally out on the Conqueror, but without ſucceſs. It fell more by internal faction, than its own weakneſs; yet there was ſtrength enough left, to make *William* think proper to ſecure their allegiance, by building that ſtrong fortreſs the *Tower*. In ſeventy years from that event, an hiſtorian † then living pretends, that *London* muſtered ſixty thouſand foot, and twenty thouſand horſe. If this is any thing near the truth, is it poſſible but *London* muſt have been very

* *Strype's Stow.*

† *Fitzſtephen.*

powerful at the time of the Conqueſt? for the reigns between that period and of *Stephen*, were not well calculated for a great increaſe of population. I rather concur with them who think that the muſter muſt have been of the militia of the neighboring counties, and *London* the place of rendezvous. A writer* of that period, and at the very time reſident in the capital, with more appearance of truth, makes the number of inhabitants only forty thouſand.

DURING the time of the Conqueror, and till the reign of *Richard* I. the name of the civil governor continued the ſame. That monarch, to ſupport the madneſs of the *cruſade*, received from the citizens a large ſum of money; and in return, permitted them to chuſe annually two officers, under the name of bailiffs, or ſheriffs; who were to ſuperſede the former. The names of the two firſt upon record are *Wolgarius*, and *Geffry de Magnum*.

CHANGED TO A MAYOR.

IN the next reign was added the office of mayor, a title borrowed from the *Norman Maire*, as well as the office. *Henry Fitzalwyn* was the firſt elected to that truſt. He had been before mayor, but only by the nomination of his prince.

IN the reign of *Henry* III. after the citizens had ſuffered many oppreſſions, he reſtored a form of government, and appointed twenty-four citizens to ſhare the power. In his ſon's reign, we find the city divided into twenty-four wards; the ſupreme magiſtrate of which was named *Alderman*, an exceeding antient *Saxon* title. *Aelder-man*, a man advanced in years, and accordingly ſuppoſed to be of ſuperior wiſdom and gravity. In the time of *Edgar*, the office was among the firſt in the kingdom. *Ailwyn*,

ALDERMEN.

* *Peter de Blois*, archdeacon of *London*. See *Fitzſtephen*, p. 28, in the note.

anceſtor to the firſt mayor, was alderman of all *England*; what the duties of his office were, does not appear.

He muſt be a *Briareus* in literature, who would dare to attempt a hiſtory of our capital, on the great, the liberal, the elegant plan which it merits. I, a puny adventurer, animated with a mind incapable of admitting a vacant hour; reſtleſs when unemployed in the rural ſcenes to which my fortunate lot has deſtined me, muſt catch and enjoy the idea of the minute. In the purſuit of my plan, I wiſh to give a ſlight view of the ſhores I am about to launch from: the account muſt be brief and confined; limited to what I ſhall ſay of their antient ſtate, to the period bounded by the Revolution; intermixed with the greater events, which have happened in nearer days.

The choice of the ſituation of this great city was moſt judicious. It is on a gravelly ſoil; and on a declivity down to the borders of a magnificent river. The ſlope is evident in every part of the antient city, and the vaſt modern buildings. The antient city was defended in front by the river; on the weſt ſide by the deep ravine, ſince known by the name of *Fleet-ditch*; on the north by moraſſes; on the eaſt, as I ſuſpect, by another ravine. All the land round *Weſtminſter Abbey* was a flat fen, which continued beyond *Fulham:* but a riſe commences oppoſite to it, and forms a magnificent bend above the curvature of the *Thames*, even to the *Tower*. The *Surry* ſide was in all probability a great expanſe of water, a lake, a *Llyn*, as the *Welſh* call it; which an ingenious countryman of mine *, not without reaſon, thinks might have given a name to our capital; *Llyn Din*, or the city on the

* Mr. *William Owen*, of *Barmouth*, now reſident in *London*.

lake. This moſt probably was the original name: and that derived from *Llong* a ſhip, and *Din* a town, might have been beſtowed when the place became a ſeat of trade, and famous for the concourſe of ſhipping. The expanſe of water might have filled the ſpace between the riſing grounds at *Deptford*, and thoſe at *Clapham*; and been bounded to the ſouth by the beautiful *Surry Hills*. *Lambeth Marſh*, and the *Bankſide*, evidently were recovered from the water. Along *Lambeth* are the names of *Narrow Walls*, or the mounds which ſerved for that purpoſe; and in *Southwark*, *Bankſide* again ſhews the means of converting the antient lake into uſeful land: even to this day the tract beyond *Southwark*, and in particular that beyond *Bermondſey-ſtreet*, is ſo very low, and beneath the level of common tides, that the proprietors are obliged to ſecure it by embankments.

SURRY. I BEGIN my account by croſſing over the *Thames* into *Surry*, which, with *Suſſex*, formed the country of the antient *Regni*, being part of this iſland to which the *Romans* permitted a kingly government, merely to enjoy the inſolent boaſt of having kings as their ſlaves. The *Saxons* beſtowed on this part their own names of *Suthry* or *Suthrea*, from its ſituation on the ſouthern part of the

LAMBETH. river. I proceed to my accuſtomed walk of LAMBETH. In the earlier times it was a manor, poſſibly a royal one, for the great *Hardiknut* died here in 1042, in the midſt of the jollity of a wedding dinner: and here, without any formality, the uſurper *Harold* is ſaid to have ſnatched the crown, and placed it on his own head. At that period it was part of the eſtate of *Goda*, wife to *Walter* earl of *Mantes*, and *Euſtace* earl of *Boulogne*; who preſented it to the church of *Rocheſter*, but reſerved to herſelf the patro-

nage of the church. It became, in 1197, the property of the ſee of *Canterbury*, by exchange tranſacted between *Glanville* biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and the archbiſhop *Hubert Walter*. *Glanville* reſerved out of the exchange a ſmall piece of land, on which he built a houſe called *Rocheſter Place*, for the reception of the biſhops of *Rocheſter*, whenever they came to attend parlement. In 1357, *John de Shepey* built *Stangate-ſtairs*, for the convenience of himſelf and retinue to croſs over into *Weſtminſter*. *Fiſher* and *Hilſley* were the laſt biſhops who inhabited this palace; after their deaths it fell into the hands of *Henry* VIII. who exchanged with *Aldridge* biſhop of *Carliſle*, for certain houſes in the *Strand*. Its name was changed to that of *Carliſle-houſe* *. The ſmall houſes built on its ſite ſtill belong to that ſee. It had been the deſign of archbiſhop *Walter*, to have erected here a college of ſecular monks, independent of thoſe of *Canterbury*. It was originally deſigned, by archbiſhop *Baldwyn*, to have been built at *Hacking-*

A COLLEGE OF SECULAR MONKS PROJECTED HERE

ton, or *St. Stephen's*, near that city: but ſuch a jealouſy did thoſe holy men conceive at the thought of a rival houſe ſo near to their own, that by their intereſt with the pope the project was layed aſide. It was afterwards reſumed by *Hubert Walter*, who thought he could give no offence by erecting the college on this diſtant manor; but the monks obtaining a bull from the pope in their favor, and ſuch humiliating terms preſcribed to the archbiſhop, that from thenceforth he entirely deſiſted from the deſign †. The mortifications which the primates met with in the proſecution, ſeem to have firſt determined them in fixing their reſidence here. *Walter* and *Langton* ſucceſſively lived at the

* *Ducarel's Lambeth*, 72. † 8, 9.

manor-houſe of *Lambeth*. The laſt improved it, but the building was afterwards neglected and became ruinous. No pious zeal reſtored the place, but the madneſs of prieſtly pride. *Boniface*, a wrathful and turbulent primate, elected in 1244, took it into his head to become a viſitor of the priory of *St. Bartholomew*, to which he had no right. The monks met him with reverential reſpect, but aſſured him the office did not belong to the biſhop. The meek prelate ruſhed on the ſub-prior, knocked him down, kicked, beat, and buffeted him, tore the cope off his back, and ſtamped on it like one poſſeſſed, while his attendants payed the ſame compliments to all the poor monks. The people, enraged at his unprieſtly conduct, would have torn him to pieces; when he retired to *Lambeth*, and, by way of expiation, rebuilt it with great magnificence.

THIS palace was very highly improved by the munificent *Henry Chichely*, who enjoyed the primacy from 1414 to 1443. I lament to find ſo worthy a man to have been the founder of a building ſo reproachful to his memory as the *Lollards* tower, at the expence of near two hundred and eighty pounds. Neither proteſtants or catholics ſhould omit viſiting this tower, the cruel priſon of the unhappy followers of *Wickliffe*. The vaſt ſtaples and rings, to which they were chained before they were brought to the ſtake, ought to make proteſtants bleſs the hour which freed them from ſo bloody a period. Catholics may glory, that time has ſoftened their zeal into charity for all ſects, and made them bluſh at theſe memorials of the miſguided zeal of our anceſtors.

THIS palace ſuffered greatly in the civil wars. After thoſe of *York* and *Lancaſter*, it was reſtored by archbiſhop *Morton*. He alſo built the gateway; in the lower room of which are ſtill to be

ſeen

ſeen the rings to which the overflowings of the *Lollards* tower were chained.

FANATICAL FURY.

AFTER the civil wars of the laſt century, when fanatical was united with political fury, it was found that every building devoted to piety, had ſuffered more than they had done in all the rage of family conteſt. The fine works of art, and the ſacred memorials of the dead, were, except in a few caſes, ſacrificed to puritanical barbariſm, or to ſacrilegious plunder. *Lambeth* fell to the ſhare of the miſcreant regicide *Scot*. He turned the chapel into a hall, and levelled, for that purpoſe, the fine monument of archbiſhop *Parker:* he pulled down the noble hall, the work of *Chichely*, and ſold the materials for his own profit. *Juxon*, on the Reſtoration, found the palace of his predeceſſors a heap of ruins. His piety rebuilt a greater part than could have been expected from the ſhort time he enjoyed the primacy. He rebuilt the great hall on the antient model, when the archbiſhop with his particular friends ſat at the high table: the ſteward with the ſervants, who were gentry of the better rank, ſat at the table on the right hand ſide: the almoner, the clergy, and others, occupied the table on the left. None but nobility or privy counſellers were admitted to the table of the archbiſhop. The biſhops themſelves ſat at the almoner's; the other gueſts at the ſteward's. All the meat which was not conſumed, was regularly given to the idle poor, who waited in crowds at the gate. It is not the defect of charity in modern prelates that this cuſtom is diſuſed; but the happy change in the times. Every one muſt now eat the bread of his own induſtry; a much more certain ſupport than the caſual bounty of the great; which misfortunes often prevented, and left the object a prey to miſery and famine. What is ſtyled the luxury

of the times, has by no means ſuperſeded deeds of alms. Wealth is more equally diffuſed; but charity is equally great: it paſſes now through many channels, and makes leſs noiſe than when it was poured through fewer ſtreams.

LIBRARY. THE fine library in this palace was founded by archbiſhop *Bancroft*; who died in 1610, and left all his books to his ſucceſſors, for ever. The ſucceeding archbiſhop, *Abbot*, bequeathed all his books in his great ſtudy, marked C. C. in the ſame unlimited manner.

ON the ſuppreſſion of epiſcopacy, this valuable library was preſerved by the addreſs of the celebrated Mr. *Selden*. It ſeems that archbiſhop *Bancroft* had left his books to his ſucceſſors, on condition that the immediate ſucceſſor was to give bond that they ſhould not be embezzled; but delivered entire from one to the other for ever. On failure of this article, they were to go to *Chelſea College*, in caſe it was built in ſix years after his deeaſe. The college never was finiſhed: but whether any of *Bancroft*'s ſucceſſors gave the ſecurity does not appear. The books were remaining at *Lambeth* in 1646, two years after the execution of archbiſhop *Laud*; when, probably fearing for their ſafety in times ſo inimical to learning, Mr. *Selden* ſuggeſted to the univerſity of *Cambridge* their right to the books; and the whole were delivered into their poſſeſſion. On the Reſtoration, archbiſhop *Juxon* demanded the return of the library; which was repeated by his ſucceſſor *Sheldon*, as founded on the will of the pious founder; and they were reſtored accordingly. Archbiſhop *Sheldon* added a conſiderable number: and archbiſhop *Teniſon* augmented it with part of his books.

THAT very worthy prelate archbiſhop *Secker*, beſides a conſiderable

derable ſum expended on making catalogues to the old regiſters of the ſee, left to the library all ſuch books from his own, as were not in the former, which comprehended much the largeſt and moſt valuable part of his own collection.

ARCHBISHOP *Cornwallis* beſtowed many valuable books in his life-time. And the preſent archbiſhop has given a conſiderable ſum for fitting up a proper repoſitory for the valuable collection of manuſcripts. The whole number of printed books amounts to twenty-five thouſand.

THE other apartments have within theſe few years received conſiderable improvements. The great gallery, which is near ninety feet long by fifteen feet nine inches broad, has lately had the addition of a bow window, by the preſent amiable and worthy primate. An opening has been made towards the river by the cutting down of a few trees, which admits a moſt beautiful view of the water, part of the bridge, of the venerable abbey, and of the cathedral of *St. Paul.* This gallery is filled with portraits of primates or prelates, among others, that of cardinal *Pole*, the founder of this very room. Over the chimney are the heads of thoſe of the earlier times, ſuch as archbiſhop *Warham*, by *Holbein*; *St. Dunſtan*, and archbiſhop *Chichely*: the firſt imaginary, the laſt probably taken from painted glaſs. Among theſe diſtinguiſhed characters, *Katherine Parr* has found a place, and not without juſt clame; it being reaſonable to ſuppoſe, but for the death of her tyrant, ſhe would have been devoted to the ſtake for the favor ſhe bore to the reformed religion. The ſmall oval print I am poſſeſſed of, (without date *) in-

GALLERY.

* No name of the engraver. Perhaps by *Robert White.* See Mr. *Granger*, octavo, i. 77.

ſcribed

ſcribed round the margin " Effigies CATHERINÆ PRINCIPIS ARTHURI UXORIS HENRICO REGI *nuptæ*," with a wondrous blundering inſcription beneath, is aſſuredly no other than the print of *Katherine Parr*; and in the rich dreſs, and in feature, has the ſtrongeſt reſemblance to the *Lambeth* portrait: and without a ſingle trace of the print among the illuſtrious heads engraved by *Houbraken*.

I MUST not omit mention of the two portraits of archbiſhop *Parker*, ſecond primate of the proteſtant religion; one is by *Holbein*, the other by *Richard Lyne*, who jointly practiſed the arts of painting and engraving in the ſervice of this great patron of ſcience *.

IN the dining-room is a ſucceſſion of primates, from the violent and imprudent *Laud* to the quiet and diſcreet *Cornwallis*. The portrait of *Laud* is admirably done by *Vandyke*; *Juxon*, from a good original which I have ſeen at *Longleate*; *Teniſon*, by *Simon Dubois*; *Herring*, by *Hogarth*; *Hutton*, by *Hudſon*; *Secker*, by *Reynolds*; and *Cornwallis*, by *Dance*. Here are beſides in the gallery, by the laſt maſter, portraits of *Terrick* late biſhop of *London*, and *Thomas* late biſhop of *Wincheſter*: and another of biſhop *Hoadley*, which does honor to the artiſt, his wife, *Sarah Curtis*. When I looked into the garden I could not but recall the ſcene of conference between the great the wiſe earl of *Clarendon*, and the unfortunate *Laud*. *Hyde* laid before him the reſentment of all ranks of people againſt him for his paſſionate and ill-mannered treatment even of perſons of rank. The primate attended to the honeſt chancellor with patience, and palliated his

* *Granger*, i. 202.

faults.

faults *. The advice was forgotten, nor his folly cured till he had involved himſelf and maſter in deſtruction.

A MORE phlegmatic habitant of the garden, enjoyed his ſituation during many ſucceſſions to this ſelf-devoted metropolitan. A *Tortoiſe*, introduced here in his days (in 1633) lived till the year 1753, the time of archbiſhop *Herring*, and poſſibly might have lived till the preſent, had it not been killed by the negligence of the gardener. I have been informed that *Laud* left another at *Fulham*, when he quitted the ſee of *London*, in 1633, which died a natural death ſome time between the years 1760 and 1770. LONGEVITY OF A TORTOISE.

IN the veſtry is a portrait of *Luther* and his wife; the lady appears pregnant. This great reformer left three ſons, *John*, *Martin*, and *Paul*.

IN one of the apartments of the palace is a performance that does great honor to the ingenious ſpouſe of a modern dignitary; a copy in needlework of a *Madonna* and child, after a moſt capital performance of the *Spaniſh Murillo*. There is moſt admirable grace in the original, which was ſold laſt winter at the price of eight hundred guineas †. It made me lament that this excellent maſter had waſted ſo much time on beggars and ragged boys. Beautiful as it is, the copy came improved out of the hand of our ſkilful countrywoman; a judicious change of color of part of the drapery, has had a moſt happy effect, and given new excellence to the admired original.

THE pariſh church of *Lambeth* is at a ſmall diſtance from the palace, has a plain tower, and the architecture of the gothic of CHURCH.

* Life of *Edward* earl of *Clarendon*, octavo ed. i. 62.

† In Mr. *Vandergucht*'s ſale.

the time of *Edward* IV. It has very little remarkable in it, except the figure of a pedlar and his dog, painted in one of the windows. Tradition ſays, that the pariſh was obliged to this man for the bequeſt of a piece of land, which bears the name of *The Pedlar's Acre.*

BEFORE I go any farther, let me mention the ſad example of fallen majeſty in the perſon of *Mary d'Eſte*, the unhappy queen of *James* II; who flying with her infant prince from the ruin impending over their houſe, after croſſing the *Thames* from the abdicated *Whitehall*, took ſhelter beneath the antient walls of this church a whole hour, from the rain of the inclement night of *December* 6th, 1688. Here ſhe waited with aggravated miſery, till a common coach, procured from the next inn, arrived, and conveyed her to *Graveſend*, from whence ſhe ſailed, and bid an eternal adieu to theſe kingdoms *.

IN this place reſt from their labors ſeveral of the later primates, without any remarkable monument, except their good works, to preſerve them from oblivion; among them is *Bancroft*, *Teniſon*, *Hutton*; and in a paſſage leading to the palace, are the remains of *Secker*.

BISHOP TUNSTAL. HERE likewiſe was interred the mild, amiable, and poliſhed prelate *Cuthbert Tunſtal*, biſhop of *Durham*, who, deprived on account of his attachment to the old religion, by *Edward* VI. was reſtored by *Mary*, and again deprived by *Elizabeth:* here he found an aſylum in the family of archbiſhop *Parker*, ſo highly was he eſteemed even by the proteſtants; here he paſſed his days with honor and tranquillity, till his death in 1559.

BISHOP THIRLEBYE. IN the ſame church are the remains of *Thirlebye*, once biſhop

* *Raſin*, 2d ed. folio, ii. 781.

of

of *Ely*, deprived for the ſame cauſe by *Elizabeth*. By the charity of the above-mentioned great prelate, he found the ſame protection as his fellow-ſufferer *Tunſtal*. To ſhew the humanity of proteſtantiſm, he was indulged with the company of his ſecretary. He merited every favor. Being joined in commiſſion with *Bonner* for the degradation of *Cranmer*, he performed his office with as much tenderneſs, as his aſſociate did with brutality, and melted into tears over fallen greatneſs. His body was found in digging the grave for archbiſhop *Cornwallis*. His long and venerable beard, and every part, was entire, and of a beautiful whiteneſs: a ſlouched hat was under his left arm: his dreſs that of a pilgrim, as he eſteemed himſelf to be upon earth.

ROBERT SCOT.

A NEAT buſt, with a body in armour, and with artillery, drums, and trophies around, exhibits the military character of *Robert Scot*, who entered into the ſervice of *Guſtavus Adolphus*, and brought with him two hundred men. He was made muſter-maſter general to that hero; afterwards he went into the ſervice of *Denmark*; and finally, in 1631, cloſed his life in that of *Charles* I. who made him gentleman of his privy chamber, and beſtowed on him a penſion of ſix hundred a year. He was of the family of the antient barons of *Bawtrie*, in *North Britain*; but his character ſurpaſſed his origin. He was the inventor of leathern artillery, which he introduced into the army of *Guſtavus*, and by that means contributed highly to the glorious victory of *Leipſic*. *Harte*, and other hiſtorians of that illuſtrious prince, ſpeak of the invention and its important ſervices, but were either ignorant of the inventor, or choſe to ſuppreſs his merit *. *Tilly*

INVENTOR OF LEATHERN ARTILLERY.

* *Harte*'s Hiſt. *Guſtavus Adolphus*, 2d ed. i. 92. ii. 42.

himſelf confeſſes the ſuperiority of theſe portable cannons, after his own heavy artillery, ſo admirably ſerved as they were, ſunk under the vivacity of the fire of theſe light pieces.

TOMB OF THE TRADESCANTS.

IN the church-yard is a tomb which no naturaliſt ſhould neglect viſiting, that of old *John Tradeſcant*, who, with his ſon, lived in this pariſh. The elder was the firſt perſon who ever formed a cabinet of curioſities in this kingdom. The father is ſaid to have been gardener to *Charles* I. But *Parkinſon* ſays, "ſometimes be- "longing to the right honorable lord *Robert* earl of *Saliſbury*, "lord treaſurer of *England* in his time; and then unto the right "honorable the lord *Wotton*, at *Canterbury*, in *Kent*; and laſtly "unto the late duke of *Buckingham* *." Both father and ſon were great travellers; the father is ſuppoſed to have viſited *Ruſſia* and moſt parts of *Europe*, *Turkey*, *Greece*, many of the eaſtern countries, *Egypt*, and *Barbary*; out of which he introduced multitudes of plants and flowers, unknown before in our gardens. His was an age of floriſts: the chief ornaments of the parterres were owing to his labors. *Parkinſon* continually acknowleges the obligation. Many plants were called after his name: theſe the *Linneæn* ſyſtem has rendered almoſt obſolete: but the great naturaliſt hath made more than reparation, by giving to a genus of plants the title of TRADESCANTIA †. The *Muſeum Tradeſcantianum*, a ſmall book, adorned by the hand of *Hollar* with the heads of the father and the ſon, is a proof of their induſtry. It is a catalogue of their vaſt collection, not only of the ſubjects of the three kingdoms of nature, but of artificial rarities from great va-

MUSEUM TRADESCANTIANUM.

* *Parkinſon*'s *Paradiſus Terreſtris*, 152.

† *Species Plantarum*, i. 411.

riety

riety of countries. The collection of medals, coins, and other antiquities, appears to have been very valuable. Zoology was in their time but in a low ſtate, and credulity far from being extinguiſhed: among the eggs is one ſuppoſed to have been of the *dragon*, and another of the *griffin*. You might have found here two feathers of the tail of the *phœnix*, and the claw of the *ruck*, a bird able to *truſſe an elephant*. Notwithſtanding this, the collection was extremely valuable, eſpecially in the vegetable kingdom. In his garden, at his houſe in *South Lambeth*, was an amazing arrangement of trees, plants, and flowers. It ſeems to have been particularly rich in thoſe of the eaſt, and of *North America*. His merit and aſſiduity muſt have been very great; for the eaſtern traveller muſt have labored under great difficulties from the barbarity of the country: and *North America* had in his time been but recently ſettled. Yet we find the names of numbers of trees and plants ſtill among the rarer of much later times. To him we are alſo indebted for the luxury of many fine fruits; for, as *Parkinſon* obſerved, "The choyſeſt for goodneſſe, and "rareſt for knowledge, are to be had of my very good friend "Maſter *John Tradeſcante*, who hath wonderly laboured to ob-"taine all the rareſt fruits hee can heare off in any place of *Chriſ-*"*tendome*, *Turky*, yea, or the whole world *." He lived at a large houſe in this pariſh, and had an extenſive garden, much viſited in his days. After his death, which happened about the year 1652, his collection came into the poſſeſſion of the famous Mr. *Elias Aſhmole*, by virtue of a deed of gift which Mr. *Tradeſcant*, junior, had made to him of all his rarities, in true aſtrolo-

THEIR GARDEN.

* *Parkinſon*'s *Paradiſus Terreſtris*, p. 575.

gical

gical form, being dated *December* 16, 1657, 5 *hor.* 30 minutes *poſt merid.**. Mr. *Aſhmole* alſo purchaſed the houſe, which is ſtill in being; the garden fell to decay. In the year 1749, it was viſited by two reſpectable members of the Royal Society †, who found among the ruins ſome trees and plants, which evidently were introduced here by the induſtrious founder. The collection of curioſities were removed by Mr. *Aſhmole*, to his *Muſeum* at *Oxford*, where they are carefully preſerved. Many very curious articles are to be ſeen: among others, ſeveral original dreſſes and weapons of the *North Americans*, in their original ſtate; which may in ſome period prove ſerviceable in illuſtrating their manners and antiquities.

MONUMENT DESCRIBED.

THE monument of the *Tradeſcants* was erected in 1662, by *Heſter*, relict of the younger. It is an altar tomb: at each corner is cut a large tree, ſeeming to ſupport the ſlab: at one end is an *hydra* picking at a bare ſcull, poſſibly deſigned as an emblem of Envy: on the other end are the arms of the family: on one ſide are ruins, *Grecian* pillars, and capitals; an obeliſk and pyramid, to denote the extent of his travels: and on the oppoſite, a crocodile, and various ſhells, expreſſive of his attention to the ſtudy of natural hiſtory. Time had greatly injured this monument; but in 1773 it was handſomely reſtored, at the pariſh expence; and the inſcription, which was originally deſigned for it, engraven on the ſtone. As it is both ſingular and hiſtorical, I preſent it to the reader.

* *Aſhmole*'s Diary, 36.

† The late Sir *William Watſon*, and Doctor *Mitchel*.—See *Ph. Tranſ.* vol. xlvi. p. 160.

Know, ſtranger, ere thou paſs, beneath this ſtone
Lye *John Tradeſcant*, grandſire, father, ſon;
The laſt dy'd in his ſpring; the other two
Liv'd till they had travell'd Art and Nature through,
As by their choice collections may appear,
Of what is rare, in land, in ſea, in air;
Whilſt they (as *Homer*'s Iliad in a nut)
A world of wonders in one cloſet ſhut:
Theſe famous Antiquarians that had been
Both gardiners to the Roſe and Lily Queen,
Tranſplanted now themſelves, ſleep here; and when
Angels ſhall with their trumpets waken men,
And fire ſhall purge the world, theſe hence ſhall riſe,
And change this garden for a paradiſe *.

GUY FAUX. IN contraſt to theſe innocent characters, I ſhall mention that deſperate miſcreant *Guy Faux*, or *Vauxe*, as an inhabitant of this pariſh. He lived in a large manſion called *Faux-hall*, and, as Doctor *Ducarel* imagines, was lord of the manor of the ſame name. In foreign parts a *colonna infame* would have been erected on the ſpot: but the ſite is now occupied by *Marble-hall*, and *Cumberland* tea gardens, and ſeveral other buildings.

FROM *Lambeth* I returned by the water-ſide, near the end of *Weſtminſter* bridge, along a tract once a dreary marſh, and ſtill in parts called *Lambeth* marſh; about the year 1560, there was not a houſe on it, from *Lambeth* palace as far as *Southwark*. Sir *William Dugdale* † makes frequent mention of the works for ſe-

* See the form of the tomb and ſculpture in Doctor *Ducarel*'s App. to the Hiſtory of *Lambeth*, p. 96. tab. iv. v.—and *Ph. Tranſ.* lxiii. tab. iv. v.

† *Dugdale*'s Embankments, p. 67.

curing

curing it, in old times, by embankments or *walls* as they are ſtyled, to reſtrain the ravages of the tide. The embankments in *Southwark* muſt have been the work of the *Romans*, otherwiſe they never could have erected the buildings or made the roads of which ſuch frequent veſtiges have been found. Moſt of this tract is become firm land, and covered with moſt uſeful buildings even to the edge of the river. In a ſtreet called *Narrow Wall* (from one of the antient embankments) is Mrs. *Coade*'s manufactory of artificial ſtone. Her repoſitory conſiſts of ſeveral very large rooms filled with every ornament which can be uſed in architecture. The ſtatue, the vaſe, the urn, the rich chimney-pieces, and, in a few words, every thing which could be produced out of natural ſtone or marble by the moſt elegant chiſel, is here to be obtained at an eaſy rate. Proof has been made of its durable quality. A beautiful font, the ornament of *Debden* church in *Eſſex*, and which was formed on a moſt admirable antique model, was given to it by the liberality of *Richard Muilman Trench Chiſwel*, eſq; and is the admiration of every perſon of taſte.

MRS. COADE'S ARTIFICIAL STONE.

ENGLISH WINES; NOTWITHSTANDING the climate of *Great Britain* has, at leſt of late years, been unfavorable to the production of wines: yet, in the year 1635, we began to make ſome from the raiſins or dried grapes of *Spain* and *Portugal*. *Francis Chamberlayne* made the attempt, and obtained a patent for fourteen years, in which it is alleged that his wines would keep good during ſeveral years, and even in a voyage under the very line *. The art was moſt ſucceſsfully revived, ſeveral years ago, by *Mark Beaufoy*,

* *Rymer's Fœdera*, xix. 719.

and the foreign wines moſt admirably mimicked. Such is the prodigality and luxury of the age, that the demand for many ſorts exceeds in a great degree the produce of the native vineyards. We have ſkilful fabricators, who kindly ſupply our wants. It has been eſtimated, that half of the port, and five-ſixths of the white wines conſumed in our capital, have been the produce of our home wine-preſſes. The product of duty to the ſtate from a ſingle houſe, was in one year, from *July* 5th, 1785, to *July* 5th, 1786, not leſs than £.7,363. 9*s*. 8 ½ *d*. The genial banks of the *Thames* oppoſite to our capital, yield almoſt every ſpecies of white white; and, by a wondrous magic, Meſſrs. *Beaufoy* pour forth the materials for the rich *Frontiniac*, to the more elegant tables; the *Madeira*, the *Calcavella*, and the *Liſbon*, into every part of the kingdom.

AND VINEGAR.

THIS great work, and that for the making of vinegar, is at a ſmall diſtance from Mrs. *Coade*'s. I can ſcarcely ſay how much I was ſtruck with the extent of the undertaking. There is a magnificence of buſineſs, in this ocean of ſweets and ſours, that cannot fail exciting the greateſt admiration: whether we conſider the number of veſſels, or their ſize. The boaſted ton at *Heydelberg* does not ſurpaſs them. On firſt entering the yard, two riſe before you, covered at the top with a thatched dome; between them is a circular turret, including a winding ſtaircaſe, which brings you to their ſummits, which are above twenty-four feet in diameter. One of theſe conſervatories is full of ſweet wine, and contains fifty-eight thouſand one hundred and nine gallons; or eighteen hundred and fifteen barrels of *Wincheſter* meaſure. Its ſuperb aſſociate is full of vinegar, to the amount of fifty-ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine gallons, or ſeventeen hundred

GREAT TONS.

and ſeventy-four barrels, of the ſame ſtandard as the former. The famous *German* veſſel yields even to the laſt by the quantity of forty barrels *.

BESIDES theſe, is an avenue of leſſer veſſels, which hold from thirty-two thouſand five hundred, to ſixteen thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-four gallons each. After quitting this *Brobdignagian* ſcene, we paſs to the acres covered with common barrels: we cannot diminiſh our ideas ſo ſuddenly, but at firſt we imagined we could quaff them off as eaſily as *Gulliver* did the little hogſheads of the kingdom of *Lilliput*.

CUPER'S GARDEN.

THIS ground, ſo profitable to the proprietors, and ſo productive of revenue to the ſtate, was in my memory the ſcene of low diſſipation. Here ſtood *Cuper's Garden*, once noted for its fire-works, and the great reſort of the profligate of both ſexes. This place was ornamented with ſeveral of the mutilated ſtatues belonging to *Thomas* earl of *Arundel*, which had been for that purpoſe begged from his lordſhip by one *Boyder Cuper*, a gardener in the family †. The more valuable part were bought by lord *Lemſter*, father of the firſt earl of *Pomfret*, and preſented by the earl's widow to the univerſity of *Oxford*. Theſe grounds were then rented by lord *Arundel*. On the pulling down of *Arundel-houſe*, to make way for the ſtreet of that name, theſe, and ſeveral others of the damaged part of the collection, were removed to this place. Numbers were left on the ground, near the river-ſide, and overwhelmed with the rubbiſh brought from the foundation of the

* According to Mr. *Keyſler*, the *Heydelberg* veſſel holds two hundred and four tons.

† *Howard* Memoirs, 98.

new

new church of *St. Paul*'s. Theſe in after-times were diſcovered, dug up, and conveyed to the ſeat of the duke of *Norfolk*, at *Worksop* manor. Injured as they are, they appear, from the etchings given by Doctor *Ducarel*, to have had great merit.

GREAT TIMBER-YARDS.

THE great timber-yards, beneath which theſe antiquities were found, are very well worthy of a viſit. One would fear that the foreſts of *Norway* and the *Baltic* would be exhauſted, to ſupply the want of our overgrown capital, were we not aſſured, that the reſources will ſucceſſively be increaſing equal to the demand of ſucceeding ages.

GREAT DISTILLERY.

IN this pariſh are the vaſt diſtilleries, till of late the property of Sir *Joſeph Mawbey*. There are ſeldom leſs than two thouſand hogs conſtantly grunting at this place; which are kept entirely on the grains. I lament to ſee the maxim of private vices being public benefits ſo ſtrongly exemplified in the produce of the duty on this *Stygian* liquor. From *July* 5th, 1785, to *July* 5th, 1786, it yielded £. 450,000. And I have been told of a ſingle diſtiller who contributed to that ſum £. 54,000.

ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS.

To the ſouth are *St. George's Fields*, now the wonder of foreigners approaching by this road to our capital, through avenues of lamps, of magnificent breadth and goodneſs. I have heard that a foreign ambaſſador, who happened to make his entry at night, imagined that theſe illuminations * were in honor of his arrival, and, as he modeſtly expreſſed, more than he could have expected. On this ſpot have been found remains

* Written before the ſhameful adulteration of the oil has almoſt given to this once glorious ſplendor, as well as that of moſt of our ſtreets, little better than a "darkneſs viſible."

of teſſelated pavements, coins, and an urn full of bones *, poſſibly the ſite of a ſummer camp of the *Romans*. In this place it could have been no other. It was too wet for a reſidentiary ſtation. Its neighbor, *Lambeth* marſh, was in the laſt century overflown with water: but *St. George's Fields* might, from their diſtance from the river, admit of a temporary encampment.

WESTMINSTER LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

ON approaching *St. George's Fields* from *Weſtminſter*-bridge are two charities of uncommon delicacy and utility. The firſt is the *Weſtminſter Lying-in Hoſpital*. This is not inſtituted merely for the honeſt matron, who can depoſe her burthen with the conſciouſneſs of lawful love, but alſo for the unhappy wretches whom ſome villain, in the unguarded moment, hath ſeduced, and then left a prey to deſertion of friends, poverty, want, and guilt. Leaſt ſuch "may be driven to deſpair by ſuch complicated miſery, "and be tempted to deſtroy themſelves, and murder their in-"fants †," here was founded, in 1765, this humane preventative *The Weſtminſter New Lying-in Hoſpital*. To obviate all objection to its being an encouragement to vice, no one is taken in a ſecond time: but this moſt excellent charity is open to the worthy diſtreſſed matron as often as neceſſity requires. None are rejected who have friends to recommend. And of both deſcriptions upwards of four thouſand have experienced its ſalutary effects.

ASYLUM, OR HOUSE OF REFUGE.

FARTHER on is another inſtitution of a moſt heavenly nature, calculated to ſave from perdition of ſoul and body, the brighter part of the creation: ſuch on whom Providence hath beſtowed

* *Gale*'s *Itin. Anton.* 65.

† See the account of the inſtitution.

angelic

angelic faces and elegant forms, deſigned as bleſſings to mankind, but too often debaſed to the vileſt uſes. The hazard that theſe innocents conſtantly are liable to, from a thouſand temptations, from poverty, from death of parents, from the diabolical procureſs, and often from the ſtupendous wickedneſs of parents themſelves, who have been known to ſell their beauteous girls for the purpoſe of proſtitution, induced a worthy band to found, in the year 1758, the *Aſylum*, or *Houſe of Refuge*. Long may it flouriſh, and eternal be the reward of thoſe into whoſe minds ſo amiable a conception may have entered!

For the ſalvation of thoſe unhappy beings who had the ill fortune to loſe the benefits of this divine inſtitution, at a ſmall diſtance is the *Magdalen Hoſpital*, for the reception of the penitent proſtitutes. To ſave from vice is one great merit. To reclame and reſtore to the dignity of honeſt rank in life is certainly not leſs meritorious. The joy at the return of one ſinner to repentance, is eſteemed by the higheſt authority worthy of the heavenly hoſt. That ecſtaſy, I truſt, this inſtitution has often occaſioned. Since its foundation, in the ſame year with the former, to *December* 25th, 1786, not fewer than 2,471 have been admitted. Of theſe (it is not to be wondered that long and evil habits are often incurable) 300 have been diſcharged, uneaſy under conſtraint; 45 proved lunatics, and afflicted with incurable fits; 60 have died; 52 never returned from hoſpitals they were ſent to; 338 diſcharged for faults and irregularities.—How to be dreaded is the entrance into the bounds of vice, ſince the retreat from its paths is ſo difficult!—Finally, 1608 prodigals have been returned to their rejoicing parents, or placed in reputable ſervices, or

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL.

to honeſt trades, banes to idleneſs, and ſecurities againſt a future relapſe.

EQUESTRIAN THEATRES.

IN this neighborhood are two theatres of innocent recreation, (in which every government ſhould indulge its ſubjects, as preſervations from worſe employs, and as relaxations from the cares of life) of a nature unknown to every other part of *Europe*; the *Britiſh Hippodromes*, belonging to Meſſrs. *Aſtley* and *Hughes*, where the wonderful ſagacity of that moſt uſeful animal the horſe is fully evinced. While we admire its admirable docility and apprehenſion, we cannot leſs admire the powers of the riders, and the graceful attitudes the human frame is capable of receiving. But there is another ſpecies of amuſement, uſually reckoned of a deſpicable kind, yet, ever ſince I read Doctor *Delaney*'s thoughts * on the ſubject, I have looked on the art of *tumbling* with admiration. It ſhews us how fearfully and wonderfully we are made. What infinite misfortunes would befal us, (which almoſt every ſtep is liable to) was it not for that wiſe conſtruction of parts, that pliability of limb, which, unperceived by us, protects in every contrived motion, or accidental ſlip, from the moſt dire and diſabling calamities!

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, OR SUTHWEORCE.

THE borough of *Southwark* joins to the pariſh of *Lambeth* on the eaſt, and conſiſts of the pariſhes of *St. Olave*'s, *St. Saviour*'s, *St. George*'s, and *St. Thomas*'s.

IT was called by the *Saxons*, *Suthverke*, or the *South work*, in reſpect to ſome fort or fortification bearing that aſpect from *London*. It was alſo called the *Borough*, or *Burg*, probably for the

* Obſervations upon lord *Orrery*'s remarks on the life and writings of Doctor *Swift*, p. 162 to 165.

ſame reaſon. It was long independent of the city of *London*: but, in conſideration of the inconveniences ariſing from the eſcape of malefactors from the great capital into this place, it was, in 1327 granted by *Edward* III. to the city, on payment of ten pounds annually. It was then called the village of *Southwark*; it was afterwards ſtyled the bailiwick of *Southwark*, and the mayor and commonalty of *London* appointed the bailiff. This power did not ſeem ſufficient to remedy the evil, a more intimate connection was thought neceſſary: in the reign of *Edward* VI. on a valuable conſideration payed to the crown, it was formed into a twenty-ſixth ward, by the title of *Bridge ward without*, and Sir *John Ayliff* was its firſt alderman. It had long before enjoyed the privilege of ſending members to parlement. It is mentioned among the boroughs in the time of *Edward* III; but the names of the firſt members which appear, are *Robert Acton* and *Thomas Bulle*, in 1542. The members are elected by the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, and returned by the bailiff.

THE firſt time that *Southwark* is mentioned in hiſtory, is on occaſion of earl *Godwin*'s ſailing up the river to attack the royal navy of fifty ſhips, lying before the palace of *Weſtminſter*; this was in 1052, when we are told he went *ad Suthwecree*, and ſtayed there till the return of the tide *.

ST. GEORGE'S church is of conſiderable antiquity; it is mentioned in 1122, when *Thomas* of *Arderne* and his ſon beſtowed it on the neighboring monks of *Bermondſey* †. It was rebuilt in 1736, by *Price*, with a ſpire ſteeple moſt aukwardly ſtanding

* *Simeon Dunelm*, in x *Script*. i. 186.

† *Stow's Survaie*, 789.

upon

upon ſtilts. In old times there was a village called *St. George*'s, now part of *Southwark*, independent of the borough. *Polydore Virgil* calls it " *Suburbanus Divi Georgii* vicus *."

HOUSE OF CHARLES BRANDON.

NOT far from this church ſtood the magnificent palace of *Charles Brandon* duke of *Suffolk*, the deſerved favorite of *Henry* VIII. After his death, in 1545, it came into the king's hand, who eſtabliſhed here a royal mint. It at that time was called *Southwark Place*, and in great meaſure preſerved its dignity. *Edward* VI. once dined in it. His ſiſter and ſucceſſor preſented it to *Heath* archbiſhop of *York*, as an inn or reſidence for him and his ſucceſſors, whenever they repaired to *London*. It was pulled down in 1557.

THE MINT.

As to the *Mint*, it became a ſanctuary to inſolvent debtors; at length becoming the peſt of the neighborhood, by giving ſhelter to villains of every ſpecies, that awakened the attention of parlement; which, by the ſtatutes 8 and 9 *William* III. c. 27. 9 *George* I. c. 29. and 11 *George* I. c. 22. entirely took away its abuſed privileges.

KING'S-BENCH PRISON.

THE *King's-bench* priſon, in this pariſh, is of great antiquity. To this priſon was committed *Henry* prince of *Wales*, afterwards *Henry* V. by the ſpirited and honeſt judge *Gaſcoigne*, for ſtriking or inſulting him on the bench. It is difficult to ſay which we ſhould admire moſt, the courage of the judge, or the peaceful ſubmiſſion of the prince to the commitment, after he was freed from the phrenzy of his rage. The truth of the fact has been doubted; but, it is delivered by ſeveral grave hiſtorians, ſuch as *Hall*, who died in 1547, who mentions it *folio* 1; *Grafton*, perhaps his copyiſt, at p. 443; and the learned Sir

* *Stow's Survaie*, p. 403. 4to. ed. 1618.

Thomas

Thomas Elyot, a favorite of *Henry* VIII. in his book called *The Governour*, relates the ſame in p. 102, book ii. c. 6. of that treatiſe. Theſe were all long prior to *Shakeſpeare*, or the author of another play, in the time of queen *Elizabeth*, ſtyled *Henry* V. It muſt have been the poets that took up the relation from the hiſtorians, and not the hiſtorians from the poets, as ſome people have aſſerted. This was not the only time of his commitment. In 1411 he was confined by *John Horneſby* *, mayor of *Coventry*, in the *Cheleyſmor* in that city; and arreſted with his two brothers in the priory, probably for a riot committed there. The reform of this great prince was very early: for I never can believe him to have been a hypocrite when he wrote in that ſtrain of piety to his father, on the ſubject of a victory obtained at *Uſk*, over the famous *Glyndwr* †. He was at that time only ſeventeen years of age, and it appears that he quitted his follies long before the period in which the perſiſting becomes diſgraceful to the prince or to the ſubject.

Nec luſiſſiſſe pudet: ſed non incidere ludum.

The other play of *Henry* V. which I allude to, was written before the year 1592. In the ſcene in which the hiſtorical account of the violence of the prince againſt the chief juſtice is introduced, *Richard Tarlton*, a famous comedian and mimic, acts both judge and clown. One *Knell*, another drole comedian of the time, acted the prince, and gave the chief juſtice ſuch a blow as felled him to the ground, to the great diverſion of the audience. *Tarlton*

* *Dugdale*'s Hiſt. of *Warwickſhire*, i. 148.

† Tour in *Wales*, i. 369.

the *judge*, goes off the ſtage; and returns, *Tarlton* the *clown*; he demands the cauſe of the laughter, "O," ſays one, "had thou "beenſt here to have ſeen what a *terrible* blow the prince gave "the judge." "What, ſtrike a judge!" ſays the clown, "*ter-*"*rible* indeed muſt it be to the judge, when the very report of "it makes my cheek burn *."

MARSHALSEA. THE priſon of the *Marſhalſea*, which belongs to that court, and alſo to the king's palace at *Weſtminſter*, ſtands here; this court had particular cognizance of murders, and other offences, committed within the king's court: ſuch as ſtriking, which in old times was puniſhed with the loſs of the offending hand. Here alſo perſons guilty of piracies, and other offences on the high ſeas, were confined. In 1377 it was broke open by a mob of ſailors, who murdered a gentleman confined in it for killing one of their comrades, and who had been pardoned by the court †. It was again broke open by *Wat Tyler* and his followers, in 1381. It eſcaped in the infamous riots of 1780; but the *King's Bench*, and the *Borough* priſon, and another *Borough* priſon called the *Clink*, were nearly at the ſame inſtant ſacrificed to their fury.

PARIS-GARDEN. IN this pariſh, near the water on *Bank-ſide*, ſtood *Paris-garden*, one of the antient playhouſes of our metropolis. *Ben Johnſon* is reproached by one *Decker*, an envious critic, with his ill ſucceſs on the ſtage, and in particular with having performed the part of *Zuliman*, at *Paris-garden*. It ſeems to have been much frequented on *Sundays*. This profanation was at length fully puniſhed, by the dire accident which, heaven-directed, be-

* *Br. Biog.* iii. 2145.

† *Stow's Survaie*, 781.

fel

fel the ſpectators in 1582, when the ſcaffolding ſuddenly fell, and multitudes of people were killed or miſerably maimed. The omen ſeems to have been accepted, for, in the next century, the manor of *Paris-Garden* was erected into a pariſh, and a church founded, under the name of CHRIST'S. This calamity ſeems to have been predicted by one *Crowley*, a poet, of the reign of *Henry* VIII; who likewiſe informs us, that in this place were exhibited bear-baitings, as well as dramatical entertainments, and upon *Sundays*, as they are to this time at the *Combat des Animaux*, at *Paris*.

What folly is this to keep, with danger,
A great maſtive dog, and fowle ouglie bear;
And to this an end, to ſee them two fight,
With terrible tearings, a ful ouglie ſight.
And methinkes thoſe men are moſt fools of al,
Whoſe ſtore of money is but very ſmal,
And yet every *Sunday* they wil ſurely ſpend
One peny or two, the Bearwards living to mend.

At *Paris Garden* each *Sunday* a man ſhal not fail
To find two or three hundred for the Bearwards vale.
One halfpeny a piece they uſe for to give,
When ſome have not more in their purſes, I believe.
Wel, at the laſt day their conſcience wil declare,
That the poor ought to have al that they may ſpare.
If you therefore give to ſee a bear fight,
Be ſure God his curſe upon you wil light.

BEYOND this place of brutal amuſement were the *Bear-Garden*, and place for baiting of bulls; the *Britiſh circi*: "Herein," ſays *Stow* *, "were kept beares, bulls, and other beaſts to

* *Survaie*, 770.

" be bayted, as alſo maſtives in ſeveral kenels, nouriſhed to " bayt them. Theſe beares and other beaſts are there kept " in plots of ground ſcaffolded about for the beholders to ſtand " ſafe." In the old maps theſe *circi* are engraven.

BEAR-BAITING. BEAR-baiting made one of the amuſements of the romantic age of queen *Elizabeth*; for there was ſtill left a ſtrong tincture of thoſe of the ſavage and warlike period. It was introduced among the princely pleaſures of *Kenilworth*, in 1575; where the drole author of the account introduces the bear and dogs, deciding their antient grudge *per duellum*. " Well, Syr, (ſays he) the " bearz wear brought foorth intoo coourt, the dogs ſet too them, " too argu the points eeven face to face, they had learnd cooun- " ſell allſo a both parts: what may they be coounted parciall that " are retaind but a to ſyde, I ween. No wery feers both ton " and toother eager in argument: if the dog in pleadyng woold " pluk the bear by the throte, the bear with trauers woould claw " him again by the ſkaip, confeſs & a liſt; but a voyd a coold " not that waz bound too the bar: and hiz counſell tolld him " that it coold bee too him no poliecy in pleading. Thearfore " thus with fending & proouing, with plucking & tugging, " ſkratting and byting, by plain tooth and nayll, a to ſide & " toother, ſuch erſpes of blood and leather was thear between " them, az a moonths licking I ween wyl not recoouer, and yet " remain az far oout az euer they wear. It waz a ſport very " pleazaunt of theez beaſtz: to ſee the bear with hiz pink nyez " leering after hiz enmiez approch, the nimblneſs & wayt of " y^e^ dog too take his auauntage, and the fors & experiens of the " bear agayn to auoyd the aſſauts: if he wear bitten in one " place, hoow he woold pynch in an oother too get free: that

" if

" if he wear taken onez, then what ſhyft with byting, with " clawyng, with roring, toſſing & tumbling, he woold work to " wynde hymſelf from them; and when he was loſe, to ſhake hiz " earz twyſe or thryſe wyth the blud and the ſlaver aboout hiz " fiznamy was a matter of a goodly releef *."

THIS was an amuſement for perſons of the firſt rank; our great princeſs *Elizabeth* thought proper to cauſe the *French* ambaſſadors to be carried to this theatre, to divert them with theſe bloody ſpectacles †.

THE STEWS.

NOT far from theſe ſcenes of cruel paſtime was the *Bordello*, or *Stews*, permitted, and openly licenſed by government, under certain laws or regulations. They were farmed out. Even a lord mayor, the great Sir *William Walworth*, did not diſdain to own them; and he rented them to the *Froes*, i. e. the bawds of *Flanders*. Among other regulations, no ſtewholder was to admit married women; nor, like pious *Calviniſts*, in *Holland*, to this preſent day, were they to keep open their houſes on *Sundays*; nor were they to admit any women who had on them the perilous infirmity of burning, &c. &c. ‡ Theſe infamous houſes were ſuppreſſed in the reign of *Henry* VIII. The pretence of theſe eſtabliſhments was to prevent the debauching the wives and daughters of the citizens, ſo that all who had not the gift of continence might have places to repair to. Perhaps, in days when thouſands were tied up by vows of celibacy, theſe haunts might have been neceſſary; for neither cowl nor cope had virtue

* Princely pleaſures of *Kenilworth*, 22.

† *Strype's Annals*, i. 191.

‡ *Stow's Survaie*, 771.

ſufficient

ſufficient to annihilate the ſtrongeſt of human paſſions. Old *Latimer* complains bitterly, that the offence was not taken away with the ſuppreſſion of the houſes. "One thing I muſt here," ſays the zealous preacher, "deſire you to reforme, my lordes; "you have put down the *Stewes*. But, I pray you, whow is "the matter amended. What avayleth that you have but "changed the place, and not taken the wh—d-me away.— "There is now more wh—d-me in *London* then ever there was "on the *Bancke* *."

THE ſigns were not hung out, but painted againſt the walls. I cannot but ſmile at one: the *Cardinal's Hat*. I will not give into ſcandal ſo far as to ſuppoſe that this houſe was peculiarly protected by any coeval member of the ſacred college. Neither would I by any means inſinuate that the biſhops of *Wincheſter* and *Rocheſter*, or the abbots of *Waverley* or of *St. Auguſtine's*, in *Canterbury*, or of *Battel*, or of *Hyde*, or the prior of *Lewes*, had here their temporary reſidences for them or their trains, for the ſake of theſe conveniencies, in that period of cruel and unnatural reſtriction.

ST. MARY OVERIE.

BESIDES theſe temporary manſions of holy men, were others, for thoſe who preferred the monaſtic life. The firſt religious houſe was that of *St. Mary Overie*, ſaid to have been originally founded by a maiden named *Mary*, for ſiſters, and endowed with the profits of a ferry croſs the *Eye*, or river *Thames*. *Swithen*, a noble lady, changed it into a college of prieſts: but in the year 1106 it was re-founded by *William Pont de L'arche*, and *William Dauncy*, *Norman* knights, for canons regular. The laſt prior

* Third Sermon preached before king *Edward*, p. 42.

was

was *Bartholomew Linſted*, alias *Fowle*, who ſurrendered the convent to *Henry*, in *October*, 1540, and received in reward a penſion of £. 100 a year. Its revenues, according to *Dugdale*, were £. 654. 6*s*. 6*d*.* *William Giffard*, biſhop of *Wincheſter*, in the reign of *Henry* I, was a great benefactor to this place, and built the conventual church. It certainly was not the preſent church, for in the days of *Giffard* the round arch and clumſy pillar was in full faſhion. This church was probably burnt in the fire which conſumed the priory, in 1207: for we know it was rebuilt in the time of *Richard* II. or *Henry* IV. The whole is a beautiful pile of gothic architecture, in form of a croſs, but much deformed by a wooden gallery, which the increaſe of the congregation occaſioned to be built. On the diſſolution, the inhabitants of *Southwark* purchaſed the church of the king, and converted it into a pariſh church; and, by act of parlement, united it with that of *St. Margaret's of the Hill*, under the name of *St. Saviour's*.

TOMB OF THE POET GOWER.

WITHIN, beneath a rich gothic arch in the north wall, is the monument of the celebrated poet *John Gower*. His figure is placed recumbent, in a long gown; on his head is a chaplet of roſes; and from his neck a collar of S S; under his feet are three books, denoting his three principal works. On one is inſcribed *Speculum Meditantis*, which he had written in *French*; on the ſecond, *Vox Clamantis*, written in *Latin*; and on the laſt, *Confeſſio Amantis*, in *Engliſh*. Above, on the wall, are painted three female figures crowned, and with ſcrolls in their hands.

* *Tanner*, —I heartily wiſh that the editor of the laſt edition of this uſeful author had paged the work; I have cauſed my copy to be paged with a pen, for my own uſe, ſo have left a blank to be filled.

The firſt, which is named *Charitie*, hath on her ſcroll

En toy qui es fite de Dieu le pere,
Sauve ſoit que giſt ſouz ceſt piere.

On that of the ſecond, who is named *Mercie*,

O bone *Jeſu* fait ta mercie,
Al alme dont le corps giſt icy.

And on the ſcroll of the third, named *Pitie*,

Pur ta pite JESU regarde!
Et met ceſt alme en ſauve garde.

HE founded a chauntry for himſelf within theſe walls, and was alſo a ſignal benefactor to the church, and contributed largely to build it in the preſent elegant form. He was a man of family, and had a liberal education, according to the times, in the inns of court. Notwithſtanding the word *Armiger* in the modern inſcription, it is probable he was a knight *. He was cotemporary with, and the great friend of *Chaucer*, whom he ſtyles "his pupil "and his poet;" a proof of ſeniority, notwithſtanding he ſurvived him.

Grete wel CHAUCER, whan ye mete,
As my Diſciple and my Poete;
For in the flours of his youth,
In ſondrie wiſe, as he well couth,
Of Detees and of Songes glade,
The which he for my ſake made.

* *Leland Comm.* quoted in *Biogr. Br.* iv. 2242.

Chaucer

Chaucer is not a bit behind hand in marks of reſpect.

O moral GOWER, this boke I direct
To the, and to the philoſophical *Strode*.
To vouchſafe there nede is to correcte,
Of your benignities and zelis gode.

THESE excellent characters lived together in the moſt perfect amity: *Chaucer* was a ſevere reprover of the vices of the clergy; and each united in their great and ſucceſsful endeavour to give a poliſh to the *Engliſh* language. *Chaucer* gave a free rein to his poetical mirth. "*Gower*'s poetry was grave and ſententious. "He has much good ſenſe, ſolid reflection, and uſeful obſerva- "tion. But he is ſerious and didactic on all occaſions. He "preſerves the tone of the ſcholar, and the moraliſt, on the moſt "lively topics*." Theſe fathers of *Engliſh* poetry followed each other cloſely to the grave. *Chaucer* died in 1400, aged 72. *Gower* in 1402, blind and full of years.

OF BISHOP ANDREWS.

A RECUMBENT figure of a biſhop, in his robes and badges, as prelate of the Garter, commemorates the pious, hoſpitable, and witty *Launcelot Andrews*, biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who died in his adjacent palace, in 1624, aged ſeventy-one. *James* I. at dinner, attended by *Neale*, biſhop of *Durham*, and this amiable churchman, aſked of the firſt, whether he might not take his ſubjects money without the aſſiſtance of parlement? "God forbid," ſays the ſervile *Neale*, "but you ſhould: you are the breath of our "noſtrils." Then, turning to *Andrews*, Well, my lord, what ſay you? The good biſhop would have evaded the queſtion, but the king being peremptory, he anſwered, "Then, Sir, I think it "lawful to take my brother *Neale*'s money, for he offers it."

WINCHESTER-HOUSE.

Wincheſter-houſe was a very large building, not far from this church: the founder is unknown. Till the civil wars of the laſt

* Mr. *Thomas Warton*.

century, it was the reſidence of the prelates during their attendance in parlement. Much of it is yet ſtanding, tenanted by different families, or converted into warehouſes. The great court is called *Wincheſter-ſquare*, and in the adjacent ſtreet is the abutment of one of the gates. On the deſertion of this palace, the prelates of *Wincheſter* had another allotted to them at *Chelſea*.

THE CLINK.

THE *Clink*, or manor of *Southwark*, is ſtill under the juriſdiction of the biſhops of *Wincheſter*; who, beſides a court-leet, keeps a court of record on the *Bank-ſide*, by his ſteward and bailiff, for pleas of debt, treſpaſſes, &c.

IN *Southwark Park*, on the back of *Wincheſter-houſe*, was found, by Sir *William Dugdale*, knight, in 1658, in ſinking the cellars for new buildings, a very curious teſſelated pavement, with a border in form of a ſerpentine column *.

MONUMENT OF LOCKYER, A QUACK DOCTOR.

A FIGURE with its head reclined on one hand, in a great wig, and furred gown, repreſents *Lionel Lockyer*, a celebrated quack of the reign of *Charles* II. His virtues and his pills are thus expreſſed:

His virtues and his pills ſo well are known,
That envy can't confine them under ſtone;
But they'l ſurvive his duſt, and not expire
Till all things elſe, at th' univerſal fire.
This verſe is loſt, his pills embalm him ſafe
To future times without an epitaph.

I believe the laſt to be prophetic; his pills being to be found among the long liſt of quackeries which promiſe almoſt immortality to the credulous taker.

RIDICULOUS EPITAPHS.

HERE are two other ridiculous epitaphs, which promiſe to the deceaſed a place in court, after they have paſſed the limits of the grave. Thus, *John Trehearne*, porter to *James* I. is told of the reverſion he is to have in heaven:

* *Dugdale* on embanking, 65.

In

In thy king's court good place to thee is given,
Whence thou ſhalt go to the King's court of heaven.

But Miſs *Barford* is flattered in a ſtill higher manner:

Such grace the King of King's beſtow'd upon her,
That now ſhe lives with him a maid of honour.

AGAINST a wall is a ſingular diminutive figure, one foot three inches long, ſaid to repreſent a dwarf, one *William Emerſon*, who died in 1575, æt. 92. He is repreſented half naked, much emaciated, lying in his ſhroud on a mat, moſt neatly cut.

JOHN FLETCHER, the celebrated dramatic poet of the reign of *James* I. was buried in this church, *Auguſt* the 19th, 1625, aged 49. He died of the plague: his memory is preſerved in his works: for I do not find either monument or epitaph to deliver down his fame to poſterity.

I SHALL conclude this liſt with the monument of *Richard Humble*, his two wives, and children; not on account of their groteſque figures, but for the ſake of the pretty and moral inſcription cut on one ſide.

A PRETTY ONE.

Like to the damaſk roſe you ſee,
Or like the bloſſom on the tree,
Or like the dainty flower of *May*,
Or like the morning of the day;
Or like the ſun, or like the ſhade,
Or like the gourd which *Jonas* had:
Even ſo is man, whoſe thread is ſpun,
Drawn out and cut, and ſo is done.
The roſe withers, the bloſſom blaſteth,
The flower fades, the morning haſteth;
The ſun ſets, the ſhadow flies,
The gourd conſumes, and man he dies.

A LITTLE to the weſt of this church is a lane called *Stoney-ſtreet*, which ran down to the water-ſide, nearly oppoſite to *Dow-*

gate, and probably was the continuation of the *Watling-ſtreet* road. This is ſuppoſed to have been a *Roman Trajectus*, and the ferry from *Londinum* into the province of *Cantium*. Marks of the antient cauſey have been diſcovered on the *London* ſide. On this, the name evinces the origin. The *Saxons* always give the name of *Street* to the *Roman* roads; and here they gave it the addition of *Stein* or *Stoney*, from the pavement they found it compoſed of.

DEADMAN'S *place* lies a little farther: tradition ſays that it took its name from the number of dead interred there in the great plague, ſoon after the Reſtoration.

FROM the calamity which deſtroyed this church, and the religious houſe, in the year 1207, aroſe one of our nobleſt hoſpitals, that of *St. Thomas*. After the fire, the canons built, at a ſmall diſtance from the priory, an occaſional building for their reception till their houſe could be re-built. But in 1215, *Peter de Rupibus*, biſhop of *Wincheſter*, diſliking the ſituation, removed it to a place on which *Richard*, a *Norman* prior of *Bermondſey*, had, in 1213, erected an hoſpital for converts and poor children, which he called the *Almery*. *Peter de Rupibus* new founded it for canons regular, and endowed it with three hundred and forty-four pounds a year. It was held from the prior and abbot of *Bermondſey*, till the year 1428, when a compoſition was made between the abbot and the maſter of the hoſpital of *St. Thomas*, for all the lands and tenements held of the abby for the old rent, to be payed to the ſaid abbot. At the diſſolution it was ſurrendered into the hands of the king. In 1552, it was founded a third time, by the citizens of *London*, who purchaſed the ſuppreſſed hoſpital: in *July* they began the reparation, and in *November* following, opened it for the reception of the ſick and poor; not fewer than two hundred and ſixty were the firſt objects of the charity. The

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

patron

patron was at the ſame time changed: the turbulent *Thomas Becket* very properly giving place to the worthy apoſtle *St. Thomas.*

TOWARDS the end of the laſt century, the building fell into decay. In the year 1699 the governors ſolicited the benevolence of the public for its ſupport: and with ſuch ſucceſs, that they were enabled to re-build it on the magnificent and extenſive plan we now ſee. It conſiſts of three courts, with colonnades between each: three wards were built at the ſole coſt of *Thomas Frederic*, eſquire, of *London:* and three by *Thomas Guy*, citizen and ſtationer. The whole containing eighteen wards, and 442 beds. The expences attending this foundation are about £. 10,000 a year. In the middle of the ſecond court is a ſtatue in braſs of *Edward* VI. and beneath him the repreſentation of the halt and maimed.

IN that of the third court is a ſtone ſtatue of Sir *Robert Clayton*, knight, lord mayor of *London*, dreſſed in character, in his gown and chain. He gave £. 600 towards re-building this hoſpital; and left £. 2,300 towards the endowing it. The ſtatue was erected before his death, which happened in 1714.

THIS excellent inſtitution has, within the laſt ten years, admitted and diſcharged, of

In-patients, 30,717. Out-patients, 47,099.

And in the laſt account of 1787, it appears there were admitted and diſcharged

2,758 In-patients, 5,191 Out-patients,

Total in the year—7,949.

MR. GUY'S HOSPITAL.

MR. *Guy*, not ſatisfied with his great benefactions to the hoſpital of *St. Thomas*, determined to be the ſole founder of another. The relation is very remarkable. At the age of ſeventy-ſix, he took a leaſe, of the governors of the former, of a piece of ground oppoſite

oppoſite to it, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and on it, in 1721, at the expence of £. 18,793. 16 *s.* began to build the hoſpital which bears his name: and left to endow it, the prodigious ſum of £. 219,499, amaſſed from a very ſmall beginning, chiefly by purchaſing ſeamen's tickets! in the reign of queen *Anne*; and by his great ſucceſs in the buying and ſelling South Sea ſtock, in the memorable year 1720; and (oſtenſively) by the ſale of bibles!—He ſeems to have profited both of GOD and *Mammon*.

HE was the ſon of an *Anabaptiſt* lighterman and coalmonger, in *Southwark*. On the death of his father, his mother brought him to *Tamworth*, her native town; and at a fit age bound him apprentice to a bookbinder and bookſeller, in *Cheapſide*. On the expiration of his term, he ſet up for himſelf with the ſmall ſtock of two hundred pounds. He joined himſelf with a ſet of bookſellers, who carried on a trade in bibles, printed in, and ſmuggled out of *Holland*, to the great injury of the lawful printers. This was done for a conſiderable time; till the king's printers, by ſeveral proſecutions and ſeizures, obliged theſe illicit traders to deſiſt. But *Guy*, more artful and more pertinacious than his late partners, prevaled on the univerſity of *Oxford* to contract with him for their privilege of printing bibles. But it is generally ſuppoſed that his great wealth was acquired by thoſe articles in which Heaven moſt certainly had no concern. Attached to *Tamworth*, he founded there an almſhouſe and a library; and left a fund for their maintenance, as well as for the apprenticing poor children belonging to the town; which choſe him for one of its repreſentatives *. His death happened on *December* 27th,

* *Maitland*, ii. 1306.

1724,

1724, in the 80th year of his age; before which he ſaw his hoſpital covered with the roof. In the firſt court is his ſtatue in braſs, dreſſed in his livery gown. Beſides his public expences, he gave, during life, to many of his poor relations, £. 10 or £. 20 a year; and to others money to advance them in life; to his aged relations, £. 870 in annuities; and to his younger relations and executors, the ſum of £. 75,589!!!

In the chapel (ſhouldering God's altar) is another ſtatue of Mr. *Guy*, a moſt elegant performance, by Mr. *J. Bacon*, in 1779, in white marble. He is repreſented ſtanding, in his livery gown, with one hand raiſing a miſerable ſick object, and with the other pointing to a ſecond object, on a bier, carried by two perſons into his hoſpital. This ſuperfluity coſt a thouſand pounds; a proof of the exuberant wealth of the foundation, which could ſpare ſuch a ſum to be waſted on a needleſs occaſion. I was told that at this time there were only two hundred beds: three wards being out of uſe, undergoing certain alterations. But I could not obtain the leſt account of the annual number of patients, or of expenditure, or revenue; which other hoſpitals never fail of laying before the public. A repeated recent application has been equally unſucceſsful.

Mr. *Maitland* obtained a *ſeptenary* account of the patients admitted into this hoſpital between the years 1728 and 1734, by which we learn, that in the ſeven years they amounted to 12,402; and that the total diſburſements in the year 1738 amounted to ſeven thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-eight pounds: and then the houſe contained twelve wards, and four hundred and thirty-five beds.

In the laboratory is a large medallion in white marble of the great and pious Boyle.

BERMONDSEY ABBY.

THE other religious houſe in *Southwark* was *Bermondſey*, founded in 1082, by *Aylwin Childe*, a citizen of *London*, for monks of the *Cluniac* order: a cargo of which were imported hither by favor of archbiſhop *Lanfranc*, in the year 1089, from the priory *De Caritate*, on the *Loire*, in *Nivernois*. Soon after the reſumption of the alien priories, it was converted into an abby by *Richard* II. In 1539*, it was ſurrendered into the king's hands by *Robert de Wharton*, who had his reward, not only of a penſion of £. 333. 6 *s.* 8 *d.* but alſo the biſhoprick of *St. Aſaph* † in *commendam*. The revenues of the houſe at the diſſolution were £. 474. 14 *s.* 4 *d.*; the poor monks received the annual penſion of from ten to about five pounds apiece.

THE conventual church was then pulled down by Sir *Thomas Pope*, who built a magnificent houſe on the ſite. This became the habitation of the *Ratcliffs*, earls of *Suſſex*. *Thomas*, the great rival of the favorite earl of *Leiceſter*, breathed his laſt within its walls.

THE preſent parochial church of *St. Mary Magdalen* was founded by the priors of *Bermondſey*, for the uſe of their adjoining tenants.

THE remains of antiquity in this neighborhood are, the antient gate of the abby, with a large arch and a poſtern on one ſide. Adjoining is part of a very old building; and on paſſing beneath the arch, and turning to the left, is to be ſeen, within a court, a houſe of very great antiquity, called (for what reaſon I know not) king *John's court*.

BERMONDSEY-*ſtreet* may at preſent be called the great *Wool Staple* of our kingdom. Here reſide numbers of merchants,

* *Tanner.* † *Willis*'s *Abbies*, i. 230.

who

who ſupply *Rochdale*, *Leiceſter*, *Derby*, *Exeter*, and moſt other weaving countries in this kingdom, with that commodity. As *Southwark* may be conſidered as a great ſuburb to *London*, numbers of other trades are carried on there to a vaſt extent: the Tanners, Curriers, Hatters, Dyers, Iron-founders, Rope-makers, Sail-makers, and Block-makers, occupy a conſiderable part of the borough.

ST. OLAVE, OR OLAF'S CHURCH.

THE moſt eaſtern pariſh in *Southwark*, is that of *St. Olave*, or *Olaf*, ſo named from the *Daniſh* prince who was maſſacred by his *Pagan* ſubjects. The church appears to have been founded near five hundred years ago *. The pariſh extends from the ſpot on *London-bridge*, on which was the draw-bridge, and ſtretches along the water-ſide as far as *St. Saviour's Dock*. In this pariſh, near the church, was the inn or lodging of the abbot of *Lewes* in *Suſſex*. The chapel is ſtill remaining, converted into a cellar, and, by the accumulation of earth, ſunk under ground: and a gothic building, now turned into a wine vault belonging to the *King's-head* tavern, may have been part of the manſion.

ST. *John's* in *Horſley-down* is one of the fifty new churches. The ſpire is fluted, and ends abſurdly enough in the *Ionic* ſcroll.

ON *Sellenger*'s wharf ſtood the town-houſe of the abbot of *St. Auguſtine's* at *Canterbury*; which being granted to Sir *Anthony Saint-Leger*, the wharf was named after him, but corrupted according to the modern ſpelling †.

THE abbot of *Battle* had alſo here his city-manſion. *Battle-bridge*, or rather *Stairs*, took its name from the houſe: as did

* *Maitland*, ii. 1389.

† The ſame.

the ſtreets called the *Mazes*, from the luxurious intricacies in his magnificent gardens *.

ST. SAVIOUR'S DOCK.

ST. *Saviour's Dock*, or, as it is called, *Savory*, bounds the eaſtern end of this pariſh. *St. Saviour's Dock* may be conſidered as the port of *Southwark*. It is in length about four hundred yards, but of moſt diſproportionable breadth, not exceeding thirty feet. The borough will certainly give it a more uſeful magnitude: and alſo re-build the warehouſes and magazines on each ſide. It is at preſent ſolely appropriated to barges, which diſcharge coals, copperas from *Writtleſea* in *Eſſex*, pipe-clay, corn, and various other articles of commerce. If the dock was deepened, and correſpondent wharfs erected, ſloops and leſſer veſſels might come from different ſea-ports, and here diſcharge their cargoes, without the expence of re-loading leſſer craft, in order to re-land them at this dock.

IT antiently belonged to the priory of *St. Saviour's Bermondſey*, as did certain adjacent mills, which, in 1536 were let by the monks to one *John Curlew*, for £. 6, then the value of eighteen quarters of good wheat; and he was beſides bound to grind *gratis* all the corn uſed in that religious houſe.

ROTHERHITHE.

ON the eaſt ſide of the dock commences the pariſh of *Rotherhithe* or *Redriff*, which conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet of a vaſt length, running along the ſhore, and winding with the great bend of the river, to a very ſmall ſpace from *Deptford*. The church is dedicated to *St. Mary*; the ſteeple conſiſts of a ſquare tower with a circular lanthorn, formed in the upper part of a peryſtile of *Corinthian* columns: and out of its ſummit iſſues an elegant polygonal ſpire. I introduce this pariſh, becauſe it is comprehended in the bills of mortality, having

* *Strype's Stow*, I. Book iv. p. 24.

been

been taken in, in the year 1636, with five other parifhes. Near the extremity of this parifh are the docks for the *Greenland* fhips; a profitable nufance, very properly removed to a diftance from the capital. The greater dock is fuppofed to have been the mouth of the famous canal, cut in 1016 by king *Canute*, in order to avoid the impediment of *London*-bridge, and to lay fiege to the capital by bringing his fleet to the weft fide.

THE LOKE HOSPITAL.

THE *Loke*, in *Southwark*, was a hofpital for leprous perfons. It was dedicated to *St. Leonard*, and exifted in the time of *Edward* II: till lately, it was, under the care of the hofpital of *St. Bartholomew*, appropriated to the cure of another loathfome difeafe. The word changed into *Lock*, poffibly has allufion to the neceffity of their being locked or kept apart from all other patients.

TABARD, CHAUCER'S INN.

As the *Borough High-ftreet* was the great paffage into a great part of our kingdom, to and from our capital, it was particularly well furnifhed with inns. I fhall only mention one immortalized by *Chaucer*. The fign is now perverted into the *Talbot*. It originally was the *Tabard*, fo called from the fign—a fleevelefs coat, open on both fides, with a fquare collar, and winged at the fhoulders; worn by perfons of rank in the wars, with their arms painted on them that they might be known. The ufe is now transferred to the Heralds. This was the rendezvous of the jolly pilgrims, which formed the troop which our father of poetry defcribes fallying out to pay their devotions to the great *St. Thomas Becket*, who for a long time fuperfeded almoft every other *Saint*.

Befelle that in that ſeaſon, on a day,
In *Southwerk* at the *Tabard* as I lay,
Redy to wenden on my pilgrimage
To *Canterbury*, with devoute corage,
At night was come into that hoſtellerie
Wel nine and twenty in a compagnie,
Of ſondry folk, by aventure yfalle,
In felawſhip, and pilgrimes were they alle,
That toward *Canterbury* wolden ride.
The chambres and the ſtables weren wide,
And wel we weren eſed atte beſte.

The memory of our great poet's pilgrimage is perpetuated by an inſcription over the gateway: "This is the inn where Sir "*Jeffry Chaucer*, and nine and twenty pilgrims, lodged, in their "journey to *Canterbury*, in 1383."

THE GLOBE, SHAKESPEAR'S THEATRE.

A LITTLE weſt of *St. Mary Overie's* (in a place ſtill called *Globe Alley*) ſtood the *Globe*, immortalized by having been the theatre on which *Shakeſpear* firſt trod the ſtage, but in no higher character than the Ghoſt in his own play of *Hamlet*. It appears to have been of an octagonal form; and is ſaid to have been covered with ruſhes *. I have been told that the door was very lately ſtanding. *James* I. granted a patent to *Laurence Fletcher*, WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR, *Richard Burbage*, *Auguſtine Philippes*, *John Heminges*, *Henrie Condell*, *William Sly*, *Robert Armin*, and *Richard Cowlie*, and others of his majeſty's ſervants, to act here, or in any other part of the kingdom. Notwithſtanding the modeſty of *Shakeſpear* made him decline taking any conſiderable part in his own productions, his good-nature, and

* See an engraving of it in vol. I. of *Johnſon's Shakeſpear*.

friendſhip

friendſhip for the moroſe *Ben Johnſon*, induced him to act both in the *Sejanus* and *Every Man in his Humour*; a benevolence that greatly contributed to bring the latter into public notice. But in *Shakeſpear*'s own plays, *Dick Burbage*, as he was familiarly called, was the favorite actor. *Condell* and *Heminges* were his intimate friends: and publiſhed his plays in folio, ſeven years after his death.

THE playhouſes, in and about *London*, were by this time extremely numerous, there not being fewer than ſeventeen between the year 1570 and 1629.

WESTMINSTER.

I NOW return to the extremity of the weſtern part of our capital, on the oppoſite ſhore. In the time of queen *Elizabeth*, the ſhore correſpondent to *Lambeth* was a mere marſhy tract. *Mill-bank*, the laſt dwelling in *Weſtminſter*, is a large houſe, which took its name from a mill which once occupied its ſite. Here, in my boyiſh days, I often experienced the hoſpitality of the late Sir *Robert Grovenour*, its worthy owner, who enjoyed it, by the purchaſe, by one of his family, from the *Mordaunts*, earls of *Peterborough*. All the reſt of his vaſt property about *London* devolved on him in right of his mother, *Mary*, daughter and heireſs of *Alexander Davies* of *Ebury*, in the county of *Middleſex*. I find, in the plan of *London* by *Hollar*, a manſion on this ſpot, under the name of *Peterborough*-houſe. It probably was built by the firſt earl of *Peterborough*. It was inhabited by his ſucceſſors, and retained its name till the time of the death of that great but irregular genius *Charles*, earl of *Peterborough*, in

MILL-BANK.

in 1735. It was rebuilt in its preſent form by the *Grovenour* family.

HORSE-FERRY. A LITTLE farther was the antient *Horſe-ferry* between *Weſtminſter* and *Lambeth:* ſuppreſſed on the building of *Weſtminſter*-bridge. The ferry having been the property of the archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, the ſum of £. 3,000 was allowed and funded.

A LITTLE beyond the *Horſe-ferry* ſtands the church of *St. John the Evangeliſt*, one of the fifty voted by parlement, to give this part of the town the air of the capital of a chriſtian country. It was begun in 1721, and finiſhed in 1728. The architect was Mr. *Archer*, but Sir *John Vanbrugh* has uſually the diſcredit of this pile *. Notwithſtanding it is deſervedly cenſured for its load of ornaments, they are by no means deſtitute of beauty. The aim at exceſs of magnificence is not a fault peculiar to the builder.

WEST-MINSTER ABBY. AT a ſmall diſtance to the eaſt is that noble ſpecimen of gothic architecture, the conventual church of *St. Peter's* abby of *Weſtminſter*.

FOUNDED BY SEBERT. The church is ſaid to have been founded about the year 610, by *Sebert* king of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, on the ruins of the temple of *Apollo*, flung down, quoth legend, by an earthquake. The king dedicated his new church to *St. Peter*; who deſcended in perſon, with a hoſt of heavenly choriſters, to ſave the biſhop of *Mellitus* the trouble of conſecration. The ſaint deſcended on the *Surry* ſide, in a ſtormy night; but, prevaling on *Edric*, a fiſherman, to waft him over, performed the ceremony: and, as a

* For this, and a number of other corrections and additions, I am obliged to the MS. notes of Mr. GRAY, in an interleaved copy of *London and its Environs*, which I had the honor of peruſing laſt ſpring, by the favor of the Earl of HARCOURT.

proof,

proof, left behind the chriſm, and precious droppings of the wax candles, with which the aſtoniſhed fiſherman ſaw the church illuminated. He conveyed the ſaint ſafely back; who directed him to inform the biſhop that there was no farther need of conſecration. He likewiſe directed *Edric* to fling out his nets, who was rewarded with a miraculous draught of ſalmons: the ſaint alſo promiſed to the fiſherman and his ſucceſſors, that they never ſhould want plenty of ſalmon, provided they preſented every tenth to his church. This cuſtom was obſerved till at leſt the year 1382. The fiſherman that day had a right to ſit at the ſame table with the prior; and he might demand of the cellarer, ale and bread; and the cellarer again might take of the fiſh's tail as much as he could, with four fingers and his thumb erect.

THE place in which it was built was then ſtyled *Thornie* iſland, from its being over-run with thorns and briers; and it was beſides inſulated by a branch of the *Thames*. Part of the inſulation ſeems to remain. It commences a little above the old bridge at *Chelſea*, leading to *Jenny's Whim*, and the ſecondary ſtream ſupplies *Chelſea* water works. This church was burnt by the *Danes*; and reſtored by the incontinent king *Edgar*, in 958, under the influence of *St. Dunſtan*, the moſt continent of men, and ſuch a lover of celibacy that he drove out of the church every married prieſt. *Edgar* raviſhed nuns: but he founded or re-founded fifty monaſteries, and planted, with very poor endowments, in this, twelve monks of the *Benedictine* order.

BURNT BY THE DANES. REBUILT BY EDGAR.

IT was reſerved for the pious Confeſſor to rebuild both church and abby; he began the work in 1049, and finiſhed it in a moſt magnificent manner in 1066, and endowed it with the utmoſt munificence. An abby is nothing without reliques. Here was

AGAIN BY EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

to

RELIQUES. to be found the veil, and ſome of the milk of the virgin: the blade-bone of *St. Benedict*: the finger of *St. Alphage*: the head of *St. Maxilla*: and half the jaw-bone of *St. Anaſtaſia*. The good *Edward* was buried in his own church. *William* the Conqueror beſtowed on his tomb a rich pall: and in 1163, *Henry* II. lodged his body in a coſtly ferretry, tranſlating it from its priſtine place.

THIS church had been a noted ſanctuary, and was one of thoſe exempted from ſuppreſſion by *Henry* VIII. *Stow* thinks that the privilege was granted to this church by its founder, king *Sebert*. That venerable and able antiquary the Reverend Mr. *Pegge*, inclines to think that it only took place after the canonization of *Edward* the Confeſſor, in 1198. I refer to his elaborate work on the ſubject of ſanctuaries, in the eighth volume of the *Archaelogia*. I ſhall here only mention a very remarkable inſtance of a moſt ſacrilegious violation of the privilege in this very church: in which, in the year 1378, *Robert Haule*, and *John Schakel*, eſquires, had taken refuge, for no other reaſon than to ſave their perſons from the rage of *John* of *Gaunt*, duke of *Lancaſter*, for refuſing to deliver to him a *French* hoſtage, to whoſe ranſom they had a right. The duke ſent here fifty armed men. They firſt ſeduced *Schakel* from the ſanctuary. *Haule* refuſed to confide in their promiſes; but remained at the altar, attending at high maſs. *Haule* made a manful reſiſtance with his ſhort ſword, and drove them into the chancel, where he was ſlain. In his laſt words he recommended himſelf to God, the avenger of ſuch injuries; and to the liberty of our holy mother the church. With him was murdered his ſervant, and a monk who had entreated the aſſaſſins not to violate the holineſs of the place. *Haule* was interred in the

the abby. Part of an inſcription, relative to this cruel act, was remaining on a braſs, in the time of *Weever* *. *Sudbury*, archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, made complaint in parlement of this breach of privelege. The church was ſhut about four months, till it was purified from the profanation. The offenders were excommunicated, a large ſum of money paid to the church, and all its privileges confirmed in the next parlement.

REBUILT A THIRD TIME BY HENRY III.

WHETHER from the decay of the building, or a particular zeal and affection *Henry* III. had for the royal *Confeſſor*, I cannot ſay, but that prince pulled down the *Saxon* pile, and rebuilt it in the preſent elegant and magnificent ſtyle. In 1245 he began this great work, in the mode of architecture which began to take place in his days, but did not carry it on further than four arches weſt of the middle tower; and the vaulting of this was not finiſhed till 1296. He did not live to complete his deſign, which was carried on by his ſucceſſor, but it may be ſaid to have never been finiſhed. It was ſlowly carried on by ſucceeding princes, and, from the portcullis on the roof of the laſt arches, it appears that *Henry* VII. or VIII. had a concern in the repairs, that being the device of thoſe monarchs. It was never finiſhed: the great tower, and two weſtern towers, remaining incomplete at the reformation; after which the two preſent towers aroſe. That in the centre is wanting. A caſual fire had long before deſtroyed the roof; but by the piety of *Edward* and ſeveral of the abbots it was reſtored to the beauty and ſplendor we ſo juſtly admire.

HENRY performed two acts of pious reſpect to the remains of the founders of this abby, which muſt not be omitted. He tran-

* Funeral Monuments, 484, 5.

ſlated thoſe of *Sebert* into a tomb of touchſtone, beneath an arch made in the wall. Above were paintings, long ſince defaced, done by order of the king, who was ſtrongly imbued with the love of the arts. Mr. *Walpole* * has preſerved ſeveral of the precepts for number of paintings in this church, and other places. Among them is directions for painting *duos* CHERUMBINOS *cum hilari vultu et jocoſo*.

SHRINE OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, BY CAVALINI.

BUT what does that prince the moſt honor is the ſhrine †, which he cauſed to be made in honor of the *Confeſſor*, placed in a chapel which bears his name. This beautiful moſaic work was the performance of *Peter Cavalini*, inventor of that ſpecies of ornament. It is ſuppoſed that he was brought into *England* by the abbot *Ware*, who viſited *Rome* in 1256. *Weever* expreſsly ſays, "He brought from thence certain workmen, and rich por-" phery ſtones, whereof hee made that curious, ſingular, rare " pavement before the high altar; and with theſe ſtones and " workmen he did alſo frame the ſhrine of *Edward* the Con-" feſſor ‡." This beautiful memorial conſiſts of three rows of arches; the lower pointed: the upper round. And on each ſide of the lower is a moſt elegant twiſted pillar, an ornament the artiſt ſeems peculiarly fond of. Children, or childiſh age, has greatly injured this beautiful ſhrine, by picking out the moſaic, through the ſhameful connivance of the attendant vergers.

ROUND this chapel are twelve others, all built by *Henry* III. They were an after-thought, and formed no part of the original

* Anecdotes of Painting, i. 2, & ſeq.

† Engraven by Mr. *Vertue*, and publiſhed among the *Vetuſta Monumenta*, tab. xvi.

‡ Funeral Monuments, 485.

deſign. Before this ſhrine ſeem to have been offered the *ſpolia opima.* The *Scotch* regalia, and their ſacred chair from *Scone*, were offered here: and *Alphonſo*, third ſon to *Edward* I. who died in his childhood, preſented the golden coronet of our unfortunate prince the laſt *Llewelyn.*

ANOTHER, BY THE SAME ARTIST.

THIS is not the only ſpecimen of *Cavalini*'s ſkill, which we poſſeſs in this kingdom. Mr. *Walpole* has, at his beautiful villa near town, another ſhrine of his workmanſhip, brought, in 1768, from the church of *Santa Maria Maggiore*, in *Rome*; and placed in a chapel in his gardens. It was erected, in 1256, over the bodies of the holy martyrs *Simplicius*, *Fauſtina*, and *Beatrix*, by *John James Capoccio*, and *Vinia* his wife. It differs in form from the ſhrine of *St. Edward*, but is formed of the ſame materials, and adorned with the ſame twiſted columns.

ALONG the freeze of the ſcreen of the chapel, are fourteen legendary ſculptures reſpecting the Confeſſor. They are ſo rudely done, that we may conclude that the art at this time was at a very low ebb. The firſt is the trial of queen *Emma.* The next the birth of *Edward.* Another is his coronation. The fourth tells us how our ſaint was frightened into the abolition of the *dane-gelt*, by his ſeeing the devil dance upon the money bags. The fifth is the ſtory of his winking at the thief who was robbing his treaſury. The ſixth is meant to relate the appearance of our SAVIOUR to him. The ſeventh ſhews how the invaſion of *England* was fruſtrated by the drowning of the *Daniſh* king. Eighthly is ſeen the quarrel between the boys *Toſti* and *Harold*, predicting their reſpective fates. In the ninth ſculpture is the *Confeſſor*'s viſion of the ſeven ſleepers. Tenthly, how he meets *St. John the Evangeliſt* in the guiſe of a pilgrim. Eleventhly, how the blind

were cured by their eyes being waſhed in his dirty water. Twelfthly, how *St. John* delivers to the pilgrims a ring. In the thirteenth they deliver the ring to the king, which he had unknowingly given to *St. John* as an alms, when he met him in the form of a pilgrim. This was attended with a meſſage from the *Saint*, foretelling the death of the king. And the fourteenth ſhews the conſequential haſte made by him to complete his pious foundation *.

HENRY III. HIS TOMB BY THE SAME.

IN this very chapel is a third proof of the ſkill of either *Cavalini* or ſome of his pupils. It is an altar tomb of *Henry* himſelf, enriched like the ſhrine, and with wreathed columns at each corner †. The figure of this prince, who died in 1272, is of braſs, and placed recumbent. This is ſuppoſed to have been the firſt brazen image known to have been caſt in our kingdom. The little book, ſold to the viſitors of this ſolemn ſcenery at the door, will be a ſufficient guide to the fine and numerous funebrial memorials of the place. Let me only obſerve, that here may be read an excellent lecture on the progreſs of theſe efforts of human ſkill, from the ſimple altar tomb to the moſt oſtentatious proofs of human vanity. The humble recumbent figure with uplifted hands, as if deprecating the juſtice of Heaven for the offences of this mortal ſtate; or the proper kneeling attitude, ſupplicating that mercy which the pureſt muſt ſtand in need of, may be ſeen here in various degrees of elegance. The careleſs lolling attitude of heroes in long gowns and flowing periwigs, next ſucceed;

* All theſe are accurately engraven, and fully explained, in the firſt volume of Mr. *Carter*'s Antiquities.

† See *Sandford*'s Genealogies, 92. — *Dart*, tab. 85. vol. ii. — *Gough*'s Sepulch. Mon. i. 57. tab. xx, xxi.

and

and after them, buſts or ſtatues vaunting their merits, and attended with ſuch a train of *Pagan* deities, that would almoſt lead to ſuppoſe oneſelf in a heathen *Pantheon* inſtead of a *Chriſtian* church.

As far as reſpects the figures on the antient tombs, there was a dull uniformity. They generally were recumbent; often with their hands joined, and erect. If their ſpouſes were placed on their ſide, as a mark of conjugal affection, the hand of one was claſped in that of the other. Frequently the legs of the hero were croſſed, in caſe he had gained that honorable privilege by the merits of a cruſade, and his hand was employed in the menacing action of unſheathing his ſword. The ſides of the tombs are often embelliſhed with figures of the offspring of the deceaſed; often with figures of mourners, *pleureurs*, or weepers *, frequently in monaſtic habits, as whole convents were wont (and ſtill are accuſtomed, in *Catholic* countries) to pour out their pious inhabitants to form proceſſions at the funerals of the great. In our capital, the fraternity of *Auguſtine Papey*, the threeſcore prieſts of *Leaden-hall*, and the company of pariſh-clerks, ſkilled in ſinging *diriges* and the funeral offices, were accuſtomed to attend the ſolemn burials.

Tasteless as the figures of the deceaſed may have been, yet the ornaments above are often in the richeſt ſtyle that the wild unfettered genius of *Gothic* architecture could invent. Fine and

* See the curious contract, in *Dugdale*'s *Warwickſhire*, p. 354, between the executors of *Richard Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*, and *John Eſſex*, marbler; *William Auſtin*, founder; and *Thomas Stevens*, copper-ſmith; for their making xiv lords and ladyes in divers veſtures called *weepers*, and xiv images of *mourners*, to be gilt by *Bartholomew Lambeſpring*, *Dutchman*, and goldſmythe of *London*.

light

light ſculpture of foliage, of animals, or human forms. The monuments of *Aymer de Valence* earl of *Pembroke*, who was murdered in *France* in 1323, and *Edmund Crouchback* earl of *Lancaſter*, (both of this abby) are magnificent ſpecimens. On the ſide of theſe tombs are the figures of the *pleureurs*, or mourners, exemplified in numbers of other tombs in this kingdom. Mr. *Gough* has favored us with very elegant figures of both theſe, in his ſplendid work of *Britiſh* ſepulchral monuments.

In the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, and *James* I. begins to appear a ray of taſte in the ſculptors. I ſhall inſtance one of the ſix ſons of *Henry* lord *Norris*, who appear kneeling round his magnificent cenotaph (for he was buried at *Rycot*) in the chapel of *St. Andrew*. This figure has one hand on his breaſt, the other a little removed from it, in attitude of devotion, inexpreſſibly fine, in defiance of the ungraceful dreſs of the time. Lord *Norris* died in 1589 *.

Another proof is in the monument of Sir *Francis Vere*, who died in 1608, diſtinguiſhed by thirty years of able ſervice in the low countries, in the reign of *Elizabeth*. He lies in a gown recumbent; over him four fine figures of armed knights, kneeling on one knee, ſupport a marble ſlab, on which are ſtrewed the various parts of his armour. At *Bredah* is the tomb of *Ingelbert* II. count of *Naſſau*, who died in 1504; executed on the ſame idea.

* *Dugdale*'s Baronage, ii. 404.—*Dart*, by miſtake, calls this nobleman *Francis*; who was grandſon to *Henry*, and left only one child, a daughter. He fell a ſuicide, in a fit of proud reſentment, for an imaginary affront on account of a lord *Scrope*, which he had not the ſenſe, or the courage, to accommodate in a proper manner.

THE figure of young *Francis Hollis*, ſon of *John* earl of *Clare*, cut off at the age of eighteen, in 1622, on his return from a campaign in the *Netherlands*, has great merit. He is placed, dreſſed like a *Grecian* warrior, on an altar, in a manner that did great credit to *Nicholas Stone*, or rather to the earl, to whom Mr. *Walpole* juſtly attributes the deſign.

THE figure of Doctor *Buſby*, maſter of *Weſtminſter* ſchool, who died in 1695, is elegant and ſpirited. He lies reſting on one arm; a pen in one, a book in the other hand: his countenance looking up. His looſe dreſs is very favorable to the ſculptor, who has given it moſt graceful flows: the cloſe cap alone is inimical to his art.

I CANNOT go through the long ſeries of tombs: nor will I attempt, like the *Egyptians* of old, to bring the ſilent inhabitants to a poſthumous trial, or bring their frailties to light. I will only mention the crowned heads who here repoſe, till that day comes which will level every diſtinction of rank, and ſhew every individual in his proper characters. *Qualis erat*, ſays a beautiful and modeſt inſcription, *iſte dies indicabit*.

EDWARD I.

THE ſecond of our monarchs who lies here, is the renowned *Edward* I. in an altar tomb, as modeſt and plain, as his fame was great. A long inſcription in monkiſh lines imperfectly records the deeds of the conqueror of *Scotland*, and of the antient *Britons*. In 1770, antiquarian curioſity was ſo urgent with the reſpectable dean of *Weſtminſter*, as to prevale on him to permit certain members of the ſociety, under proper regulations, to inſpect the remains of this celebrated hero; and diſcover, if poſſible, the compoſition which gave ſuch duration to the human body.

IN

In the minute relation given by that able and worthy antiquary the late Sir *Joſeph Ayloffe*, bart. almoſt every particular is given. On lifting up the lid of the tomb, the royal body was found wrapped in a ſtrong thick linen cloth, *waxed* on the inſide: the head and face were covered with a *ſudarium* or face-cloth of crimſon ſarcenet, wrapped into three folds, conformable to the napkin uſed by our Saviour in his way to his crucifixion, as we are aſſured by the church of *Rome*. On flinging open the external mantle, the corpſe was diſcovered in all the enſigns of majeſty, richly habited. The body was wrapped in a fine linen cere-cloth, cloſely fitted to every part, even to the very fingers and face. The writs *de cera renovanda circa corpus regis Edwardi primi* * being extant, gave riſe to this ſearch. Over the cere-cloth was a tunic of red ſilk damaſk; above that a ſtole of thick white tiſſue croſſed the breaſt, and on this, at ſix inches diſtant from each other, quatre-foils of philligree-work, of gilt metal ſet with falſe ſtones, imitating rubies, ſapphires, amethyſts, &c.; and the intervals between the quatre-foils on the ſtole, powdered with minute white beads, tacked down into a moſt elegant embroidery, in form not unlike what is called the true lover's knot. Above theſe habits was the royal mantle of rich crimſon ſattin, faſtened on the left ſhoulder with a magnificent *fibula*, of gilt metal richly chaſed, and ornamented with four pieces of red, and four of blue, tranſparent paſte, and twenty-four more pearls.

The corpſe, from the waiſt downwards, is covered with a rich cloth of figured gold, which falls down to the feet and is tucked

* *Archaelogia*, iii. 376, 398, 399.—Similar warrants were iſſued on account of *Edward* III. *Richard* II. and *Henry* IV.

beneath

beneath them. On the back of each hand was a quatrefoil like thoſe on the ſtole. In his right hand is a ſceptre with a croſs of copper gilt, and of elegant workmanſhip, reaching to the right ſhoulder. In the left hand is the rod and dove, which paſſes over the ſhoulder and reaches the royal ear. The dove ſtands on a ball placed on three ranges of oak leaves of enamelled green; the dove is white enamel. On the head is a crown charged with trefoils made of gilt metal *. The head is lodged in the cavity of the ſtone-coffin, always obſervable in thoſe receptacles of the dead. I refer the reader to the *Archaelogia* for the other *minutiæ* attendant on the habiting of the royal corſe. It was dreſſed in conformity to antient uſage, even as early as the time of the *Saxon Sebert*. And the uſe of the cere-cloth is continued to our days: in the inſtance of our late king, the two ſerjeant-ſurgeons had £. 122. 8 *s.* 9 *d.* each for opening and embalming; and the apothecary £. 152 for a fine double *cere-cloth*, and a due quantity of rich perfumed aromatic powders †.

ELIANOR his QUEEN.

ELIANOR of *Caſtile*, the beautiful and affectionate queen of *Edward*, was in 1290 depoſited here. Her figure ‡, in copper gilt, reſts on a tablet of the ſame, placed on an altar tomb of *Petworth* marble.

EDWARD III.

THE murdered prince *Edward* II. found his grave at *Gloceſter*: his ſon, the glorious warrior *Edward* III. reſts here. His figure at full length, made of copper once gilt, lies beneath a rich

* The dreſs is repreſented on a ſeal of this monarch's, in *Sandford*'s Genealogy, 120, with tolerable accuracy.

† *Archaelogia*, iii. 402.

‡ *Sandford*, 131.

gothic ſhrine of the ſame material. His hair is diſheveled, his beard long and flowing. His gown reaches to his feet. Each hand holds a ſceptre. The figures of his children in braſs ſurround the altar tomb *. His worthy queen *Philippa* was interred at his feet †. Her figure in alabaſter repreſents her as a moſt maſculine woman. She died in 1369: her royal ſpouſe in 1377. His latter end was marked with misfortunes; by the death of his ſon the Black Prince; by a raging peſtilence; but more by his unſeaſonable love in his doating years. How finely does Mr. *Gray* paint his death, and the gay entrance of his ſucceſſor into power, in the bitter taunt he puts into the mouth of a *Britiſh* bard!

Mighty victor, mighty lord,
Low on his funeral couch he lies!
No pitying heart, no eye, afford
A tear to grace his obſequies.
Is the ſable warrior fled?
Thy ſon is gone: he reſts among the dead!
The ſwarm, that in thy noon-tide beam were born?
Gone to ſalute the riſing morn.
Fair laughs the morn, and ſoft the *Zephyr* blows,
While, proudly riding o'er the azure realm,
In gallant trim the gilded veſſel goes;
Youth on the prow, and pleaſure at the helm;
Regardleſs of the ſweeping whirlwind's ſway,
That, huſh'd in grim repoſe, expects his evening-prey.

RICHARD II. THE tomb of the waſteful unfortunate prince *Richard* II. and

* *Sandford*, 177.—*Gough*'s Sepulch. Mon. i. 139. tab. lv. lvi.

† *Sandford*, 172.—*Gough*, i. 63. tab. xxiii.

his firſt conſort *Anne*, daughter of *Wincelaus* king of *Bohemia*, is the next in order *. It was erected by *Henry* V. Their figures, in the ſame metal as the former, lie recumbent on it. He had directed theſe to be made in his life-time, by *B.* and *Godfrey*, of *Wood-ſtreet*, goldſmiths: the expence of gilding them coſt four hundred marks. The countenance of *Richard* is very unlike the beautiful painting of him on board, ſix feet eleven inches high, by three feet ſeven inches broad. He is repreſented ſitting in a chair of ſtate, with a globe in one hand, the ſceptre in the other; a crown on his head; and his dreſs extremely rich and elegant; many parts marked with his initial, R. ſurmounted with a crown. His countenance remarkably fine and gentle, little indicative of his bad and oppreſſive reign †.

HIS PORTRAIT.

THIS picture, after the teſt of near four hundred years, is in the higheſt preſervation; and not leſs remarkable for the elegance of the coloring, than the excellent drawing, conſidering the early age of the performance. We muſt allow it had been re-painted, yet without falſification of color; but nothing ſeems altered in the outline, if we may collect from the print made by *Vertue*, excepting a correction in the ſite of the croſs iſſuing out of the globe. It was retouched by *Vandyk*, and again about the year 1727. The back ground is elevated above the figure, of an uneven ſurface, and gilt. The curious will find, in Mr. *Walpole*'s Anecdotes, vol. i. an ingenious conjecture of the method of painting in that early period, which has given ſuch amazing duration to the labors of its artiſts.

* *Sandford*, 203.—*Gough*'s Sepulch. Mon. i. 163, tab. lxi. lxii.

† *Vetuſta Monumenta*, tab. iv.

THIS portrait was originally hung up in the choir of the abby; but about a dozen years ago was removed to the *Jeruſalem* chamber.

HENRY V. WITHIN a beautiful chapel of gothic workmanſhip, of open iron-work, ornamented with various images, is the tomb of the gallant prince *Henry* V.* a ſtriking contraſt to the weak and luxurious *Richard*. This was built by *Henry* VII. in compliment to his illuſtrious relation and predeceſſor. His queen *Catherine* had before erected his monument, and placed his image, cut in heart of oak, and covered over with ſilver, on an altar tomb; the head was (as our learned guide told us) of ſolid ſilver, which, in the reign of *Henry* VIII. was ſacrilegiouſly ſtolen away. The wooden headleſs trunk ſtill remains.

ON each ſide of this royal chapel is a winding ſtaircaſe, incloſed in a turret of open iron-work, which leads into a chauntry founded for the purpoſe of maſſes, for the repoſe of the ſoul of this great prince. The front looks over the ſhrine of the Confeſſor. Here is kept a parcel of human figures, which in old times were dreſſed out and carried at funeral proceſſions; but at preſent, very deſervedly, have got the name of the *ragged regiment*. More worthy of notice is the elegant termination of the *columellæ* of the two ſtaircaſes, which ſpread at the top of the turrets into roofs of uncommon elegance.

ONE end of this chauntry reſts againſt that of the chapel of *Henry* VII. Among the ſtone ſtatues placed there is the *French* patron *St. Dennis*, moſt compoſedly carrying his head in his hand.

* *Sandford*, 289.

ON

On the ſouth ſide of the chauntry, over his monument, is the repreſentation of his coronation. The figure of *Henry* is diſtinguiſhed by a wen under his chin. It is probable that it was belonging to that monarch, as it is not to be ſuppoſed that the ſculptor would have added a deformity *.

His Queen.

Catherine, his royal conſort, had leſs reſpect payed to her remains. She had ſunk from the bed of the conqueror of *France*, to that of a common gentleman: yet gave to theſe kingdoms a long line of princes. She died in 1437, and was interred in the chapel of our lady in this church. When her grandſon *Henry* VII. ordered that to be pulled down, to make room for his own magnificent chapel, he ungratefully neglected the remains of this his anceſtreſs, and ſuffered them to be flung careleſsly into a wooden cheſt, where they ſtill reſt near her *Henry*'s tomb.

Edward V. and his Brother.

Next is the cenotaph of the two innocents, *Edward* V. and his brother *Richard* duke of *York*. In the reign of *Charles* II, certain ſmall bones were found in a cheſt under a ſtaircaſe in the *Tower*. Theſe, by order of *Charles*, were removed here; and, under the ſuppoſition of their belonging to the murdered princes, this memorial of their ſad fate was erected, by order of that humane monarch, after a deſign by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren* †.

Henry VII. his Chapel.

In order of time I muſt paſs into the beautiful chapel of *Henry* VII. nearly the rival in elegance with that of *King's College, Cambridge*. Who can look at the roof of either without the

* Mr. *Carter* intends to engrave this in his ſpecimens of antient ſculpture.

† *Parentalia*, 333.

higheſt admiration! *Henry*, finding the chapel of the Confeſſor too much crouded to receive any more princes, determined on the building of this. That of the Virgin was ſacrificed to it; alſo an adjacent tavern, diſtinguiſhed by the popular ſign of the *White Roſe*. Abbot *Iſlip*, on the part of the king, laid the firſt ſtone, on *February* 11th, 1503. The royal miſer ſcrupled no expence in this piece of vanity. By his will it appears, that he expreſsly intended it as the mauſoleum of him and his houſe, and that none but the blood royal ſhould be interred in this magnificent foundation. It was built at the expence of fourteen thouſand pounds *. In the body of this chapel is his ſuperb tomb, the work of *Pietro Torregiano*, a *Florentine* ſculptor; who had, for his labour and the materials, one thouſand pounds. This admirable artiſt continued in *London* till the completion of his work in 1519. But the reigning prince and *Torregiano* were of tempers equally turbulent, ſo they ſoon ſeparated †.

His Tomb. To him is attributed the altar tomb of *Margaret* counteſs of *Richmond*, with her figure recumbent in braſs. *Henry* VII. had made a ſpecial proviſion for this tomb in his will ‡, for the images and various other ornaments, which were to decorate this his place of reſt. The tomb itſelf is, as he directed, made of a hard *Baſaltic* ſtone, called in the language of thoſe days *Touche*. The figures contained in the ſix bas reliefs in braſs on the ſides, are ſtrong proofs of the ſkill of the artiſt. The figures ſuit the ſuperſtition of the times: *St. Michael* and

* Will of *Henry* VII. preface p. iv.

† Anecdotes of Painting, i. 97.

‡ Will of *Henry* VII. publiſhed 1775, p. 3, 34.

the

the devil, joined with the Virgin and Child: *St. George* with *St. Anthony* and his pig: *St. Chriſtopher*, and perhaps *St. Anne*: *Edward* the Confeſſor, and a *Benedictine* monk: *Mary Magdalen*, and *St. Barbara*: and ſeveral others. One pretence is a reſpect to his grandmother, whoſe bones he left flung into an ordinary cheſt. He and his quiet neglected queen lie in braſs on an altar tomb within the beautiful brazen precinct; his face reſembles all his portraits. I have ſeen a model, a ſtill ſtronger likeneſs, in poſſeſſion of Mr. *Walpole*; a buſt in ſtone taken from his face immediately after his death. A ſtronger reluctance to quit the poſſeſſions of this world could never be expreſſed on the countenance of the moſt griping mortal.

WITHIN the grate of the tomb was an altar of a ſingle piece of touchſtone, deſtroyed by the fanatics, to which he bequeathed "our grete piece of the holie croſſe, which, by the high proviſion "of our Lord God, was conveied, brought, and delivered to "us from the iſle of *Cyo*, in *Greece*, ſet in gold and garniſhed "with perles and precious ſtones: and alſo the preciouſe relique "of oon of the legges of *St. George*, ſet in ſilver parcel gilte, "which came into the hands of our broder and couſyn *Lewys*, "of *France*, the time that he wan and recovered the citie of "*Millein*, and given and ſent to us by our couſyne the cardinal "of *Amboiſe* *."

QUEEN ELIZABETH, AND MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

HERE alſo reſt, freed from the cares of their eventful reigns, the rival queens, *Elizabeth*, and the unhappy *Mary Stuart*. The ſame ſpecies of monument incloſes both, in this period of the

* Will of *Henry* VII. 34.

revival

revival of the arts. The figures of each lie under an elegant canopy ſupported by pillars of the *Corinthian* order *. Two great blemiſhes obſcure the characters of this illuſtrious pair. *Elizabeth* will never be vindicated from treachery, hypocriſy, and cruelty in the death of *Mary*. The love of her ſubjects was the pretext: the reality, a female jealouſy of ſuperior charms at the bottom, with the *ſpretæ injuria formæ*, diſcovered in a letter of paſſion, accuſing another female †, perhaps equally touched with the ſame tormenting paſſion. The long and undeſerved ſufferings of *Mary*, from one of her own ſex, a ſiſter princeſs, from whom ſhe had reaſon to expect every relief, makes one forget her crime, and fling a veil over the fault of diſtreſſed, yet criminal beauty.

JAMES TO GEORGE II.

THE peaceful pedant *James* I, his amiable *Henry*, and the royal rakiſh *Charles*, the ſecond of the name; the ſullen miſtreated hero *William*, his royal conſort the patient *Mary*; *Anne*, glorious in her generals, and *George* II. repoſe within the royal vault of this chapel. No monument blazons their virtues: it is left to hiſtory to record the buſy, and often empty tale of majeſty. *George* I. was buried at *Hanover*; his ſon cauſed a vault to be made in this for himſelf, his *Caroline*, and family, and directed the ſide-board of her coffin, and that of his own (when his hour came) to be conſtructed in ſuch a manner as to be removed, ſo that their loving duſt might intermingle.

I SHALL drop theſe ſubjects of mortality, with pointing out a ſingle monument of inferior note. A very fine figure of *Time*,

* *Dart*, i. 152, 171.

† See the famous letter of *Mary Stuart*, in *Burghley*'s ſtate papers, 558.

cut

cut in *Italy*, in white marble, holds in his hand a ſcroll, with an inſcription of uncommon elegance, written by Doctor *Friend*, to commemorate the premature death of the honorable *Philip Carteret*, younger ſon of *George* Lord *Carteret*, at the age of 19, in the year 1710. *Time* thus ſeems to addreſs himſelf to him *:

Quid breves te delicias tuorum,
Næniis *Phœbi* chorus omnis urget
Et mei falcis ſubitò reciſum
Vulnere plangit?

En puer! vitæ pretium caducæ
Hic tuum cuſtos vigil ad favillam
Semper adſtabo et memori tuebor
Marmore famam:

Audies clarus pietate, morum
Integer, multæ ſtudioſus artis:
Hic frequens olim leget, hæc ſequetur
Æmula pubes.

Why flows the Muſe's mournful tear
For thee, cut down in life's full prime?
Why ſighs for thee the parent dear,
Cropt by the ſcythe of hoary Time?

Lo! this, my boy's the common lot—
To me thy memory entruſt;
When all that's dear ſhall be forgot,
I'll guard thy venerated duſt.

From age to age, as I proclaim
Thy learning, piety, and truth,
Thy great example ſhall inflame,
And emulation raiſe in youth †.

ELEGANT INSCRIPTION ON A YOUTH.

I SHALL quit theſe ſolemn ſcenes ‡ with the beautiful reflection of Mr. *Addiſon*, made on the ſpot: and hope it may have the ſame weight with the reader, as it has on me, whenever I peruſe the following piece of inſtructive eloquence. "When I "look (ſays the delightful moraliſt) upon the tombs of the great,

* *Dart*, ii. 112.

† Thus tranſlated in the little hiſtorical deſcription, &c.

‡ But I ſhall not quit them without mentioning an error in my *Journey to London*, p. 389, in naming the lady, who died by the pricking her finger with a needle, lady *Suſanna Grey*: whereas the fabuliſts in *Weſtminſter Abby* attribute the misfortune to lady *Elizabeth Ruſſel*.

" every emotion of envy dies in me: when I read the epitaphs " of the beautiful, every inordinate deſire goes out: when I meet " with the grief of parents upon a tomb-ſtone, my heart melts " with compaſſion: when I ſee the tomb of the parents them- " ſelves, I conſider the vanity of grieving for thoſe whom we " muſt quickly follow: when I ſee kings lying by thoſe who " depoſed them, when I conſider rival wits placed ſide by ſide, " or the holy men that divided the world with their conteſts and " diſputes, I reflect with ſorrow and aſtoniſhment on the little " competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I " read the ſeveral dates of the tombs, of ſome that died yeſter- " day, and ſome ſix hundred years ago, I conſider that great " day when we ſhall all of us be contemporaries, and make our " appearance together."

On the diſſolution, this great monaſtery, the ſecond mitred abby in the kingdom, underwent the common lot of the religious houſes. In 1534, the abbot, *William Benſon*, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy, and in 1539 ſurrendered his monaſtery into the royal hands, and received as a reward the office of firſt dean to the new foundation, conſiſting of a dean and twelve prebendaries. He alſo erected it into a biſhoprick, but its only biſhop was *Thomas Thirleby*; it being ſuppreſſed in 1550, on his tranſlation to *Norwich*. When the protector *Somerſet* ruled in the fulneſs of power, this magnificent, this ſacred pile narrowly eſcaped a total demolition. It was his deſign to have pulled it down to the ground, and to have applied the materials towards the palace he was then erecting in the *Strand*, known by the name of *Somerſet*-houſe. He was diverted from his deſign by a bribe of not fewer than fourteen manors.—Mortals ſhould

be very delicate in pronouncing the vengeance of Heaven on their fellow-creatures: yet, in this inſtance, without preſumption, without ſuperſtition, one may ſuppoſe his fall to have been marked out by the Almighty, as a warning to impious men. He fell on the ſcaffold on *Tower-hill*, lamented only becauſe his overthrow was effected by a man more wicked, more ambitious, and more deteſted than himſelf. In their ends there was a conſent of juſtice: both died by the ax: and both of their headleſs bodies were flung, within a very ſhort ſpace, into the ſame place, among the attainted herd.

In the reign of queen *Mary*, the former religion of the place experienced a brief reſtoration. She with great zeal reſtored it to the antient conventual ſtate; collected many of the rich habits and inſignia of that ſplendid worſhip; eſtabliſhed fourteen monks, and appointed for their abbot *John Feckenham*, a man of great piety and learning, who, on his expulſion in the ſucceeding reign, finiſhed his days in eaſy cuſtody in *Wiſbech* caſtle.

In 1560 it was changed into a collegiate church, conſiſting of a dean and twelve ſecular canons, and thirty petty canons, and other members, two ſchool-maſters, and forty king's or queen's ſcholars, twelve almſmen, and many officers and ſervants *. But there ſeems to have been a ſchool there from the firſt foundation of the abby. *Ingulphus*, abbot of *Crowland*, ſpeaks of his having been educated at it; and of the diſputations he had with the queen of the *Confeſſor*, and of the preſents ſhe made him in money in his boyiſh days †.

* *Tanner.*

† Quoted by *Stow*, book 1. vol. i. 123.

CLOISTERS, AND CHAPTER-HOUSE.

BESIDES the church, many of the antient parts remain. The cloiſters are entire, and filled with monuments. The north and weſt cloiſters were built by abbot *Littlington*, who died in 1386: he alſo built the granary, which was afterwards the dormitory of the king's ſcholars; of later years rebuilt.

THE entrance into the chapter-houſe (built in 1250) is on one ſide of the cloiſter, through a moſt rich and magnificent gothic portal, the mouldings moſt exquiſitely carved: this is divided into two gothic doors. After a deſcent of ſeveral ſteps, is the chapter-houſe, an octagon, each ſide of which had moſt ſuperb and lofty windows, now filled up, and lighted by leſſer. The opening into this room is as noble as that from the cloiſter. The ſtone roof is deſtroyed, and one of plank is ſubſtituted. The central pillar remains, light, ſlender, and elegant, ſurrounded by eight others; bound by two equidiſtant *faſciæ*, and terminated in capitals of beautiful ſimplicity. By conſent of the abbot, in 1377, the commons of *Great Britain* firſt held their parlements in this place; the crown undertaking the repairs. Here they ſat till the year 1547, when *Edward* VI. granted the chapel of *St. Stephen* for that purpoſe. It is at preſent filled with the public records, among which is the original *Domeſday* book, now above ſeven hundred years old: it is in as fine preſervation as if it was the work of yeſterday.

BENEATH the chapter-houſe is a very ſingular crypt. The roof, which forms the floor of the former, is ſupported by a ſhort round pillar, quite hollow. The top ſpreads into maſſy plain ribs, the ſupports of the roof. The walls are not leſs than eighteen feet thick, and form a moſt firm baſe to the ſuperſtructure. They had been pierced with ſeveral ſmall windows, which are now loſt

by the vaſt increaſe of earth on the outſide *; one is juſt viſible in the garden belonging to Mr. *Barrow*.

THE *Jeruſalem* chamber was part of the abbot's lodgings; and built by *Littlington*. It is noted for having been the place where *Henry* IV. breathed his laſt: he had been ſeized with a ſwoon while he was praying before the ſhrine of *St. Edward*; and, being carried into this room, aſked, on recovering, where he was? being informed, he anſwered, (I will give his reply in the words of *Shakeſpear*, borrowed from hiſtory)

> Laud be to God!—even there my life muſt end.
> It hath been propheſied to me many years
> I ſhould not die but in *Jeruſalem*,
> Which vainly I ſuppos'd the HOLY LAND!

The devil is ſaid to have practiſed ſuch a deluſion on pope *Sylveſter* II. having (on conſultation) aſſured his holineſs that he ſhould die in *Jeruſalem*; and kept his word, by taking him off as he was ſaying maſs, in 1003, in a church of that name in *Rome* †.

I OMITTED to mention the revenues of this great houſe, which, in its monaſtic ſtate, *Speed* makes to amount to £. 3977 per ann. *Dugdale* to £. 3471.

SANCTUARY. NOT far from the abby ſtood the *Sanctuary*, the place of refuge abſurdly indulged, in old times, to criminals of certain denominations. The church belonging to it was in form of a croſs, and double; one being built over the other. Such is the account

* This crypt is only acceſſible through the houſe of Mr. *Barrow*.

† *Brown's Faſciculus*, i. 83, 88.

that Doctor *Stukely* gives of it, for he remembered it ſtanding *: it was of vaſt ſtrength; and was with much labor demoliſhed. It is ſuppoſed to have been the work of the *Confeſſor*. Within its precincts was born *Edward* V; and here his unhappy mother took refuge, with her younger ſon *Richard*, to ſecure him from his cruel uncle, who had already poſſeſſion of the elder brother. Seduced by the perſuaſions of the duke of *Buckingham*, and *Rotherham*, archbiſhop of *York*, ſhe ſurrendered the little innocent, who was inſtantly carried to his brother in the *Tower*, where they were ſoon after involved in one common fate.

To the weſt of the ſanctuary ſtood the *Eleemoſynary* or *Almory*, where the alms of the abby were wont to be diſtributed. But it is ſtill more remarkable for having been the place where the firſt printing preſs ever known in *England* was erected. It was in the year 1474; when *William Caxton*, probably encouraged by the learned *Thomas Milling*, then abbot, produced *The Game and Play of the Cheſſe*, the firſt book ever printed in theſe kingdoms. There is a ſlight difference about the place in which it was printed, but all agree that it was within the precincts of this religious houſe. Would the monks have permitted this, could they have foreſeen how certainly the art would conduce to their overthrow, by the extenſion of knowledge, and the long-concealed truths of Chriſtianity?

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.

BENEATH the ſhadow of the abby ſtands the church of *St. Margaret*, built originally by *Edward* the Confeſſor. The pariſh church had been in the abby, to the great inconveniency of the monks. It was rebuilt in the time of *Edward* I. and again in

* *Archaelogia*, i. p. & tab. 39.

that

that of *Edward* IV. This church is honored with the remains of the great Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who was interred here on the ſame day on which he was beheaded in *Old Palace Yard*. It was left to a ſenſible churchwarden to inform us of the fact, who inſcribed it on a board, about twenty years ago.

ITS FINE WINDOW.

THE eaſt window is a moſt beautiful compoſition of figures. It was made by order of the magiſtrates of *Dort*, and by them deſigned as a preſent to *Henry* VII; but he dying before it was finiſhed, it was put up in the private chapel of the abbot of *Waltham*, at *Copt-hall*: there it remained till the diſſolution; when it was removed to *Newhall* in *Eſſex*, afterwards part of the eſtate of general *Monk*, who preſerved it from demolition. In 1758 it was purchaſed from the then owner, by the inhabitants of the pariſh, for four hundred guineas. By a moſt abſurd and taſteleſs oppoſition, this fine ornament run a great riſque of being pulled down again. The ſubject is the crucifixion; a devil is carrying off the ſoul of the hardened thief; an angel receiving that of the penitent. Silly enough! but the other beauties of the piece might ſurely have moved the reverend zealot to mercy. The figures are numerous, and finely done. On one ſide is *Henry* VI. kneeling; above him his patron ſaint, *St. George*. On the other ſide is his queen in the ſame attitude, and above her the fair *St. Catherine* with the inſtruments of her martyrdom. This charming performance is engraved at the coſt of the Society of Antiquaries.

PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.

THE royal palace which clames ſeniority in our capital, was that of *Weſtminſter*, founded by the *Confeſſor*, who was the firſt prince who had it in regular reſidence. It ſtood near the *Thames*: the ſtairs to it on the river ſtill keep the name of *Palace ſtairs*; and the two *Palace Yards* were alſo belonging to this extenſive pile.

THE

THE *New Palace Yard* is the area before the hall. In old times a very handſome conduit, or, as it was called, fountain, graced one part: and oppoſite to the hall, on the ſite of the preſent paſſage into *Bridge-ſtreet*, ſtood a lofty ſquare tower, which, from its uſe, was called the *Clock Tower*. This may be ſeen in *Hollar*'s print, N° 6, and in the old plan of *London*, as it was in the beginning of the reign of queen *Elizabeth*.

WESTMINSTER-HALL.

MANY parts of this antient palace exiſt to this day, ſunk into other uſes. Succeeding monarchs added much to it. The great hall was built by *William Rufus*, or poſſibly rebuilt; a great hall being too neceſſary an appendage to a palace, ever to have been neglected. The entrance into it from *New Palace Yard*, was bounded on each ſide by towers *, moſt magnificently ornamented with numbers of ſtatues in rows above each other, now loſt, or concealed by modern buildings: a mutilated figure of an armed man, ſuppoſed to have been one, was diſcovered under the Exchequer ſtaircaſe in 1781 †. The ſize may be eſtimated, when we are told that *Henry* III. entertained in this hall, and other rooms, ſix thouſand poor men, women, and children, on new-year's day, 1236. It became ruinous before the reign of *Richard* II. who rebuilt it in its preſent form in 1397; and in 1399 kept his *Chriſtmas* in it, with his characteriſtical magnificence. Twenty-eight oxen, three hundred ſheep, and fowls without number, were daily conſumed. The number of his gueſts each day were ten thouſand. We need not wonder then, that *Richard* kept two thouſand cooks. They certainly were deeply learned in their

* *Kip* has given a view of it, N° 40.

† *Carter*'s antient ſculptures, N° 1.

profeſſion;

profeſſion; witneſs *The Forme of Cury*, compiled about 1390, by the maſter cooks of this luxurious monarch, in which are preſerved receits for the moſt exquiſite diſhes of the time. This book was printed by the late worthy *Guſtavus Brander*, eſq; with an excellent preface by that able antiquary the reverend Doctor *Pegge*. Mr. *Brander* favored me with a copy; but excepting a magician of *Laputa* could conjure up a few of *Richard*'s cooks, I deſpair of ever treating my brethren with a feaſt *à l'antique*.

THIS room exceeds in dimenſion any in *Europe*, which is not ſupported by pillars; its length is two hundred and ſeventy feet; the breadth ſeventy-four. Its height adds to its ſolemnity. The roof conſiſts chiefly of cheſnut wood, moſt curiouſly conſtructed, and of a fine ſpecies of *gothic*. It is every where adorned with angels ſupporting the arms of *Richard* II. or thoſe of *Edward* the Confeſſor; as is the ſtone moulding that runs round the hall, with the hart couchant under a tree, and other devices of *Richard* II.

PARLEMENTS HELD IN IT.

PARLEMENTS often ſat in this hall. In 1397, when, in the reign of *Richard* II. it was extremely ruinous, he built a temporary room for his parlement, formed with wood, and covered with tiles. It was open on all ſides, that the conſtituents might ſee every thing that was ſaid and done; and, to ſecure freedom of debate, he ſurrounded the houſe with four thouſand *Cheſhire* archers, with bows bent, and arrows nocked ready to ſhoot *. This fully anſwered the intent: for every ſacrifice was made to the royal pleaſure.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

COURTS of juſtice, even in early times, ſat in this hall, where monarchs themſelves uſually preſided; for which reaſon it was

* *Stow's Survaie*, 888, 889.

called *Curia Domini Regis*, and one of the three now held in this hall is called the court of king's-bench. The firſt chief juſtice was *Robert Le Brun*, appointed by *Henry* III. The judges of the courts were made knights bannerets, and had materials given them for making moſt ſumptuous habits for the occaſion. Among others, they had for a cloak cxx bellies of *minever pure*, i. e. the ermine, which they retain to this day; but I obſerve green to be the predominant color of their robes. The judges in old times rode to court: at firſt on mules; but in the reign of queen *Mary*, they changed thoſe reſtive animals for eaſy pads.

CHARLES I. TRIED HERE.

THE ſolemn trial of *Charles* I. was held in this hall, before a packed court of judicature: during the intervals of this mockery of juſtice, he was carried to the neighboring houſe belonging to Sir *Thomas Cotton*, in which a room was fitted up by Mr. *Kinnerſley*, a ſervant of the king's, belonging to the wardrobe. This was the reſidence of his father, Sir *Robert*, the famous antiquary, and owner of the noble collection of manuſcripts, which, with great public ſpirit, he got together and ſecured for ever to the uſe of his country. They were at firſt kept in *Cotton-houſe*, which was purchaſed by the crown. They were afterwards removed to another houſe in *Weſtminſter*, and finally depoſited in the *Britiſh Muſeum*. Let me add, that the room in which the books were originally lodged, had been the oratory of *Edward* the *Confeſſor*.

IN this hall was carried on the important trial of the great earl of *Strafford*. I mention it to ſhew the ſimplicity of one part of the manners of the times. The commons, who had an incloſed place for themſelves, at a certain hour pulled out of their pockets bread and cheeſe, and bottles of ale; and, after they had eat and drank,

turned their backs from the king, and made water, much to the annoyance of thoſe who happened to be below *. His lordſhip was brought into the hall by eight o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE houſe of lords is a room ornamented with the tapeſtry which records our victory over the *Spaniſh Armada*. It was beſpoke by the earl of *Nottingham*, lord high admiral, and commander in chief on the glorious day. The earl ſold it to *James* I. The deſign was drawn by *Cornelius Vroom*, and the tapeſtry executed by *Francis Spiering*. *Vroom* had a hundred pieces of gold for his labor. The arras itſelf coſt £. 1628. It was not put up till the year 1650, two years after the extinction of monarchy, when the houſe of lords was uſed as a committee-room for the houſe of commons. The heads of the naval heroes who commanded on the glorious days, form a matchleſs border round the work, animating poſterity to emulate their illuſtrious example!

IN the *Prince*'s chamber, where his majeſty puts on his robes when he comes to the houſe of lords, is a curious old tapeſtry, repreſenting the birth of queen *Elizabeth*. *Anne Bullen* in her bed; an attendant on one ſide, and a nurſe with the child on the other. The ſtory is a little broken into by the loſs of a piece of the *Arras*, cut to make a paſſage for the door. But beyond is *Henry* with his courtiers; one of which ſeems diſpatched to bring back intelligence about the event. On the ſouth ſide of this room are three *gothic* windows.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

THE court of requeſts is a vaſt room modernized; at preſent a mere walking-place. The outſide of the ſouth end ſhews the great antiquity of the building, having in it two great round

* Provoſt *Baillie* of *Scotland*'s Letters, in 1641.

arches, with zigzag mouldings, our moſt antient ſpecies of architecture. This court has its name becauſe the *maſters* of it here received the petitions of the ſubjects to the king, in which they *requeſted* juſtice; and the maſters adviſed the ſuppliants how they were to proceed *.

THAT court of juſtice ſo tremendous in the *Tudor* and part of the *Stuart* reign, the *Star-Chamber*, ſtill keeps its name; which was not taken from the *ſtars* with which its roof was ſaid to have been painted (which were obliterated even before the reign of queen *Elizabeth)*, but from the *Starra* †, or *Jewiſh* covenants, which were depoſited there by order of *Richard* I, in cheſts under three locks. No *ſtarr* was allowed to be valid except found in thoſe repoſitories: here they remained till the baniſhment of the *Jews* by *Edward* I. In the reigns of *Henry* VII. and VIII. a new-modelled court was erected here, conſiſting of divers lords ſpiritual and temporal, with two judges of the courts of common law, without the intervention of a jury ‡. The powers of this court were ſo ſhamefully abuſed, and made ſo ſubſervient to the revenge of a miniſtry, or the views of the crown, as to be aboliſhed by the reforming commons in the 16th of *Charles* I §, to the great joy of the whole nation. I am informed that it was ſituated on the ſouth ſide of *New Palace-yard*, in the old building ſtill remaining on the banks of the *Thames*.

The room now called the *Painted Chamber*, is uſed as the place of conference between the lords and commons. It makes a very poor appearance, being hung with very antient *French* or *Arras* tapeſtry, which, by the

* *Coke*'s Inſt. iv. c. 9. † From the *Hebrew, Shetàr*.

‡ *Blackſtone*, book iv. c. 19. Correct, in p. 92 of the 2d edition, *with*, printed by miſtake for, *without*.

§ See lord *Clarendon*'s curious account of its abuſe, *Hiſt. Rebel.* book i. ii.

names worked over the figures, ſeems to relate to the *Trojan* war. The windows are of the antient ſimple *gothic*. On the north outſide, beyond the windows, are many marks of receſſes, groins, arms, on the remains of ſome other room.

NUMBERS of other great apartments are ſtill preſerved on each ſide of the entrance into *Weſtminſter-hall*, in the law court of exchequer, and adjacent; and the ſame in the money exchequer, and the dutchy of *Lancaſter:* all theſe had been the parts of the antient palace.

AT the foot of the ſtaircaſe is a round pillar, having on it the arms of *John Stafford*, lord treaſurer from 1422 to 1424. On the oppoſite part are the arms of *Ralph* lord *Botelar*, of *Sudley*, treaſurer of the exchequer in 1433 *.

GUY FAUX'S CELLAR.

CLOSE to Mr. *Waghorn*'s coffee-houſe, in *Old Palace Yard*, is the vault or cellar in which the conſpirators of 1605 lodged the barrels of gunpowder, deſigned at one blow to annihilate the three eſtates of the realm in parlement aſſembled. To this day, the manner in which Providence directed the diſcovery is unknown. The plot evidently was confined to a few perſons of deſperate zeal and wickedneſs: they did not dare to truſt ſo dreadful a deſign to the multitude. The ſucceſs, they knew, muſt be followed with a general inſurrection, and completion of their wiſhes. The opportunity would have been too irreſiſtible, even to thoſe who, in cool blood, would have rejected with horror a plan ſo truly diabolical.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, ONCE ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

THE commons of *Great Britain* hold their aſſemblies in this place, which was built by king *Stephen*, and dedicated to his

* Mr. *Carter*, vol. i. tab. i. p. 1.

nameſake the protomartyr. It was beautifully rebuilt by *Edward* III. in 1347, and by him made a collegiate church, and a dean and twelve ſecular prieſts appointed *. Soon after its ſurrender to *Edward* VI. it was applied to its preſent uſe. The revenues at that period were not leſs than £. 1085 a year.

WEST FRONT. THE weſt front, with its beautiful *gothic* window, is ſtill to be ſeen as we aſcend the ſtairs to the court of requeſts; it conſiſts of the ſharp-pointed ſpecies of *gothic*. Between it and the lobby of the houſe is a ſmall veſtibule of the ſame ſort of work, and of great elegance. At each end is a *gothic* door, and one in the middle, which is the paſſage into the lobby. On the ſouth ſide of the outmoſt wall of the chapel, appear the marks of ſome great *gothic* windows, with abutments between; and beneath, ſome leſſer windows, once of uſe to light an under-chapel. The inſide of *St. Stephen*'s is adapted to the preſent uſe, and plainly fitted up.

SUB-CHAPEL. THE under-chapel had been a moſt beautiful building: the far greater part is preſerved, but frittered into various diviſions, occupied principally by the paſſage from *Weſtminſter-hall* to *Palace Yard*.

BUST OF CHARLES I. IN the paſſage ſtood the famous buſt of *Charles* I. by *Bernini*, made by him from a painting by *Vandyck*, done for the purpoſe. *Bernini* is ſaid, by his ſkill in phyſiognomy, to have pronounced from the likeneſs, that there was ſomething unfortunate in the countenance.

THE far greater part of the under-chapel of *St. Stephen*, is poſſeſſed by his grace the duke of *Newcaſtle*, as auditor of the ex-

* *Newcourt*, i. 745.

chequer.

chequer. One ſide of the cloiſter is entirely preſerved, by being found convenient as a paſſage: the roof is *gothic* workmanſhip, ſo elegant as not to be paralleled even by the beautiful workmanſhip in the chapel of *Henry* VII. Several parts are walled up for the meaneſt uſes; even a portion ſerves, with its rich roof, for a coal-hole. That which has the good fortune to be allotted for the ſteward's room, is very well kept. In one part of the roof is cut a neat, and, I believe, true repreſentation of the front of the chapel, bounded on each ſide by a turret. Another of the ſame kind, held by an angel, appears on the wall.

BEAUTIFUL CLOISTER.

ON one ſide of the cloiſter, projects into the area a ſmall oratory, as richly ornamented as other parts of this building: above is a neat chauntry in the ſame ſtyle. A gallery runs over each ſide of the cloiſter, with windows of light ſtone tracery, looking into the court or area, which is deformed by a modern kitchen and its appendages.

SMALL ORATORY AND CHAUNTRY.

FROM one part of the gallery is a ſtairs, which leads to a very antient ſquare tower of ſtone, ſtanding almoſt cloſe to the ſide of *Weſtminſter-hall*. It probably was a belfry, to hold the bells that rouſed the holy members of the chapel to prayer.

ANTIENT SQUARE TOWER.

IN what is called the grotto room, are fine remains of the roof and columns of this ſub-chapel. The roof is ſpread over with ribs of ſtone, which reſt on the numerous round pillars that compoſe the ſupport. The pillars are ſhort; the capitals round and ſmall, with a neat foliage intervening. In a circle on the roof, is a martyrdom of *St. Stephen*, cut in ſtone. In another circle, is a repreſentation of *St. John* the *Evangeliſt* caſt into a cauldron of boiling oil, by command of the emperor *Domitian*.

SCULPTURES OF ST. STEPHEN.

I CANNOT

I CANNOT but remark the wondrous change in the hours of the houſe of commons, ſince the days in which the great earl of *Clarendon* was a member: for he complains "of the houſe "keeping *thoſe diſorderly hours*, and ſeldom riſing till after *four* "in the afternoon *."

WOOL-STAPLE. NOT far from *Weſtminſter-hall*, in *New Palace Yard*, ſtood the ſtaple of wool, removed to *Weſtminſter*, and ſeveral other places in *England*, in 1353, by *Edward* III. Theſe before had been kept in *Flanders*: but this wiſe meaſure brought great wealth into the kingdom, and a conſiderable addition to the royal revenue: for the parlement in thoſe days granted to the king a certain ſum on every ſack exported. *Henry* VI. had ſix woolhouſes here, which he granted to the dean and canons of *St. Stephen*'s †. The concourſe of people, which this removal of the wool-ſtaple to *Weſtminſter* occaſioned, cauſed this royal village to grow into a conſiderable town: ſuch is the ſuperiority of commerce. Part of the old gateway to the ſtaple was in being as late as the year 1741, when it was pulled down to make room for the abutment of the new bridge ‡.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE. THE firſt ſtone of that noble ſtructure was laid on *January* 24th, 1739, by *Henry* earl of *Pembroke*, a nobleman, of whom Mr. *Walpole* ſays, none had a purer taſte in architecture. It was built after the deſign of Monſieur *Labelye*, an ingenious architect, a native of *France*. The laſt ſtone was laid in *November* 1747, ſo that it was eight years and nine months in completing, at the expence of £. 389,500. Its length is 1223 feet; the number of

* His Life, i. 80. octavo ed.

† *Strype*'s *Stow*, ii. book vi. p. 7.

‡ *Anderſon*'s *Dict.* i. 184.

arches

arches fourteen, that in the center ſeventy-ſix feet wide. In this bridge, grandeur and ſimplicity are united. Fault has been found with the great height of the baluſtrades, which deny to the paſſengers a clear view of the noble expanſe of water, and the fine objects, eſpecially to the eaſt, which are ſcattered with no ſparing hand. I cannot agree with the happy thought of the *French* traveller *, who aſſures us, that the cauſe was to prevent the ſuicide to which the *Engliſh* have ſo ſtrong a propenſity, particularly in the gloomy month of *November*; for, had they been low, how few could reſiſt the charming opportunity of ſpringing over, whereas at preſent, the difficulty of climbing up theſe heights is ſo great, that the poor hypochondriac has time to cool; and, deſiſting from his glorious purpoſe, think proper to give his days their full length, and end them like a good chriſtian in his peaceful bed.

TIDE.

THE tide has been known to riſe at this bridge twenty-two feet; much to the inconveniency of the inhabitants of the lower parts of *Weſtminſter*, for at ſuch times their cellars are laid under water; but its height depends much on the force and direction of the wind at the time of flood.

CANON, OR CHANNEL ROW.

BEYOND this palace, to the north, ſtood ſome ſtreets and lanes by the water ſide, diſtinguiſhed in older times by the reſidence of ſome of our nobility. In *Canon Row*, ſo named from being inhabited by the canons of the church, but corrupted into *Channel Row*, was the ſtately houſe built by the termagant *Anne Stanhope*, wife to the protector *Somerſet*; whoſe diſpute, about ſome point of female precedency, is ſaid to have contributed in ſome

* M. *Groſley*'s tour to *London*, i. 27, 28.

degree to her husband's fall. She left this house to her son *Edward* earl of *Hertford*. Here *William* earl of *Derby* had, in 1603, a fair mansion; and *Henry Clinton* earl of *Lincoln*, another; and in this row, *Anne Clifford* tells us, that on the first of *May*, 1589, she was begotten by her most valiant father *George* earl of *Cumberland*, on the body of her most virtuous mother *Margaret*, daughter of *Francis* earl of *Bedford*. Astonishing accuracy!

In this part of the town were some other houses of our nobility. In *Manchester-court*, *Canon-row*, stood the house of the earls of *Manchester*. In the remote *Tothil-street*, stood the houses of lord *Grey*, and of lord *Dacres*, mentioned in *Norden*'s map of *London*, in 1603; and in *Lea*'s map, published in 1700, is the earl of *Lindesey*'s house near *Old Palace Yard*; of which I find no other account, than that it was inhabited, in 1707, by one of the *Dormers*, earl of *Caernarvon* *.

PALACE OF WHITEHALL.

Immediately beyond these buildings began the vast palace of *Whitehall*. It was originally built by *Hubert de Burgh* earl of *Kent*, the great, the persecuted justiciary of *England*, in the reign of *Henry* III. He bequeathed it to the Black Friars in *Holborn*, and they disposed of it to *Walter de Grey* archbishop of *York*, in 1248. It became for centuries the residence of the prelates of that see, and was styled *York-house*. In it *Wolsey* took his final leave of greatness. The profusion of rich things; hangings of cloth of gold and of silver; thousands of pieces of fine *Holland*; the quantities of plate, even of pure gold, which covered two great tables †, (all of which were seized by his cruel rapa-

* New view of *London*, ii. 627.

† See *Fiddes*'s Life of *Wolsey*, 497.

cious

cious maſter) are proofs of his amazing wealth, ſplendor, and pride. *Henry* became poſſeſſed of it about the year 1529, by the forfeiture of his fallen ſervant: the antient palace of *Weſtminſter* having ſome time before ſuffered greatly by fire. From this time it became the reſidence of our princes, till it was almoſt wholly deſtroyed by the ſame element in 1697.

HENRY had an uncommon compoſition: his ſavage cruelty could not ſuppreſs his love of the arts: his love of the arts could not ſoften his ſavage cruelty. The prince who could, with the utmoſt *ſang froid*, burn Catholics and Proteſtants, take off the heads of the partners of his bed one day, and celebrate new nuptials the next, had, notwithſtanding, a ſtrong taſte for refined pleaſures. He cultivated architecture and painting, and invited from abroad artiſts of the firſt merit. To *Holbein* was owing the moſt beautiful gate at *Whitehall*, built with bricks of two colours, glazed, and diſpoſed in a teſſelated faſhion. The top, as well as that of an elegant tower on each ſide, were embattled. On each front were four buſts in baked clay, in proper colors, which reſiſted to the laſt every attack of the weather: poſſibly the artificial ſtone revived in this century. Theſe, I have been lately informed, are preſerved in a private hand. This charming ſtructure fell a ſacrifice to conveniency within my memory: as did another in 1723, built at the ſame time, but of far inferior beauty *. The laſt blocked up the road to *King-ſtreet*, and was called *King's-gate*. *Henry* built it as a paſſage to the park, the tennis-court, bowling-green, the cock-pit, and tilting-

FINE GATE.

* Both theſe gates are engraven in plates xvii. xviii. of the *Vetuſta Monumenta*, publiſhed by the Society of Antiquaries—and alſo by *Kip*.

yard; for he was extremely fond of athletic exerciſes; they ſuited his ſtrength and his temper.

IT was the intention of *William* duke of *Cumberland*, to rebuild the beautiful gate, firſt mentioned, at the top of the long walk at *Windſor*, and for that purpoſe had all the parts and ſtones numbered; but unfortunately the deſign was never executed.

TILT-YARD.

THE tilt-yard was equally the delight of queen *Elizabeth*, as ſingular a compoſition as her father: ſhe had vaſt violence of temper; but, with the trueſt patriotiſm, and moſt diſtinguiſhed abilities, were interwoven the greateſt vanity, and moſt romantic diſpoſition. Here, in her ſixty-ſixth year, with wrinkled face, red perriwig, little eyes, hooked noſe, ſkinny lips, and black teeth *, ſhe could ſuck in the groſs flatteries of her favored courtiers. *Eſſex* (by his ſquire) here told her of her *beauty* and worth. A *Dutch* ambaſſador aſſured her majeſty, that he had undertaken the voyage to ſee her majeſty, who for *beauty* and wiſdom excelled all other *beauties* in the world. She labored at an audience to make *Melvil* acknowledge that his charming miſtreſs was inferior in beauty to herſelf †. The artful *Scot* evaded her queſtion. She put on a new habit of every foreign nation, each day of audience, to attract his admiration. So fond was ſhe of dreſs, that three thouſand different habits were found in her wardrobe after her death. Mortifying reflection! in finding ſuch alloy in the greateſt characters.

VANITY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

SHE was very fond of dancing. I admire the humour ſhe ſhewed in uſing this exerciſe, whenever a meſſenger came to her

* *Hentzner*'s Travels, in vol. i. Fugitive pieces, p. 278.

† *Memoirs*, 98.

from

from her ſucceſſor *James* VI. of *Scotland:* for Sir *Roger Aſton* aſſures us, that whenever he was to deliver any letters to her from his maſter, on lifting up of the hangings, he was ſure to find her dancing to a little fiddle, affectedly, that he might tell *James*, by her youthful diſpoſition, how unlikely he was to come to the throne he ſo much thirſted after *.

HER LIBRARY. HENTZNER, who viſited this palace in 1598, informs us that her royal library was well ſtored with *Greek*, *Italian*, *Latin*, and *French* books. Among others, was a little one in her own hand-writing, addreſſed to her father. She wrote a moſt exceeding fair hand, witneſs the beautiful little prayer book, ſold at the late dutcheſs of *Portland*'s ſale for £. 106, written in five languages, two in *Engliſh*, and one in *Greek*, *Latin*, *French*, and *Italian*. At the beginning was a miniature of her lover the *Duc d'Anjou*, at the end one of herſelf, both by *Hilliard:* by the firſt ſhe artfully inſinuated that he was the primary object of her devotions. His mother, *Catherine de Medicis*, had been told by an aſtrologer, that all her ſons were to become monarchs. *Anjou* viſited *England*, and was received with every ſpecies of coquetry. On the firſt of *January*, 1581, in the tilt yard of this palace, the moſt ſumptuous tournament ever celebrated, was held here in honor to the commiſſioners ſent from *France* to propoſe the marriage. A banqueting-houſe, moſt ſuperbly ornamented, was erected at the expence of above a thouſand ſeven hundred pounds. "The gallerie "adjoining to her majeſties houſe at *Whitehall*," ſays the minute *Holinſhed*, "whereat hir perſon ſhould be placed, was called, "and not without cauſe, the caſtell or fortreſſe of *perfect beautie!*"

HER LEARNING.

GREAT TOURNAMENT HELD IN HONOR OF THE DUC D'ANJOU.

ROMANTIC FOOLERIES.

* *Weldon*'s Court of King *James*, 5.

Her

Her majeſty, at the time aged forty-eight, received every flattery that the charms of fifteen could clame. "This fortreſſe of "perfect *beautie* was aſſailed by *Deſire*, and his four foſter chil-"dren." The combatants on both ſides were perſons of the firſt rank: a regular ſummons was firſt ſent to the poſſeſſor of the caſtell, with the *delectable* ſong, of which this is part:

"Yeeld, yeeld, ô yeeld, you that this fort doo hold,
"Which ſeated is in ſpotleſs honors feeld,
"*Deſires* great force, no forces can with hold;
"Then to *Deſires* deſire ô yeeld, ô yeeld."

Which ended, "two canons were fired off, one with ſweet pow-"der, and the other with ſweet water: and after there were ſtore "of prettie ſcaling ladders, and then the footmen threw floures, "and ſuch fanſies againſt the wals, with all ſuch deviſes as "might ſeeme fit ſhot for *Deſire*." In the end *Deſire* is repulſed, and forced to make ſubmiſſion; and thus ended an amorous foolery; which, if the reader is endowed with more patience than myſelf, he may find to fill near ſix great pages in the hiſtorian aforeſaid *.

NOBLE BAND OF KNIGHTS TILTERS.

SIR HENTY LEE, THE QUEEN'S CHAMPION;

Two principal heroes of the time were Sir *Henry Lee*, knight of the garter, the faithful devoted knight of this romantic princeſs, and *George* earl of *Cumberland*. The firſt had made a vow to preſent himſelf armed at the *Tilt-Yard*, on the 27th of *November* annually, till he was diſabled by age. This gave riſe to the annual exerciſes of arms during the reign. The ſociety conſiſted of twenty-five of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages about the

* From p. 1316 to p. 1321.

court.



M. Griffith del. Basire Sc.

SIR HENRY LEE, Knt.



court *. Among them was Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, and even the lord chancellor, I think Sir *Thomas Bromley*. Age overtook Sir *Henry* in the thirty-third year of her majeſty: when he retired with great ceremony, and recommended as his ſucceſſor the famous hero, the earl of *Cumberland*, of whom I have given an ample account in another place †. Sir *Henry*, in the year 1590, inveſted his ſucceſſor with much form; and in the true ſpirit of chivalry and romance, in the preſence of the queen and the whole court, armed the new champion and mounted him upon his horſe. His own armour he offered at the foot of a crowned pillar, near her majeſty's feet: after which he clothed himſelf in a coat of black velvet pointed under the arm, and inſtead of a helmet, covered his head with a buttoned cap of the country faſhion ‡. He died aged 80, in the year 1611, and was interred in the once elegant little church of *Quarendon*, near *Ayleſbury*. It is difficult to ſay whether that or the tomb is moſt ruinous. The figure of the knight appears in armour reclining, with one hand ſupporting his head, the other on his ſword; on his neck is a rich collar with the *George* pendant; his hair is ſhort and curled; his face bearded and whiſkered. He lies beneath a rich canopy, ſupported by ſuits of armour like antient trophies. The epitaph tells us,

DISABLED BY AGE, RESIGNS IN GREAT FORM.

> The warres abroad with honnor he did paſſe,
> In courtlie juſts his ſovereigns knight he was.
> Sixe princes he did ſerve,

In a work which furniſhed ſo few architectural ſubjects for the engraver, I preſent the reader with the portrait of this venerable

* The liſt is given in the Appendix.

† Tour in *Scotland*, 1772, vol. ii.

‡ See Mr. *Walpole*'s Miſcellaneous Antiquities, N° 1. p. 41.

knight, taken from an original in poſſeſſion of the late Mrs. *Sydney Lee*, of *Cheſter*; who with great politeneſs obliged me with a reduced copy. He was ſprung from a *Cheſhire* family, the ſame which produced the *Lees*, earls of *Lichfield*. Sir *Henry* has by him a large dog, to which he once was indebted for his life. By accident it was left one night in his bed-chamber, unknown to a faithleſs ſervant, who entered the room with an intent to rob and murder his maſter, but was ſeized on his entrance by the affectionate animal. At *Ditchly*, the former ſeat of the *Lees*, earls of *Lichfield*, is a fine full length of Sir *Henry*, and his truſty dog. At the Rev. Mr. *Pixal*'s, in *Worceſter*, is another portrait of this knight, in a bonnet, and rich chain and dreſs. The date 1600. The motto, *Fide et Conſtantia*.

THE other print is one of Sir *Henry*'s aſſociates in the gallant ſociety, *Robert* earl of *Leiceſter*, clad for the tilt-yard, in complete armour *.

OTHER AMUSEMENTS OF ELIZABETH.

Rowland White has left us a curious account of the amuſements of this reign, and with what ſpirit her majeſty purſued her pleaſures as late as her ſixty-ſeventh year. "Her majeſty ſays ſhe is "very well. This day ſhe appoints a *Frenchman* to doe feates "upon a rope in the conduit court. To-morrow ſhe hath com-"manded the bears, the bull, and the ape to be bayted in the tilt-"yard. Upon *Wedneſday* ſhe will have ſolemne dawncing †."

IN the time of *James* I. *Whitehall* was in a moſt ruinous ſtate.

* The knights of this gallant band were drawn at the time in their proper armour. The book was in poſſeſſion of the late dutcheſs dowager of *Portland*, who, with her uſual condeſcenſion and friendſhip, permitted me to have any copies I choſe.

† *Sidney*'s State Papers, i. 194.

He



ORIGIN OF THE PRESENT BANQUETTING HOUSE.

He determined to rebuild it in a very princely manner, and worthy of the reſidence of the monarchs of the *Britiſh* empire. He began with pulling down the banquetting rooms built by *Elizabeth*. That which bears the name at preſent was begun in 1619, from a deſign of *Inigo Jones*, in his pureſt manner; and executed by *Nicholas Stone*, maſter-maſon and architect to the king: it was finiſhed in two years, and coſt ſeventeen thouſand pounds; but was only a ſmall part of a vaſt plan, left unexecuted by reaſon of the unhappy times which ſucceeded. The note * will ſhew the ſmall pay of this great architect.

THE cieling of this noble room cannot be ſufficiently admired. It was painted by *Rubens*, who had three thouſand pounds for his work. It is ſaid that he was aſſiſted in the execution by his ſcholar *Jordaens*. The ſubject is the *apotheoſis* of *James* I; it forms nine compartments; one of the middle, repreſents our pacific monarch on his earthly throne, turning with horror from *Mars*, and other of the diſcordant deities, and as if it were giving himſelf up to the amiable goddeſs he always cultivated, to her attendants, Commerce and all the fine arts. This fine performance is painted on canvaſs, and is in fine preſervation; but, a few years ago, underwent a repair by Mr. *Cipriani*, who, as I am told, had two thouſand pounds for his trouble. The preſent altar-piece (which is very ill ſuited to the ſtyle of the place) was carried thither from *Whitehall*, having eſcaped the fire, and was the gift of queen *Anne*. Near the entrance is a buſt of the royal founder.

LITTLE did *James* think that he was erecting a pile from

* To *Inigo Jones*, ſurveyor of the works done about the king's houſes, 8*s*. 4*d*. *per diem*, and £. 46 *per ann*. for houſe-rent, a clerk, and other incidental expences. —Mr. *Walpole*.

which his ſon was to ſtep from the throne to the ſcaffold. He had been brought, in the morning of his death, from *St. James*'s acroſs the park, and from thence to *Whitehall*, where, aſcending the great ſtaircaſe, he paſſed through the long gallery to his bed-chamber, the place allotted to him to paſs the little ſpace before he received the fatal blow. It is one of the leſſer rooms marked with the letter A, in the old plan of *Whitehall*. He was from thence conducted along the galleries and the banquetting-houſe, through the wall, in which a paſſage was broken *, to his laſt earthly ſtage. This paſſage ſtill remains, at the north end of the room, and is at preſent the door to a ſmall additional building of late date. At the time of the king's death, contiguous to the banquetting-houſe was a large building with a long roof, and a ſmall cupola riſing out of the middle †. The late dutcheſs of *Portland* did me the honor of ſhewing to me a rich pearl ſur-mounted with a crown, which was taken out of the ear of the murdered monarch, after his head was ſtruck off ‡.

THE banquetting-houſe has been, many years paſt, converted into a chapel. *George* I. appointed a ſalary of £. 30 a year to be paid to certain ſelect preachers, to preach here every *Sunday*.

CABINET OF CHARLES I.

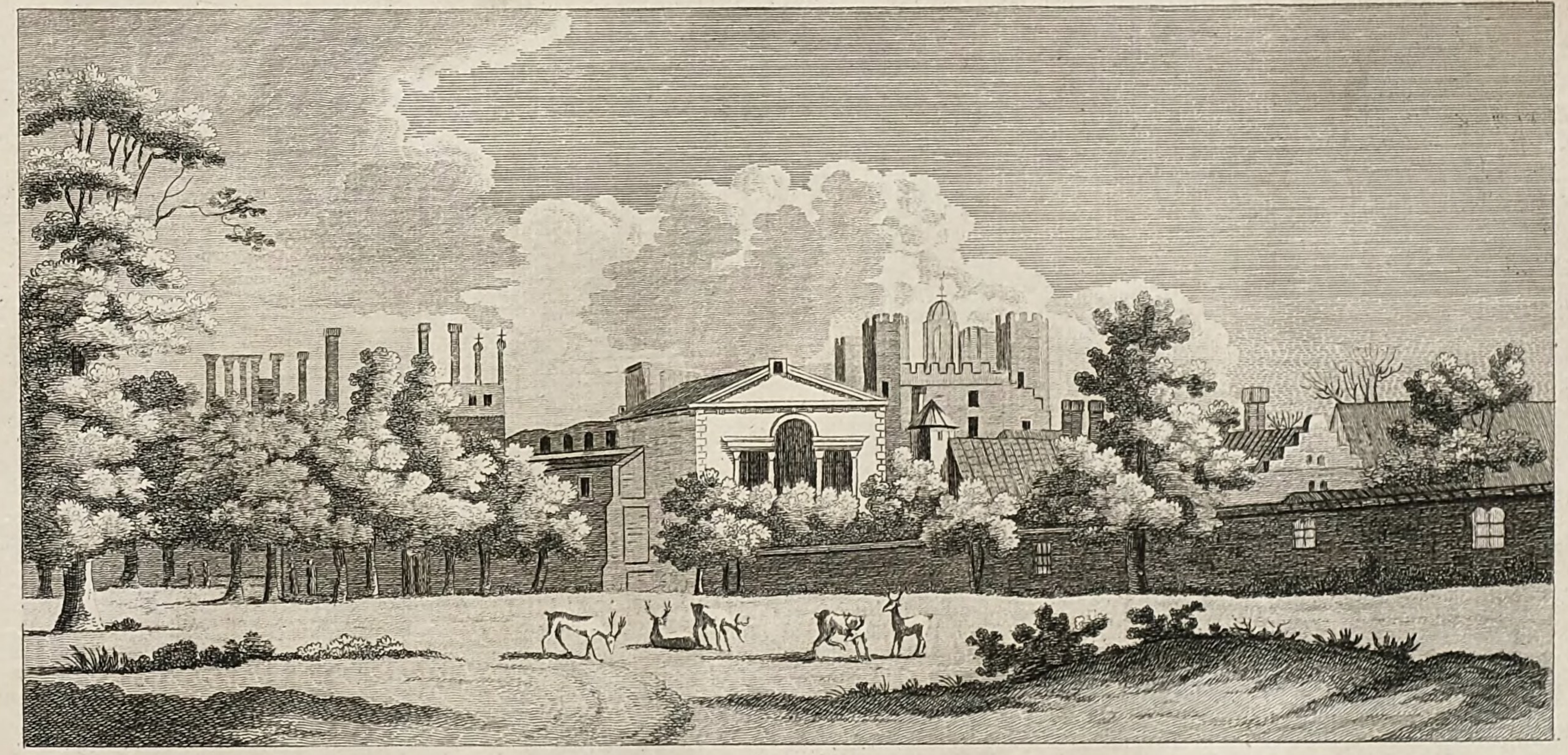
THE collection of paintings formed by this moſt accompliſhed prince, was eſteemed the firſt in *Europe*. They were kept in a room called the *Cabinet-room*, in this palace; which was built by order of prince *Henry*, from a deſign of *Inigo Jones*. I have a view of it, and ſome of the antient parts of *Whitehall* which

* *Herbert*'s *Memoirs*, 135.—*Warwick*'s *Memoirs*, 334.

† Repreſented in one of *Hollar*'s prints.

‡ This is figured in one of the private plates engraven at the expence of her grace,

ſtood



ſtood next to *St. James*'s park. This building is diſtinguiſhed by the *Venetian* window. It ſtood on the ſite of the duke of *York*'s houſe. *Vanderdort* was appointed keeper, with a ſalary of £. 50 a year. On the death of *Henry* it was confirmed to him by *Charles*, at the reduced ſalary of forty. The view is taken from a drawing by *Levines*, an artiſt who had worked under *Rembrandt*. This I owe to the liberality of Doctor *Combe*.

THE pictures were ſold by order of the ruling powers. As a proof of his majeſty's judgment in collecting, ſeveral were ſold for a thouſand pounds apiece; a price ſeldom known in theſe days, when money bears ſo far leſs a value.

PLAN OF WHITEHALL.

IN 1680 a complete plan of this great palace was taken by *John Fiſher*, and engraven by *Vertue*, in 1747. It appears that it extended along the river, and in front along the preſent *Parlement* and *Whitehall*-ſtreet, as far as *Scotland Yard*; and on the other ſide of thoſe ſtreets to the turning into *Spring Garden*, beyond the *Admiralty*, looking into *St. James's Park*. The merry king, his queen, the royal brother, prince *Rupert*, the duke of *Monmouth*, and all the great officers, and all the courtly train, had their lodgings within theſe walls; and all the royal family had their different offices, ſuch as kitchens, cellars, pantries, ſpiceries, cyder-houſe, bake-houſe, wood-yards and coal-yards, and ſlaughter-houſe. We ſee among the fair attendants of queen *Catherine*, many names which make a great figure in *Grammont*, and other chronicles of the time: ſuch as the counteſs of *Caſtlemaine*, Mrs. *Kirk*, and Mrs. *Killegrew*. I did not imagine that *Nell Gwynne* could have any eſtabliſhment ſo near to the injured *Catherine*, till Mr. *Pegge*'s *Curialia*, part i. p. 58. ſet me right. I ſhall give the diſcovery in his own words: "I am aſhamed to

NELL GWYNNE.

" confeſs I find Mrs. *Eleanor Gwynne* (better known by the " name of *Nell Gwynne)* among the LADIES of the PRIVY " CHAMBER to queen *Catherine.* This was bare-faced enough " to be ſure! Had the king made a momentary connection with " a lady of that denomination, the offence might have been con- " nived at by the queen, but the placing one of the meaneſt of " his creatures ſo near the queen's perſon was an inſult that " nothing could palliate but the licentiouſneſs of the age, and " the abandoned character of the laſcivious monarch." *Charles* thought fit to dignify her (moſt improperly, it muſt be allowed) with this office: but her reſidence was in *Pall-mall*, in the firſt good houſe on the left ſide of *St. James*'s *Square*, as we enter from *Pall-mall.* The back room on the ground floor was (within memory) entirely of looking-glaſs; as was ſaid to have been the cieling. Over the chimney was her picture; and that of her ſiſter was in a third room. At the period I mention, this houſe was the property of *Thomas Brand*, eſq; of the *Hoo*, in *Hertfordſhire.*

THE other royal favorites had the ſanction of offices, ſuch as maids of honor and the like, which, in all ages, like charity, were ſure to cover a multitude of ſins. In our days we may remember the naked *Iphigenia* placed near an exalted perſonage, but her attendance was diſpenſed with; as I doubt not was the caſe with the lady in the reign of the profligate *Charles.*

I MUST not omit, that from the palace into the *Thames* were two ſtairs, one public, the other the privy ſtairs for the uſe of majeſty alone; the firſt is ſtill in uſe, the other is made up in the old wall adjacent to the earl of *Fife*'s houſe at *Whitehall*, but the

the arch of the portal remains entire. *Henry*, and his daughter *Elizabeth*, made all their parties by water or on horſeback; or now and then the laſt went mounted on a litter, carried on men's ſhoulders. Coaches had been introduced into *England* by *Henry Fitzalan* earl of *Arundel*, one of her admirers: but the ſpirited princeſs ſeems to have diſdained the uſe. She rode in a dreſs of form and magnificence equal to what ſhe appeared in at the drawing-room; but never put on breeches or boots, like the late *Czarina*; nor yet the equivocal dreſs of the ladies of the preſent age.

No one is unacquainted with the noble and commodious improvements which ſucceeded. The ſpace occupied by the former palace, moſt part of *Privy Garden*, is covered with houſes of nobility or gentry, commanding moſt beautiful views of the river. Among the firſt (on the ſite of the ſmall-beer cellar, of which a view is preſerved in N° 4. of *Hollar*'s prints of *Whitehall*) is the houſe of the earl of *Fife*. From his judicious embankment, is a matchleſs view of its kind, of the two bridges with the magnificent expanſe of water, *Somerſet-houſe*, *St. Paul*'s, and multitudes of other objects leſs magnificent, but which ſerve to complete the beautiful ſcene. EARL OF FIFE'S.

In the great room is ſome very fine *Gobelins* tapeſtry. I never can ſufficiently admire the expreſſion of paſſions, in two of the ſubjects: the fine hiſtory of *Joſeph* diſcloſing himſelf to his brethren, and that of *Suſanna* accuſed by the two elders. Here are alſo great numbers of fine paintings by foreign maſters; but, as I confine myſelf to thoſe which relate to our own country, I ſhall only mention a ſmall three-quarters of *Mary Stuart*, with her child,

child, an infant, ſtanding on a table before her. This beautiful performance is on marble.

A HEAD of *Charles* I. when prince of *Wales*, done in *Spain*, when he was there in 1625, on his romantic expedition to court the *Infanta*. It is ſuppoſed to have been the work of *Velaſco*.

A PORTRAIT of *William* earl of *Pembroke*, lord high chamberlain in the beginning of the reign of *Charles* I; a ſmall full length in black, with his white rod in one hand, his hat in the other, ſtanding in a room looking into a garden. Such is the merit of this piece, that, notwithſtanding it is ſuppoſed to have been the performance of *Jameſon* the *Scotch Vandyck*; yet it has been often attributed to that great *Flemiſh* painter *.

IN the vacant part of *Privy Garden* is ſtill to be ſeen a noble ſtatue in braſs of our abdicated monarch, executed by *Grinling Gibbons*, the year before he deſerted his throne. The artiſt received £. 300 for his performance.

THIS ſtatue was placed to the eaſt of a moſt curious dial, conſtructed by *Francis Hall*, alias *Line*, a jeſuit, and ſet up in 1669. It ſtood on a pedeſtal, and conſiſted of ſix parts riſing one above the other, with multitudes of planes cut on each, which are ſo many dials ſubſervient to the purpoſes of geography, aſtrology, and aſtronomy. To four of theſe parts are globes placed on a branch like a chandelier. The deſcription ſurpaſſes my powers. I muſt leave the reader to conſult the very ſcarce book printed by the inventor, at *Liege*, in 1673, in which are plates of the ſeveral parts, and their various uſes explained.

THE horſe-guards had their ſtables in the place they occupy

* Mr. *Walpole*.

at

at this time: but the preſent building was erected in the reign of his late majeſty, after a deſign, I think, by *Vardy*: it coſt above thirty thouſand pounds. I have given a print * of the Horſe-guards as they were in the time of *Charles* II. In it is the merry monarch and his dogs; and in the back view, the banquetting-houſe, one of the gates, the treaſury in its antient ſtate, and the top of the cockpit.

THE Admiralty-office ſtood originally in *Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter*; but in the reign of king *William* was removed to the preſent ſpot, to the houſe then called *Wallingford-houſe*, I believe from its having been inhabited by the *Knollys*'s, viſcounts *Wallingford*. From the roof, the pious *Uſher*, archbiſhop of *Armagh*, then living here with the counteſs of *Peterborough*, was prevaled on to take the laſt ſight of his beloved maſter *Charles* I. when brought on the ſcaffold before *Whitehall*. He ſunk at the horror of the ſight, and was carried in a ſwoon to his apartment.

THE preſent Admiralty-office was rebuilt in the late reign, by *Ripley*: it is a clumſy pile, but properly veiled from the ſtreet by Mr. *Adams*'s handſome ſkreen †.

PALACE FOR KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

A LITTLE farther to the north ſtood, in the place now occupied by *Scotland-yard*, a magnificent palace built for the reception of the *Scottiſh* monarchs, whenever they viſited this capital. It was originally given by king *Edgar* to king *Kenneth* III. for the humiliating purpoſe of his making to this place an annual journey, for the purpoſe of doing homage for the kingdom of *Scotland*, and in after times for *Cumberland* and *Huntingdon*, and other fiefs of the crown. Here *Margaret*, widow of *James* V.

* From a painting in poſſeſſion of the earl of *Hardwick*.

† Mr. *Walpole*.

of

of *Scotland*, and ſiſter to *Henry* VIII. reſided for a conſiderable time after the death of her huſband: and was entertained with great magnificence by her royal brother, as ſoon as he was reconciled to her ſecond marriage with the earl of *Angus*.

CHARING-CROSS. A LITTLE above ſtood one of the celebrated memorials of the affection of *Edward* I. for his beloved *Elianor*, being the croſs erected on the laſt ſpot on which the body reſted in the way to the abby, the place of ſepulture. This and all the others were built after the deſigns of *Cavalini*. This was deſtroyed by the religious fury of the reformers. From a drawing communicated to me by Doctor *Combe*, it appears to have been of an octagonal form, and in an upper ſtage ornamented with eight figures: but the *gothic* parts far from being rich.

FINE STATUE OF CHARLES I. THE croſs was in the next century replaced by a moſt beautiful and animated equeſtrian ſtatue in braſs, of *Charles* I. caſt in 1633, by *Le Sœur*, for the earl of *Arundel*. It was not erected till the year 1678, when it was placed on the preſent pedeſtal, the work of *Grinlyn Gibbons*. The parlement had ordered it to be ſold and broke to pieces: but *John River*, the brazier who purchaſed it, having more taſte or more loyalty than his maſters, buried it unmutilated, and ſhewed to them ſome broken pieces of braſs in token of his obedience. M. *d'Archenholz* gives a diverting anecdote of this brazier: that he caſt a vaſt number of handles of knives and forks in braſs, which he ſold as made of the broken ſtatue. They were bought with great eagerneſs; by the loyaliſts, from affection to their monarch; by the rebels as a mark of triumph over the murdered ſovereign *.

* See M. *Archenholz*'s *Tableau d'Angleterre*, i. 163.

ON

ON the ſite of part of *Northumberland-houſe*, ſtood the chapel of *St. Mary Rounceval*, a cell to the priory of *Rouncevaux*, in *Navarre*. It was founded by *William Marſhal* earl of *Pembroke*, in the time of *Henry* III. It was ſuppreſſed by *Henry* V. among the alien priories, but rebuilt by *Edward* IV. who fixed a fraternity in it*. In the reign of *Edward* VI. a grant was made of the ſite to Sir *Thomas Cawarden* †. ST. MARY ROUNCEVAL.

NOT far from hence, oppoſite to *Charing-Croſs*, was an hermitage, with a chapel dedicated to *St. Catherine* ‡. This, in 1262, belonged to the ſee of *Llandaff*; for I find in that year that *William de Radnor*, then biſhop, had leave from the king to lodge in the cloiſter of his hermitage at *Charing*, whenever he came to *London* ‖.

ON the north ſide of *Charing-Croſs* ſtand the royal ſtables, called, from the original uſe of the buildings on their ſite, the *Mews*; having been uſed for keeping the king's falcons, at leſt from the time of *Richard* II. In that reign the accompliſhed Sir *Simon Burley*, knight of the garter, was keeper of the king's falcons at the *Meuſe*, near *Charing-Croſs*. This office was by *Charles* II. granted to his ſon by *Nell Gwynne*, *Charles* duke of *St. Albans*, and the heirs male of his body. In the reign of *Henry* VIII. the king's horſes were kept here. In 1534 an accident by fire deſtroyed the building, with a great quantity of hay, and ſeveral great horſes. It was rebuilt in the reigns of *Edward* VI. and queen *Mary*. In the year 1732 the preſent handſome edifice aroſe.

* *Newcourt*, i. 693.

† *Tanner*.

‡ *Stow's Survaie*, 839.

‖ *Willis's Landaff*, 51.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

ST. JAMES'S palace was originally a hoſpital, founded and dedicated to *St. James*, by ſome pious citizens, before the Conqueſt, for fourteen leprous females: and eight brethren were added afterwards, to perform divine ſervice. It was rebuilt in the time of *Henry* III. The cuſtody was given to *Eton* college, by a grant of the 28th of *Henry* VI. but I am told that the living of *Chattiſham*, in *Suffolk*, was given in exchange for it; the college, on this conſideration, having reſigned it to *Henry* VIII. At that time the revenue was valued at £. 100 *per annum*. On the quarrel between the great earl of *Warwick* and lord *Cromwel*, about the cauſe of the firſt battle of *St. Alban*'s, lord *Cromwel*, fearing the rage of that violent peer, was at his own deſire lodged here, by way of ſecurity, by *John Talbot* earl of *Shrewſbury*, at that time lord treaſurer of *England* *. It was ſurrendered to the king in 1531, who founded on its ſite the preſent palace, which *Stowe* calls a goodly manor. His majeſty alſo incloſed the park, which was ſubſervient to the amuſement of this and the palace of *Whitehall*. *Charles* II. was particularly fond of it, planted the avenues, made the canal, and the aviary, adjacent to the *Bird-cage-walk*, which took its name from the cages which were hung in the trees. *Charles*, ſays *Cibber*, was often ſeen here, amidſt crowds of ſpectators, feeding his ducks, and playing with his dogs †, and paſſing his idle moments in affability even to the meaneſt of his ſubjects, which made him to be adored by the common people; ſo faſcinating in the great are the habits of condeſcenſion!

DUCK ISLAND was erected into a government, and had a ſalary

* *Fenn*'s Letters, i. 110.

† Apology for the life of *Colley Cibber*, 26.

annexed to the office, in favor of *M. St. Evremond*, who was the firſt and perhaps the laſt governor *: and the iſland itſelf is loſt in the late improvements.

It does not appear that the palace was inhabited by any of our monarchs till after the fire at *Whitehall*. *James* I. preſented it to his accompliſhed ſon *Henry*, who reſided here till his lamented death in 1612. *Charles* I. was brought here from *Windſor*, on *January* 19th †, by the power of the army, which had determined on his death; his apartment was haſtily furniſhed by his ſervant Mr. *Kinnerſley*, of the wardrobe ‡. Some of the eleven days which he was permitted to live, were ſpent in *Weſtminſter-hall*, and of the nights in the houſe of Sir *Robert Cotton*, adjacent to his place of trial. On the 27th he was carried back to *St. James*'s, where he paſſed his three laſt days in exemplary piety. On the 30th he was brought to the place of execution; and walked, unmoved at every inſult, with a firm and quick pace, ſupported by the moſt lively ſentiments of religion.

His ſon, the bigoted *James*, ſent to the prince of *Orange*, when he had approached in force near to the capital, a moſt neceſſitated invitation to take his lodgings at this palace. The prince accepted it: but at the ſame time hinted to the frightened prince that he muſt leave *Whitehall*. It was cuſtomary to mount guard at both the palaces. The old hero lord *Craven* was on duty at the time when the *Dutch* guards were marching through the park to relieve, by order of their maſter. From a point of honor he had determined not to quit his ſtation, and was preparing to maintain his poſt; but, receiving the command of his

* *S. Pegge*, eſq.

† *Whitelock*.

‡ *Herbert*'s Memoirs, 106.

ſovereign, he reluctantly withdrew his party and marched away with ſullen dignity *.

During the reign of king *William*, *St. James*'s was fitted up for the reſidence of the princeſs *Anne* (afterwards queen) and her ſpouſe prince *George* of *Denmark*. From that time to the preſent it has been regularly the court of our monarchs.

James, the ſon of *James* II. who ſo long made pretenſions to the *Britiſh* throne, was born in the room now called the old bed-chamber; at preſent the anti-chamber to the levee room. The bed ſtood cloſe to the door of a back-ſtairs, which deſcended to an inner court. It certainly was very convenient to carry on any ſecret deſign; and might favor the ſilly warming-pan ſtory, was not the bed ſurrounded by twenty of the privy-council, four other men of rank, twenty ladies, beſides pages and other attendants. The tale was adopted by party, and firmly believed by its zealots. But, as *James* proved falſe to his high truſt, and his ſon ſhewed every ſymptom of following his example, there was certainly no ſuch pretence wanting for excluding a family inimical to the intereſts of the great whole.

Uncreditable as the outſide of *St. James*'s palace may look, it is ſaid to be the moſt commodious for regal parade of any in *Europe*. Every one knows that the furniture of this palace is unbecoming the place. Yet in a ramble I once made through the apartments, I ſaw ſeveral portraits of perſonages remarkable in their day. Among others (in one of the rooms behind the levee rooms) is a ſmall full-length of *Henry* prince of *Wales*, ſon of *James* I. He is dreſſed in green, ſtanding over a dead ſtag,

Portraits.

* *Dalrymple*'s Memoirs.

drawing.

drawing a ſword, probably to cut off its head, according to the cuſtom of the chace. A youth, *Robert* earl of *Eſſex*, afterwards the *parlementarian* general, is kneeling before him: each of them have hunting horns; and behind the prince is a horſe; and on the bough of a tree are the arms of *England*; and behind the young lord, on the ground, are his own. Theſe are the bearings of the *Devereuxes*, and prove the miſtake of Mr. *Granger*, and of Mr. *Warton*, who, in his life of Sir *Thomas Pope*, I am told, attributes them to lord *Harrington*; but his arms were a *fret* on a field *ſable* *. Both theſe young noblemen were honored with the friendſhip of that accompliſhed prince, and both educated with him. At *Wroxton*, the ſeat of the earl of *Guildford*, is another picture of the ſame ſubject.

HERE is another ſmall piece, of *Arthur*, elder brother to *Henry* VIII. painted very young, with a bonnet on his head. *Henry* ſtands by him, and his ſiſter *Margaret*, of infant ages. This picture is by *Mabuſe*, who viſited *England* in the reign of their father.

HENRY VII. and VIII. full-lengths, and each of them with a queen before an altar. The fortunate *Jane Seymour*, (who died in her bed) is the conſort of the ſon, here repreſented. This is a copy from *Holbein*, in ſmall, by *Van Lemput*, in 1667, taken by order of *Charles* II. The original was painted on the wall in the privy chamber of *Whitehall*, and deſtroyed in the fire of 1697.

Two half-lengths by *Lely*, of the dutcheſs of *York*, and her ſiſter.

A CHILD in the robes of the garter: perhaps the youngeſt knight known. He was the ſecond ſon of *James* II. while duke

* *Wright's Rutlandſhire*, 51.

of

of *York*, by *Anne Hyde* his dutcheſs. On *December* 3d, 1666, he was elected knight of the garter, at the age of three years and five months. The ſovereign put the *George* round his neck; and prince *Rupert*, the garter round his little leg. Death, in the following year, prevented his inſtallation *.

The diminutive manhood of the dwarf *Geoffry Hudſon*, is to be ſeen in another picture. He appears leſs by being placed walking under ſome very tall trees.

In the lords old waiting-room is *Henry Darnley*, in black, tall and genteel. His hand is reſting on his brother *Charles Stuart*, earl of *Lenox*, dreſſed in a black gown.

In another room is *Charles* II. of *Spain*, at the age of four, in black, with a ſceptre in his hand, ſtrutting and playing the monarch. He was inaugurated in 1665. His reign was unhappy. *Spain* at no period was in ſo low, ſo diſtreſsful a condition. His dominions were parcelled out in his life-time: but he diſappointed the allies, and, after ſome ſtruggle, the deſignation of his will in favor of the houſe of *Bourbon* took place.

Here is to be ſeen the famous picture by *Mabuſe*, of *Adam* and *Eve*. Mr. *Evelyn* juſtly remarks the abſurdity of painting them with navels, and a fountain with rich imagery amidſt the beauteous wilds of paradiſe. *Raphael*, and *Michael Angelo*, made the ſame miſtake of the navel, on which the learned Sir *Thomas Brown* † waſtes a long page and a half to diſprove the poſſibility.

Queen's Library.

In the queen's library (built by queen *Caroline*, and ornamented by *Kent*) now a lumber-room, I ſaw a beautiful view from

* *Sandford*, 677.

† *Vulgar Errors*, p. 194.

Greenwich

Greenwich park, with *Charles* I. his queen, and a number of courtiers, walking. And two others, of the ſame prince and his queen dining in public. And another of the elector palatine and his ſpouſe at public table; with a carver, looking moſt ridiculous, a monkey having in that moment reared from the board and ſeized on his beard. Poſſibly this feaſt was at *Guildhall*, where he was moſt nobly entertained by the hoſpitable city, in 1612, when he made the match with the daughter of our monarch, which ended ſo unhappily for both parties.

MARLBOROUGH-HOUSE.

To the eaſt of *St. James*'s palace, in the reign of queen *Anne*, was built *Marlborough-houſe*, at the expence of the public. It appears by one of *Kip*'s views of *St. James*'s, publiſhed before the exiſtence of this houſe, that it was built in part of the royal gardens, granted for that purpoſe by her majeſty. The preſent duke added an upper ſtory, and improved the ground floor, which originally wanted the great room. This national compliment coſt not leſs than forty thouſand pounds.

PALL-MALL.

In *Pall-mall* the duke *Schomberg* had his houſe. It was in my time poſſeſſed by *Aſtley* the painter, who divided it into three, and moſt whimſically fitted up the center for his own uſe.

To take a review of the ſpace between this palace and *Charing-Croſs*, as it was about the year 1560, it will appear a tract of fields; there were no houſes, excepting three or four on the eaſt ſide of the preſent *Pall-mall:* and a little farther, on the oppoſite ſide, a ſmall church, the name of which I cannot diſcover.

By the year 1572, *Cockſpur-ſtreet* filled up the ſpace between thoſe houſes and *Charing-Croſs*. *Pall-mall* was alſo laid out as a walk, or a place for the exerciſe of the *Mall*, a game long ſince diſuſed.

diſuſed. The north ſide was alſo planted with a row of trees. On the other ſide was the wall of *St. James*'s park. *Charles* II. removed it to its preſent place, planted the park, and made all thoſe improvements which we now ſee. It was *Le Notre*, the famous *French* gardener, the director of taſte under *Louis* XIV. who ordered the diſpoſition of the trees. Of late, the *French* have endeavoured to borrow taſte from us. In the days of

HAYMARKET. HEDGE-LANE.

Charles, the *Haymarket*, and *Hedge-lane*, had names; but they were literally lanes, bounded by hedges; and all beyond, to the north, eaſt, and weſt, was entirely country. In the fine plan of *London*, publiſhed by *Faithorn*, in 1658, no traces of houſes are to be met with in the former, any more than a ſingle one, named the *Gaming-houſe*, at the end next to *Piccadilly*. *Windmill-ſtreet* conſiſted of disjoined houſes; and a windmill, ſtanding in a field on the weſt ſide, proves from what its name was derived. All the ſpace occupied by the ſtreets radiating from the *Seven Dials*, was at that period open ground.

OPERA-HOUSE.

LET me here ſay, that the *Opera-houſe* was built firſt by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, but has been much altered and repaired at different periods. The laſt time by Mr. *Adams*, who made ſo entire an alteration, that nothing remained of the original plan: and it was again changed in ſo inconvenient a ſtyle, that the late fire has happily given occaſion of removing it in a moſt effectual manner.

LEICESTER-HOUSE.

Leiceſter-fields was alſo unbuilt; but the houſe of that name is found in the ſame plan, and on the ſite of the preſent. It was founded by one of the *Sydnies* earls of *Leiceſter*. It was for a ſhort time the reſidence of *Elizabeth*, daughter of *James* I. the titular queen of *Bohemia*, who, on *February* 13th, 1661, here

ended

ended her unfortunate life *. It has been tenanted for a great number of years. It was ſucceſſively the pouting-place of princes. The late king, when prince of *Wales*, after he had quarrelled with his father, lived here ſeveral years. His ſon *Frederick* followed his example, ſucceeded him in his houſe, and in it finiſhed his days. No one is ignorant of the magnificent and inſtructive muſeum exhibited in this houſe by the late Sir ASHTON LEVER †. It was the moſt aſtoniſhing collection of the ſubject of natural hiſtory ever collected, in ſo ſhort a ſpace, by any individual. To the diſgrace of our kingdom, after the firſt burſt of wonder was over, it became neglected: and when it was offered to the public, by the chance of a guinea lottery, only eight thouſand, out of thirty-ſix thouſand, tickets were ſold. Finally, the capricious goddeſs frowned on the ſpirited poſſeſſor of ſuch a number of tickets, and transferred the treaſure to the poſſeſſor of only two, Mr. *Parkinſon*; who, by his great attention to, and elegant diſpoſition of the *Muſeum*, well merited the favor.

THE MILITARY YARD.

BEHIND *Leiceſter-houſe* ſtood, in 1658, the Military-yard, founded by *Henry* prince of *Wales*, the ſpirited ſon of our peaceful *James*. M. *Foubert* afterwards kept here his academy for riding and other gentleman-like exerciſes, in the reign of *Charles* II.; which, in later years, was removed into *Swallow-ſtreet*, oppoſite to the end of *Conduit-ſtreet*. Part is retained for the purpoſe of a riding-houſe; the reſt is converted into a workhouſe for the pariſh of *St. James*'s.

GERARD-HOUSE.

A LITTLE beyond ſtood *Gerard-houſe*, the habitation of the

* *Sandford*, 565.

† Who died *January* 31ſt, 1788.

gallant *Gerard* earl of *Macclesfield**. It is loſt in the ſtreet of the ſame name. The profligate lord *Mohun* lived in this ſtreet, and was brought there after he was killed in the duel with the duke of *Hamilton*. I have heard that his good lady was vaſtly diſpleaſed at the bloody corſe being flung upon the beſt bed.

COVENTRY-HOUSE ſtood near the end of the *Haymarket*, and gave name to *Coventry-ſtreet*. It was the reſidence of lord keeper *Coventry*; and *Henry Coventry*, ſecretary of ſtate, died here in 1686. This houſe is ſaid to be on the ſite of one called, in the old plans of *London*, the *Gaming-houſe*.

PICCADILLY. LORD *Clarendon* mentions a houſe of this name, in the following words: "Mr. *Hyde* (ſays he, ſpeaking of himſelf) going to "a houſe called *Piccadilly*, which was a fair houſe for entertain-"ment and gaming, with handſome gravel-walks with ſhade, "and where were an upper and lower bowling-green, whither "very many of the nobility and gentry of the beſt quality re-"ſorted for exerciſe and converſation †." This ſeems to have been the ſame houſe with that mentioned by Mr. *Garrard* in his letter to the earl of *Strafford*, dated *June*, 1635; in which he ſays, "that ſince *Spring Gardens* was put down, we have, by a ſervant "of the lord chamberlain's, a new *Spring Gardens* erected in the "fields beyond the *Meuſe*; where is built a fair houſe, and two "bowling-greens made to entertain gameſters and bowlers, "at an exceſſive rate, for I believe it hath coſt him above four "thouſand pounds: a dear undertaking for a gentleman-barber.

* See Journey to *London*.

† *Clarendon*'s Hiſt. *Oxford* ed. 1705, i. 241, *ſub* anno 1640.

" My lord chamberlain much frequents this place; where they " bowl great matches *."

WHERE *Sackville-ſtreet* was afterwards built, ſtood *Piccadilla-hall*, where *Piccadillas* or *Turn-overs* were ſold, which gave name to that vaſt ſtreet, called from that circumſtance *Piccadilly*. This ſtreet was completed, in 1642, as far as the preſent *Berkeley-ſtreet*. The firſt good houſe which was built in it was *Burlington-houſe*; the noble founder, father to the late earl of *Burlington*, ſaid he placed it there " becauſe he was certain no one would build be-" yond him." Nobody is ignorant of the vaſt town that, ſince that period, has extended itſelf beyond this palace. After this roſe *Clarges-houſe*, and two others adjacent, inhabited, ſays *Strype*, by lord *Sherbourne* and the counteſs of *Denby*.

THE *Peſt-houſe-fields* were ſurrounded with buildings before the year 1700, but remained a dirty waſte till of late years, when *Carnaby-market* occupied much of the weſt part. *Golden-ſquare*, of dirty acceſs, was built after the Revolution, or before 1700. It was originally called *Gelding-ſquare*, from the ſign of a neighboring inn; but the inhabitants, indignant at the vulgarity of the name, changed it to the preſent †. In theſe fields had been the *lazareto*, during the period of the dreadful plague of the year 1665. It was built by that true hero lord *Craven*, who ſtayed in *London* during the whole time; and braved the fury of the peſtilence, with the ſame coolneſs as he fought the battles of his beloved miſtreſs *Elizabeth*, titular

* Earl of *Strafford*'s Letters, i. 435.

† This anecdote was communicated by the late earl of *Bath* to a friend of mine.

queen of *Bohemia*; or mounted the tremendous breach at *Creutznach*. He was the intrepid ſoldier, the gallant lover, the genuine patriot.

In 1700 *Bond-ſtreet* was built no farther than the weſt end of *Clifford-ſtreet*. It took its name from the proprietor, a baronet, of a family now extinct. *New Bond-ſtreet* was at that time an open field, called *Conduit Mead*, from one of the conduits which ſupplied this part of the town with water: and *Conduit-ſtreet* received its name for the ſame reaſon.

St. George's Hanover-Square.

George-*ſtreet*, *Hanover-ſquare*, and its church, roſe about the ſame time. The church was built by *John James*, and finiſhed in 1724. Its portico would be thought handſome had you ſpace to admire it. It now looks *Brobdignagian*. This was one of the fifty new churches, and the pariſh ſtolen out of that of *St. Martin in the Fields*. It is the laſt in this part of *Weſtminſter*, excepting the diſtant *Mary-bonne*. Every part beſides was open

May Fair.

ground covered with dunghills, and all ſorts of obſcenity. *May Fair* was kept about the ſpot now covered with *May Fair* chapel, and ſeveral fine ſtreets. The fair was attended with ſuch diſorders, riots, thefts, and even murders, that, in 1708, it was preſented by the magiſtrates. It revived again, and I remember the laſt celebrations: the place was covered with booths, temporary theatres, and every enticement to low pleaſure.

At the time of Sir *Thomas Wiat*'s inſurrection, in *February*, 1554, part of the army marched to make their attack on *London* over this tract, then an open country as far as *Charing-Croſs*. On the ſpot called *Hay-hill*, near the preſent *Berkeley-ſquare*, there was a ſkirmiſh between a party of the inſurgents and another of the royal army, in which the former were repulſed. After the execution

execution of Sir *Thomas*, his head (on that account) was ſet up on a gallows, at that place *, and his parboiled quarters in different parts of the neighborhood of the capital. Three of the inſurgents were alſo hung in chains near the head of their leader.

THIS extenſive tract, at preſent a vaſt ſeat of the moſt elegant population, is far from being deſtitute of places of devotion: but chapels aroſe inſtead of churches, ſubordinate to their reſpective rectors. In this enlightened age it was quickly diſcovered that "Godlineſs was profitable to many." The projector, the architect, the maſon, the carpenter, and the plaſterer united their powers. A chapel was erected, well-pewed, well-warmed, dedicated, un-endowed, un-conſecrated. A captivating preacher is provided, the pews are filled, and the good undertakers amply repayed by the pious tenantry.

THE hiſtory of *Conduit-ſtreet* chapel, or *Trinity* chapel, is very remarkable. It was originally built of wood by *James* II. for private maſs, and was conveyed on wheels, attendant on its royal maſter's excurſions, or when he attended his army. Among other places, it viſited *Hounſlow* heath, where it continued ſome time after the Revolution. It was then removed, and enlarged by the rector of the pariſh of *Saint Martin*'s, and placed not far from the ſpot on which it now ſtands. Doctor *Tenniſon*, when rector of *Saint Martin*'s, got permiſſion from king *William* to rebuild it: ſo after it had made as many journies as the houſe of *Loretto*, it was by *Tenniſon* tranſmuted into a good building of brick, and has reſted ever ſince on the preſent ſite. All parochial duties have been performed from that time without inter-

* *Strype*'s Memorials, iii. 120.

miſſion:

miſſion: and it continued annexed to the pariſh of *Saint Martin*'s, which ſold it about fifteen years ago to Mr. *James Robſon*, the preſent proprietor, who has modernized the building with a new front, and fitted up the inſide with great neatneſs and propriety.

THE late *Carew Mildmay*, eſq; who, after a very long life, died a few years ago, uſed to ſay, that he remembered killing a woodcock on the ſite of *Conduit-ſtreet*, at that time an open country. He and general *Oglethorpe* were great intimates, and nearly of the ſame age; and often brought proofs to each other of the length of their recollection.

HANOVER AND CAVENDISH SQUARES.

IN 1716, *Hanover-ſquare*, and *Cavendiſh-ſquare*, were unbuilt: but their names appear in the plans of *London* of 1720. *Oxford-ſtreet*, from *Princes-ſtreet* eaſtward as far as *High-ſtreet St. Giles*'s, was almoſt unbuilt on the north ſide. I remember it a deep hollow road, and full of ſloughs: with here and there a ragged houſe, the lurking-place of cut-throats: inſomuch that I never was taken that way by night, in my hackney-coach, to a worthy uncle's, who gave me lodgings at his houſe in *George-ſtreet*, but I went in dread the whole way. The ſouth ſide was built as far as *Swallow-ſtreet*. SOHO-SQUARE was begun in the time of *Charles* II. The duke of *Monmouth* lived in the center houſe, facing the ſtatue. Originally the ſquare was called, in honor of him, *Monmouth-ſquare*; and afterwards changed to that of *King-ſquare*. I have a tradition, that, on his death, the admirers of that unfortunate man changed it to *Soho*, being the word of the day at the field of *Sedgemoor* *. The houſe was pur-

* *S. Pegge*, eſq; to whom I am indebted for ſeveral intereſting remarks.

chaſed

chaſed by the late lord *Bateman*, and let by the preſent lord to the *Comte de Guerchy*, the *French* ambaſſador. After which it was leaſed on building leaſes. The form of the houſe is preſerved by Mr. *Nathanael Smith*, in the firſt numbers of the illuſtrations of *London*. The name of the unfortunate duke is ſtill preſerved in *Monmouth-ſtreet*.

I AM ſorry to degrade the neighboring *Greek-ſtreet* into that of *Grig-ſtreet*: but ſuch authority appears in a date of an old letter in the poſſeſſion of the late Mr. *Edmondſon*. The miſtake ought to be retained, as a moſt happy one. Mr. *Wedgewood* vindicates the propriety, by making it the repoſitory of his figuline ware, founded on the chaſteſt *Grecian* models, and executed in the trueſt *Attic* taſte.

IN the church-yard of *St. Anne*'s *Soho*, is a marble erected near the grave of that remarkable perſonage *Theodore Antony Newhoff*, king of *Corſica*, who died in this pariſh in 1756, immediately after leaving the *King's-bench* priſon, by the benefit of the act of inſolvency. The marble was erected, and the epitaph written, by the honorable HORACE WALPOLE.

The grave, great teacher, to a level brings,
Heroes and beggars, galley-ſlaves and kings.
But *Theodore* this moral learn'd e'er dead,
Fate pour'd its leſſons on his living head:
Beſtow'd a kingdom, and denied him bread.

BERKELEY-HOUSE.

AFTER this digreſſion, let me return into *Piccadilly*.—Before the date of *Burlington-houſe*, was built a fine manſion, belonging to the *Berkelies*, lords, and afterwards earls *Berkeley*. It ſtood between.

tween the ſouth end of *Berkeley-ſquare* and *Piccadilly*, and gave name to the ſquare and an adjacent ſtreet. The miſery and diſgrace which the profligacy of one of the daughters brought on the houſe, by an intrigue with her brother-in-law, lord *Grey* (afterwards engaged in the *Monmouth* rebellion) is too laſtingly recorded in our *State Trials*, ever to be buried in oblivion.

DEVONSHIRE-HOUSE.

ON the ſite of this houſe, fronting *Piccadilly*, ſtands *Devonſhire-houſe*; long after the year 1700 it was the laſt houſe in this ſtreet, at that time the portion of *Piccadilly*. In the antient houſe, *Chriſtiana* the old counteſs *Devonſhire* lived, with her characteriſtic ſplendor and hoſpitality, and died here in 1674. It was the great reſort of the wits of her days. *Waller* made it his theatre, and *Denham* is ſaid here to have prated more than ever *. I have already celebrated this lady †. The ſucceeding houſe, which was built by the firſt duke, was burnt in the reign of *George* II. It was rebuilt by the third duke, after a deſign by *Kent*, and coſt twenty thouſand pounds, including a thouſand pounds preſented by the duke to *Kent* for his plans and deſigns. Here is an excellent library, and a very fine collection of medals. I once ſaw the houſe, by the favor of my late friend the Reverend Doctor *Lort*, at that time librarian; to whoſe liberal communications I have been invariably indebted. The portraits are ſo numerous in this noble houſe, that I muſt leave the complete liſt to thoſe who have more opportunities of forming it than I had. Among others, is a fine portrait of *Marc Antonio de Dominis*, the vain deſultory archbiſhop of *Spalato*, who, abjuring the *Roman*

* Lord *Liſle*'s letter, in Sir *W. Temple*'s works, iv. 484.

† Journey to *London*, 373.

catholic

catholic religion, came over to *England*, and was appointed maſter of the *Savoy*, and dean of *Windſor*. He had not been here long, but he publicly retracted all he had wrote againſt the church of *Rome*. *James* ordered him to depart the kingdom in three days. He had the folly to truſt himſelf at *Rome*; where, his ſincerity being doubted, he was flung into priſon, where he ended his days. He is painted by *Tintoret*, repreſented in his ſtudy, ſitting, in black, and with a ſquare cap.

ARTHUR *Goodwin*, the friend of Mr. *Hampden*, and, like him, active in the cauſe of liberty; a fine full length, by *Vandyck*, 1639: in long hair; his dreſs a yellow cloak and jacket, and white boots.

HIS daughter *Jane*, ſecond wife of *Philip* lord *Wharton*; in black, enriched with chains of gold.

A HEAD of the favorite character of lord *Clarendon*, the virtuous and accompliſhed lord *Falkland*.

SIR *Thomas Brown*, author of the *Religio Medici*, his lady, and four daughters, by *Dobſon*. Sir *Thomas* and his lady are in black; one child is on her lap, two ſtand before him, on whom he looks with great affection. When I thought of a paſſage in his famous book, I could but ſmile at the number of children. His ſentiments on the conſequence of matrimony are moſt ſingular. I dare not quote the paſſage: but muſt refer the reader to the ſtrangeneſs of his ideas on the ſubject *. Let it be remembered he was a bachelor when he wrote.

THE delightful portrait of the *Jewiſh Rabbi*, by *Rembrandt*.

* *Religio Medici*, part ii. ſect. 9.

A HEAD of *Titian*, by himſelf. And another of the painter *Carlo Cignani*, alſo by himſelf.

THE unfeeling *Philip* II. by *Titian*; a full-length, in armour, enriched with gold. The only time he ever buckled it on, was when he ſhewed himſelf to his troops going on the aſſault of *St. Quintin*. He merited to be ſtripped of the honorable dreſs: he never appeared in the field; and carried on his wars like an aſſaſſin.

I WILL cloſe this very imperfect liſt, with the famous counteſs of *Deſmond*; a popular ſubject with the painters: and refer the reader to the account I have given of her in my viſits to that worthy peer the late earl of *Kinnoul*, in both my tours in *Scotland*.

THE collection of pictures by the great *Italian* maſters, is by far the fineſt private collection now in *England*.

THE houſe of that monſter of treachery, that profligate miniſter the earl of *Sunderland*, who, by his deſtructice advice, premeditatedly brought ruin on his unſuſpecting maſter *James* II. ſtood on or near the ſite of the preſent *Melbourne-houſe*, one of the moſt magnificent in *London*, built by Sir *W. Chambers*. At the very time that he ſold him to the prince of *Orange*, he encouraged his majeſty in every ſtep which was certain of involving him and his family in utter ruin.

PICCADILLY is continued near half a mile farther to the weſt *: the north ſide only conſiſts of houſes, moſt of them mean buildings; but it finiſhes handſomely with the magnificent new houſe of lord *Bathurſt*, at *Hyde-park Corner*. On the ſouth ſide is the

* All the weſt part was originally called *Portugal-ſtreet*.

Green-

Green-park, bounded by a wall; but in many places are rows of benevolent railings, which afford a moſt elegant view of that park, the trees in that of *St. James*'s, the majeſtic venerable abby ſoaring far above, and the more remote rural view of the *Surry* hills. Beyond the *Turnpike-houſe*, ſtood the houſe of a nobleman, celebrated by Mr. *Pope* for his paſſion for dancing; who demanded an audience from queen *Anne*, after the death of *George* prince of *Denmark*, to adviſe her majeſty to diſpel her grief by applying to that exerciſe:

The ſober *Laneſborow* dancing in the gout.

I have heard it ſaid, that this was only his *country-houſe*; which might poſſibly have been, at that time. His lordſhip certainly thought ſo, by the curious diſtich he inſcribed on the front.

It is my delight to be
Both in town and country.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

In 1733 aroſe on its ſite that great charity *St. George*'s hoſpital, founded by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of *Weſtminſter*. The ſubſcriptions, in 1786, were £. 2,239. 5 *s.*; in the year 1791, £. 2,262. 14 *s.* 6 *d.*; but the benevolence of the governors, or increaſe of accidents, cauſed an increaſe of expence, which threatened moſt ſerious conſequences, till the houſe was happily relieved by the bounty received from the third of the profits ariſing from the muſical entertainments of the abby. —This hoſpital has diſcharged from it, ſince it was opened, on the firſt of the year 1733, to *December* the 29th, 1790, not fewer than a hundred and ſeventy-three thouſand two hundred and ſeventeen patients. In the year 1791, were admitted by

 recommendation,

recommendation, 1078: on account of accidents, without recommendations, 297.

HYDE-PARK was in the late century, and the early part of the preſent, celebrated, by all our dramatical poets, for its large ſpace

THE RING. railed off in form of a circle, round which the *Beau-monde* drove in their carriages, and in their rotation; exchanging as they paſſed ſmiles and nods, compliments, or ſmart repartees.

ADJACENT to this park is the palace of *Kenſington*. I have limited my plan: ſo muſt not go beyond the bounds. Yet I congratulate the public on its being extended to a circle of twelve miles round the capital, by the Reverend Mr. *Daniel Lyſons*, and to be publiſhed in three quarto volumes. I ſpeak of this with pleaſure, as I foreſee the execution will do honor to the worthy author.

OPPOSITE to the hoſpital at *Hyde-park Corner*, ſtood a large fort with four baſtions, which formed one of the many flung up in the year 1642. It is incredible with what ſpeed the citizens flung a rampart of earth all round the city and ſuburbs of *London*, and again round *Southwark* and *Lambeth*, ſtrengthened with batteries and redoubts at proper intervals. This was occaſioned by an alarm of an attack from the royal army. Men, women, and children aſſiſted by thouſands. The active part which the fair ſex took in the work, is admirably deſcribed by the inimitable author of *Hudibras*; who, ſays he,

March'd rank and file with drum and enſign,
T' entrench the city for defence in:
Rais'd rampiers with their own ſoft hands,
To put the enemy to ſtands;

From

From ladies down to oyſter-wenches,
Labour'd like pioneers in trenches,
Fal'n to their pick axes and tools,
And help'd the men to dig like moles.
Have not the handmaids of the city
Chos'n of their members a committee,
For raiſing of a common purſe,
Out of their wages to raiſe horſe?
And do they not as *Triers* ſit,
To judge what officers are fit?

BERKSHIRE, OR CLEVELAND-HOUSE.

THERE were a few more great houſes, not remote from *St. James*'s palace, which merit mention. *Berkſhire-houſe*, belonging to the *Howards*, earls of *Berkſhire*, ſtood very near the royal reſidence. It was afterwards purchaſed, and preſented by *Charles* II. to that beautiful fury *Barbara* dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, and its honorable name changed into that of her diſhonored title. It was then of great extent. She ſold part, which was built into various houſes. She built a large one for herſelf, which ſtill remains, and may be diſtinguiſhed by the row of round windows in the upper ſtory.

TART-HALL.

TART-HALL ſtood near the preſent *Buckingham-gate*: it was built in 1638, by *Nicholas Stone*, for *Alathea* counteſs of *Arundel*, wife to *Thomas* earl of *Arundel*. After the death of the counteſs it became the property of her ſecond ſon, the unfortunate *William* lord *Stafford*, a moſt gentle and amiable character, who fell an innocent victim to the deteſtable violence of party, and the perjured ſuborned evidence of the ever infamous *Oates*, *Dugdale*, and *Tuberville*. Good men, who had no ſhare in that part, hurried away by intemperate paſſion, were at the period diſgraced by their rage againſt this inoffenſive peer. Even the virtuous lord

Ruſſel

Ruſſel committed in this cauſe the ſingle opprobrium of his life: when the unhappy lord was condemned, RUSSEL could wiſh to deny the king the amiable prerogative of taking away the cruel, the diſgraceful part of the penalty. Within three years, this excellent man himſelf taſted the bitter cup; but cleared, by royal indulgence, from the aggravating dregs, with which he wiſhed to agonize the dying moments of the devoted *Stafford*.

HERE were kept the poor remains of the *Arundelian* collection. They were buried during the madneſs of the popiſh plot. The mob would have miſtaken the ſtatues for popiſh ſaints. They were ſold in the year 1720; and the houſe ſoon after was pulled down. Mr. *Walpole*, who ſaw the houſe at the time of the ſecond ſale, informed me that it was very large, and had a very venerable appearance.

ARLINGTON-HOUSE.

HENRY BENNET earl of *Arlington*, one of the famous Cabal, had a houſe near the ſite of the preſent *Buckingham-houſe*, which went by his name. It was afterwards purchaſed by *John Sheffield* duke of *Buckingham*, who, after obtaining an additional grant of land from the crown, rebuilt it, in a magnificent manner, in 1703.

BUCKINGHAM-HOUSE.

He deſcribes it moſt minutely, as well as his manner of living there, in a letter to the duke of *Shrewſbury* *. He has omitted his conſtant viſits to the noted gaming-houſe at *Marybone*, the place of aſſemblage of all the infamous ſharpers of the time. His grace always gave them a dinner at the concluſion of the ſeaſon, and his parting toaſt was, *May as many of us as remain unhanged next ſpring, meet here again.* I remember the facetious *Quin* telling this ſtory at *Bath*, within the hearing of the late lord *Cheſter-*

* *London* and its environs.

field,

field, when his lordſhip was ſurrounded by a crowd of worthies of the ſame ſtamp with the above. Lady *Mary Wortley* alludes to the amuſement in this line;

Some dukes at *Marybone* bowl time away.

Antiently there was a park at *Marybone:* for I find that in queen *Elizabeth*'s time, the *Ruſſian* ambaſſadors were entertained with the amuſement of hunting within its pale. The duke died in 1720. His dutcheſs, daughter to *James* II. by *Catherine Sedley*, lived here till her death. She was ſucceeded by the duke's natural ſon, *Charles Herbert Sheffield*, on whom his grace had entailed it after the death of the young duke, who died a minor. It was purchaſed from Sir *Charles* by his preſent majeſty; is the retreat of our good king and queen; and dignified with the title of the QUEEN'S HOUSE.

CLARENDON-HOUSE.

THE virtuous chancellor the earl of *Clarendon*, had a houſe facing the upper end of *St. James*'s-*ſtreet*, on the ſite of the preſent *Grafton-ſtreet*. It was built by himſelf, with the ſtones intended for the rebuilding of *St. Paul*'s. He purchaſed the materials; but a nation ſoured with an unſucceſsful war, with fire, and with peſtilence, imputed every thing as a crime to this great and envied character: his enemies called it *Dunkirk-houſe*, calumniating him with having built it with the money ariſing from the ſale of that town, which had juſt before been given up to the *French*, for a large ſum, by his maſter. *Clarendon* was ſo ſenſible of his vanity, of his imprudence, in building ſo large a houſe, and of the envy it drew upon him, that he thinks fit to apologize for that act of his; which he declares ſo far exceeded the propoſed

expence, as to add greatly to the embarraſſment of his affairs *. It coſt fifty thouſand pounds, and three hundred men were employed in the building. It was purchaſed from his lordſhip by *George Monk* duke of *Albemarle*, and afterwards by another nobleman, inferior indeed in abilities, but not inferior in virtues. In

ATTACK ON THE DUKE OF ORMOND BY BLOOD.

1670, *James* duke of *Ormond*, in his way to *Clarendon-houſe*, where his grace at that time lived, was dragged out of his coach by the infamous *Blood*, and his aſſociates, who intended to hang his grace at *Tyburn*, in revenge for juſtice done, under his adminiſtration in *Ireland*, on ſome of their companions. This refinement in revenge ſaved the duke's life: he had leiſure to diſengage himſelf from the villain on horſeback, to whom he was tied; by which time he was diſcovered by his affrighted domeſtics, and reſcued from death. *Blood* was ſoon after taken in the attempt to ſteal the crown. The court had uſe for ſo complete a villain, and ſunk ſo low as to apply to his grace for pardon for the offence againſt him; the duke granted it with a generous indignation. *Blood* had a penſion of five hundred a year, and was conſtantly ſeen in the preſence-chamber: as is ſuppoſed, to ſhew to the great uncomplying men of the time, what a ready inſtrument the miniſtry had to revenge any attempt that might be made againſt them in the cauſe of liberty.

MURDER OF MR. THYNNE.

I WOULD not make this little work a *Tyburn* chronicle; yet I cannot omit the horrible aſſaſſination, in 1681, of *Thomas Thynne*, eſq. of *Longleat*, by the inſtigation of count *Koningſmark*, in revenge for his having married lady *Elizabeth Ogle*, the rich heireſs,

* Continuation of the life of the earl of *Clarendon*, octavo, vol. iii. p. 971.—The houſe is engraven by *Dunſtal*.

on

on whom the count had a deſign. The three aſſaſſins were executed in *Pall-mall* on the bloody ſpot: but the court, in love with profligacy, contrived to ſave the principal *. The gallant *William* earl of *Devonſhire* would have avenged the death of his friend: the count accepted the challenge; but his conſcience prevented him from meeting the earl. He afterwards met with a fate ſuited to his actions: he attempted an intrigue, in 1686, in *Germany*, with a lady of diſtinguiſhed rank: he was one night way-laid by order of the jealous huſband; was literally cut to pieces, and his remains flung into a privy, which was inſtantly bricked up.

JERMYN-HOUSE.

JERMYN, and *St. Alban*'s ſtreets took their names from the gallant *Henry Jermyn* earl of *St. Alban's*, who had a houſe at the head of the laſt. He was ſuppoſed to have been privately married to the queen dowager, *Henrietta Maria*. By this time miſfortunes had ſubdued that ſpirit which had contributed to precipitate her firſt huſband into the ruin of his houſe. She was awed by her ſubject-ſpouſe †: her fear of him was long obſerved before the nearneſs of the connection was diſcovered.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

ON the ground of this gay peer, was built the preſent church of *St. James*, founded in the latter part of the reign of *Charles* II. and conſecrated in the firſt of *James* II. and named in honor of both ſaint and monarch. *London* was ſo vaſtly increaſed about this period, that a new church in this place was neceſſary. Accordingly, as much was taken from the pariſh of *St. Martin in the Fields*, as to form another. It is a rectory, to which, at firſt,

* *Rereſby*'s Memoirs, 142.

† *Rereſby*, 4.

the biſhop of *London* had a right of two turns in the preſentation. Lord *Jermyn*, nephew to the earl, had the third: but the laſt was fully reſigned to the biſhop. The moſt remarkable thing in the church is the fine font of white marble, the work of *Grinlin Gibbons*. It is ſupported by the tree of life; the ſerpent is offering the fruit to our firſt parents, who ſtand beneath: on one ſide of the font is engraven the *Baptiſt* baptizing our Saviour: on another, *St. Philip* baptizing the eunuch: and on the third, *Noah*'s ark, with the dove bringing the olive-branch, the type of peace to mankind *.

FINE FONT BY GIBBONS.

THE chancel, above the altar, is enriched with ſome beautiful foliage in wood, by the ſame great artiſt.

IT is melancholy to recal the memory of departed friends, but here it was inevitable, when I thought on my amiable friend *Benjamin Stillingfleet*, eſquire, whoſe mortal part was depoſited in this church. How many happy hours have I paſſed with him in the adjacent *Piccadilly!* I never quitted him without improvement. My gratitude prompted me to draw up, in the preface of my fourth volume of the *Britiſh Zoology*, the following inadequate eulogy on my lamented friend: till a better is offered, let that ſerve as monument and epitaph for ſuch uncommon merit.

" GRATITUDE prompts me to mention a moſt irreparable loſs
" in my amiable friend, *Benjamin Stillingfleet*, eſquire, in whom
" were joined the beſt heart, and the ableſt head. Benevolence
" and innocence were his inſeparable companions. Retirement
" his choice, from the moſt affectionate of motives, that of ſup-
" porting a diſtreſſed ſiſter.—How great, yet how unneceſſary

* See this font engraven by *Vertue*, vol i. tab. iii. of the *Vetuſta Monumenta*.

" was

" was his diffidence in public, how ample his inſtruction in pri-
" vate! How clear his information, how delicate the convey-
" ance! The pupil received advantage, edified by the humility of
" the maſter. Thoroughly imbued in divine philoſophy, he had
" an uncommon inſight into the uſes of every object of natural
" hiſtory; and gave ſanction to thoſe ſtudies which, by trivial
" obſervers, were held moſt contemptible. The end of his
" labors was the good of mankind. He attempted to deſtroy
" the falſe ſhame that attended the devotee to ornithology; the
" chace of the inſect; the ſearch after the cockle; or the poring
" over the graſs. He proved every ſubject to be of the greateſt
" ſervice to the world, by the proper remarks that might be
" made on them: the traveller, the ſailor, the huſbandman
" might, if they pleaſed, draw the moſt uſeful concluſions from
" them." He pointed out in the philoſophy of nature the moſt unerring guide.

MEN who live in their works never want monuments. As none of his are poſthumous, to me it is left to ſay, that he put on immortality on *December* 15th, 1771, at the age of 69 years, leaving a long train of friends, ſelfiſhly lamenting his removal to a ſtate of bliſs.

THE STRAND; ITS ANTIENT STATE.

THE further progreſs of this part of the town I ſhall defer mentioning till I have reached the moſt eaſtern part of *Weſtminſter*. I ſhall reſume my account at the opening of the *Strand* into *Charing Croſs*, by obſerving, that in the year 1353, that fine ſtreet the *Strand* was an open highway, with here and there a great man's houſe, with gardens to the water-ſide. In that year it was ſo ruinous, that *Edward* III. by an ordinance directed a tax to be raiſed upon wool, leather, wine, and all goods carried to the

ſtaple at *Weſtminſter*, from *Temple-bar* to *Weſtminſter-abby*, for the repair of the road; and that all owners of houſes adjacent to the highway, ſhould repair as much as lay before their doors. Mention is alſo made of a bridge to be erected near the royal palace at *Weſtminſter*, for the conveniency of the ſaid ſtaple*: but the laſt probably meant no more than a ſtairs for the landing of the goods, which I find ſometimes went by the name of a bridge.

THERE are ſeveral inſtances of grants for building, in this extenſive road, in very early times. *Edward* I. granted to *Walter le Barbur*, a void ſpace in the high-ſtreet, in the pariſh of *St. Clement Danes* and *St. Mary Strand:* and *Robert le Spencer* had from the ſame prince another grant.

THE STREET COMPLETED IN 1533.

THERE was no continued ſtreet here till about the year 1533: before that, it entirely cut off *Weſtminſter* from *London*, and nothing intervened except the ſcattered houſes, and a village which afterwards gave name to the whole. *St. Martin*'s ſtood literally in the fields. But about the year 1560 a ſtreet was formed, looſely built; for all the houſes on the ſouth ſide had great gardens to the river, were called by their owners names, and in after-times gave name to the ſeveral ſtreets that ſucceeded them, pointing down to the *Thames*; each of them had ſtairs for the conveniency of taking boat, of which many to this day bear the names of the houſes. As the court was for centuries, either at the palace at *Weſtmimſter* or *Whitehall*, a boat was the cuſtomary conveyance of the great to the preſence of their ſovereign. The north ſide was a mere line of houſes from *Charing-Croſs* to *Temple-bar*; all beyond was

† *Rymer's Fœdera*, v 762.

country.

country. The gardens which occupied part of the ſite of *Convent-Garden* were bounded by fields, and *St. Giles*'s was a diſtant country village. Theſe are circumſtances proper to point out, to ſhew the vaſt increaſe of our capital in little more than two centuries.

In the ſame century was a ſecond epoch reſpecting the buildings of this part of the town. The firſt was at the time we have mentioned, or, to ſpeak from ſtrong authority, as they appear in the plan of *London*, made about the year 1562, by *Ralph Aggas* *. Our capital found itſelf ſo ſecure in the glorious government of *Elizabeth*, that, by the year 1600, moſt conſiderable additions were made to the north of the long line of ſtreet juſt deſcribed. *St. Martin's-lane* was built on both ſides. *St. Giles*'s church was ſtill inſulated: but *Broad-ſtreet*, and *Holborn*, were completely formed into ſtreets, with houſes all the way to *Snow-hill*. *Convent-garden*, and *Lincolns-inn-fields*, were built, but in an irregular manner. *Drury-lane*, *Clare-ſtreet*, and *Long-acre*, aroſe in the ſame period.

NORTHUMBERLAND-HOUSE.

The preſent magnificent palace, *Northumberland-houſe*, ſtands on the ſite of the hoſpital of *St. Mary Rounceval*. *Henry* VIII. granted it to Sir *Thomas Cavarden*. It was afterwards transferred to *Henry Howard* earl of *Northampton*; who, in the time of *James* I. built here a houſe, and called it after his own name. He left it to his kinſman the earl of *Suffolk*, lord treaſurer; and, by the marriage of *Algernoon Percy*, earl of *Northumberland*, with *Elizabeth* daughter of *Theophilus* earl of *Suffolk*, it paſſed into the

* See the plan of *London*, as it was in the year 1600, publiſhed by *John Bowles*.

houſe

houſe of the preſent noble owner. The greater part of the houſe was built by *Bernard Janſen*, an architect in the reign of *James* I; the portal, ſince altered by the late duke of *Northumberland*, by a cotemporary architect, *Gerard Chriſtmas*, who left on it his mark, C. Æ *. I muſt not omit, that in this houſe is the noble picture of the *Cornaro* family, by *Titian*. It is very unfortunate that nothing can be more confined than the ſituation. The noble front is pent up by a very narrow part of the *Strand*; and behind by a cluſter of mean houſes, coal-wharfs, and other offenſive objects, as far as the banks of the *Thames*. Fortunately, by the favor of government, it enjoys the power of giving the place the moſt magnificent improvement. The late duke received a leaſe from the crown of all the intervening ground as far as the river; and, within theſe very few years, an abſolute exchange for certain lands in *Northumberland*, to erect batteries on againſt foreign invaſion, at the period when the project of univerſal fortification prevaled. A little time may ſee every nuſance removed, and a terrace ariſe in their ſtead, emulating that of *Somerſet-houſe*: the grant is ſaid to have been ſolicited for that very purpoſe.

HUNGERFORD STAIRS.

A LITTLE farther are *Hungerford* ſtairs and market; which take their name from the great family of the *Hungerfords* of *Fairleigh*, in *Wiltſhire*. Sir *Edward*, created knight of the Bath at the coronation of *Charles* II. had a large houſe on the ſite, which he pulled down, and multiplied into ſeveral others. On the north ſide of the market-houſe is a buſt of one of the family in a large wig.

* Mr. *Walpole*.

ON

ST. MARTIN'S IN THE FIELDS.

ON the other ſide of the *Strand*, almoſt oppoſite to *Hungerford-market*, ſtands the church of *St. Martin in the Fields*, once a pariſh of vaſt extent; but much reduced at preſent by the robbing it of the tract now divided into the pariſhes of *St. James*, *St. Anne*, and *St. Paul, Covent-garden*. We cannot trace the time of its foundation. It was early beſtowed on the abbot and convent of *St. Peter, Weſtminſter*. In 1222, there was a diſpute between the abbot and the city of *London*, about the juriſdiction of this church. And in 1363, we firſt find the name of a vicar, in room of *Thomas Skyn*, who had reſigned *. In the reign of *Henry* VIII. a ſmall church was built here at the king's expence, by reaſon of the poverty of the pariſhioners, who poſſibly were at that period very few. In 1607 it was enlarged, becauſe of the increaſe of buildings. In 1721 it was found neceſſary to take the whole down, and in five years from that time, this magnificent temple † was completed, at the expence of near thirty-ſeven thouſand pounds. This ſeems the beſt performance of *Gibbs*, the architect of the *Ratcliff Library*. The ſteeple is far the moſt elegant of any of that ſtyle which I named the *Pepper-box*; and with which (I beg pardon of the good people of *Glaſgow*) I marked their boaſted ſteeple of *St. Andrew*.

A LITTLE beyond *Hungerford-market* had been of old the biſhop of *Norwich*'s inn; but was exchanged in 1535, in the reign of *Henry* VIII. for the abby of *St. Bennet Holme*, in *Norfolk*. The next year *Charles Brandon*, duke of *Suffolk*, exchanged his houſe, called *Southwark-place*, for it. In queen *Mary*'s reign

* *Newcourt*, i. 691.

† It is engraven by *H. Hulſebergh*.

YORK-HOUSE. it was purchaſed by *Heath* archbiſhop of *York*, and called *York-houſe*. *Toby Matthew*, archbiſhop in the time of *James* I. exchanged it with the crown, and had ſeveral manors in lieu of it. The lords chancellors *Egerton* and *Bacon* reſided in it: after which it was granted to the favorite *Villiers* duke of *Buckingham*, who made it a magnificent houſe. In 1648 the parlement beſtowed it on lord *Fairfax*; whoſe daughter and heir marrying *George Villiers*, ſecond duke of *Buckingham*, it reverted again to the true owner, who for ſome years after the Reſtoration reſided in it. On his diſpoſal of it, ſeveral ſtreets were laid out on the ſite and ground belonging to it. Theſe go under the general appellation of *York-buildings*; but his name and title is preſerved in *George*, *Villiers*, *Duke*, and *Buckingham* ſtreets, and even the particle *of* is not forgotten, being preſerved in *Of-alley*.

YORK-BUILDINGS.

THE gate to *York-ſtairs* is the work of *Inigo Jones*, and deſerving of all the praiſes beſtowed on it by the author of the Critical Review.

DURHAM-PLACE. DURHAM-YARD takes its name from a palace, built originally by *Anthony de Beck*, patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, and biſhop of *Durham*, in the reign of *Edward* I; deſigned by him for the town reſidence of him and his ſucceſſors. But it was rebuilt by biſhop *Thomas de Hatfield*, who died in 1381. Biſhop *Tunſtal* exchanged it with *Henry* VIII. who made it a palace. *Edward* VI. gave it for life to his ſiſter *Elizabeth*: but *Mary*, conſidering the gift as ſacrilege, granted the reverſion to the ſee of *Durham*. It was called *Durham-place*, i. e. palace. Be it known to all whom it concerns, that the word is only applicable to the habitations of princes, or princely perſons, and that it is with all

the

the impropriety of vanity beſtowed on the houſes of thoſe who have luckily acquired money enough to pile on one another a greater quantity of ſtones or bricks than their neighbors. How many imaginary *Parks* have been formed within precincts where deer were never ſeen! and how many houſes, miſnamed *Halls*, which never had attached to them the privilege of a manor! At this place, in 1540, was held a moſt magnificent feaſt, given by the challengers of *England*, who had cauſed to be proclamed, in *France*, *Flanders*, *Scotland*, and *Spain*, a great and triumphant juſting to be holden at *Weſtminſter*, for all comers that would undertake them. But both challengers and defendants were *Engliſh*. After the gallant ſports of each day, the challengers rode unto this *Durham-houſe*, where they kept open houſehold, and feaſted the king and queen (*Anne* of *Cleves*) with her ladies, and all the court. "In this time of their houſe-keeping, they "had not only feaſted the king, queen, ladies, and all the court, "as is afore-ſhewed: but alſo they cheered al the knights and "burgeſſes of the common houſe in the parliament; and enter-"tained the maior of *London*, with the aldermen and their wives, "at a dinner, &c. The king gave to every of the ſayd chal-"lengers, and their heires for ever, in reward of their valiant "activity, 100 marks, and a houſe to dwel in of yeerely re-"venue, out of the lands pertaining to the hoſpital of *S. John* "of *Jeruſalem* *."

GREAT-FEASTING HERE IN 1540.

In this and part of the following year, is moſt ſtrongly exemplified the unfeeling heart of this cruel prince. His ſudden tranſitions from nuptials, and joyous feſtivities, to the moſt tyran-

* *Stow's Survaie*, 837.

nical executions, often for offences of his own creation. In that ſmall ſpace of time, he married one queen, and put her away, becauſe he thought her a *Flanders* mare. He eſpouſed another, and (not without cauſe) put her and the confident to her incontinence to death. He cauſed to be executed a hopeful young peer, and three young gentlemen, for a common manſlaughter reſulting from a ſudden fray. He burnt numbers for denying the religion of *Rome*, and inflicted all the barbarous penalties of high treaſon on multitudes, for denying a prerogative which he had wreſted from the pope, the head of that very worſhip which he ſupported with ſuch rigour.

In the reign of *Edward* VI. the mint was eſtabliſhed in this houſe, under the management of Sir *William Sharrington*, and the influence of the aſpiring *Thomas Seymour*, lord admiral. Here he propoſed to have money enough coined to accompliſh his deſigns on the throne. His practices were detected: and he ſuffered death. His tool was alſo condemned; but, ſacrificing his maſter to his own ſafety, received a pardon, and was again employed under the adminiſtration of *John Dudley* earl of *Northumberland*. It afterwards became the reſidence of that ambitious man; who, in *May* 1553, in this palace, cauſed to be ſolemnized, with great magnificence, three marriages; his ſon, lord *Guildford Dudley*, with the amiable lady *Jane Grey*: lord *Herbert*, heir to the earl of *Pembroke*, with *Catherine* younger ſiſter of lady *Jane*: and lord *Haſtings*, heir to the earl of *Huntingdon*, with his youngeſt daughter lady *Catherine Dudley* *. From hence he dragged the reluctant victim, his daughter-in-law, to the *Tower*,

* *Holinſhed*, 1083.

there

there to be inveſted with regal dignity *. In eight ſhort months his ambition led the ſweet innocent to the nuptial bed, the throne, and the ſcaffold.

DURHAM-HOUSE was reckoned one of the royal palaces belonging to queen *Elizabeth*; who gave the uſe of it to the great Sir *Walter Raleigh*. In 1640 it was purchaſed of the ſee by *Philip* earl of *Pembroke*, who pulled it down and built houſes on the ſite.

ON the mention of *Raleigh*, let me ſay, that illuſtrious character had a houſe at *Iſlington* (perhaps) his *villa*, now known by the name of the *Pyed Bull Inn*. It is ſtill ſtanding, but makes a poor figure, compared with the modern erections, its pert neighbors on every ſide. The apartments are ſaid to be full of ornaments, and coats of arms †, with which I wiſh ſome curious peripatetic would favor us.

ADELPHI.

DURHAM-YARD is now filled with a moſt magnificent maſs of building, called the *Adelphi*, in honor of two brothers its architects, purchaſers of the houſes built by the earl of *Pembroke*. Before the front to the *Thames* is a terrace, commanding a charming view to the river, when not obſcured by the damps and poiſonous fogs, which too often infeſt the air of the lower part of our capital.

THE NEW EXCHANGE.

To the north of *Durham-place*, fronting the ſtreet, ſtood the *New Exchange*, which was built under the auſpices of our monarch, in 1608, out of the rubbiſh of the old ſtables of *Durham-houſe* ‡. The king, queen, and royal family, honored the open-

* *Britiſh Biog.* iii. p. 1779.

† See *Gent. Mag. March* 1791.

‡ *Wilſon*, 48.

ing with their preſence, and named it *Britaines Burſſe*. It was built ſomewhat on the model of the *Royal Exchange*, with cellars beneath, a walk above, and rows of ſhops over that, filled chiefly with milleners, ſempſtreſſes, and the like. This was a faſhionable place of reſort. In 1654 a fatal affair happened here. Mr. *Gerard*, a young gentleman, at that time engaged in a plot againſt *Cromwell*, was amuſing himſelf in the walk beneath, when he was inſulted by *Don Pantaleon de Saa*, brother to the ambaſſador of *Portugal*, who, diſliking the return he met with, determined on revenge. He came there the next day with a ſet of bravos, who, miſtaking another gentleman for Mr. *Gerard*, inſtantly put him to death, as he was walking with his ſiſter in one hand, and his miſtreſs in the other. *Don Pantaleon* was with impartial juſtice tried, and condemned to the axe. Mr. *Gerard*, who about the ſame time was detected in the conſpiracy, was likewiſe condemned to die. By ſingular chance both the rivals ſuffered on the ſame ſcaffold, within a few hours of each other; Mr. *Gerard* with intrepid dignity: the *Portugueſe* with all the puſillanimity of an aſſaſſin *.

THE WHITE MILLENER.

ABOVE ſtairs ſat, in the character of a millener, the reduced dutcheſs of *Tyrconnel*, wife to *Richard Talbot*, lord deputy of *Ireland* under *James* II; a bigotted papiſt, and fit inſtrument of the deſigns of the infatuated prince, who had created him earl before his abdication, and after that duke of *Tyrconnel*. A female, ſuſpected to have been his dutcheſs, after his death, ſupported herſelf for a few days (till ſhe was known, and otherwiſe provided for) by the little trade of this place: had delicacy

* *Clarendon. Whitelock*, 595.

enough

enough to wiſh not to be detected: ſhe ſat in a white maſk, and a white dreſs, and was known by the name of the *White* Widow *.

THIS exchange has long ſince given way to a row of good houſes, with an uniform front, engraved in Mr. *Nichols*'s Progreſſes of queen *Elizabeth*, which form a part of the ſtreet.

A LITTLE beyond was *Ivy*-bridge, which croſſed the *Strand*, and had beneath it a way leading to the *Thames*. This was the boundary between the liberties of the dutchy of *Lancaſter* and thoſe of *Weſtminſter*. Near this bridge the earls of *Rutland* had a houſe, at which ſeveral of the noble family breathed their laſt. The earls of *Worceſter* had a very large houſe between *Durham-place* and the *Savoy*, with gardens to the water-ſide. The great earl of *Clarendon* lived in it, before his own was built, and payed for it the extravagant rent of five hundred pounds a year. This was pulled down by their deſcendant, the duke of *Beaufort*; and the preſent *Beaufort-buildings* roſe on its ſite. This had originally been the town-houſe of the biſhops of *Carliſle* †. Oppoſite to theſe was the garden belonging to the abbot of *Weſtminſter*, which extended quite to *St. Martin*'s church: it was called the *Convent Garden*, and retains the name to this day. It was granted, after the diſſolution, by *Edward* VI. firſt to the protector *Somerſet*: and afterwards to lord *Ruſſel*, created earl of *Bedford*. About 1634, *Francis* earl of *Bedford* began to clear away the old buildings, and formed the preſent handſome ſquare. The arcade and the church were the work of *Inigo Jones*. The ciel-

CONVENT-GARDEN.

* Mr. *Walpole*.

† *Fuller*'s Ch. Hiſt. book iii. p. 63.

ing,

ing, which is now gone, was painted by *Edward Pierce*, ſen. a pupil of *Vandyck*'s. *Bedford-houſe*, the former town-houſe of the noble family, ſtood in the *Strand*, but has long ſince given way to *Little Bedford-ſtreet*.

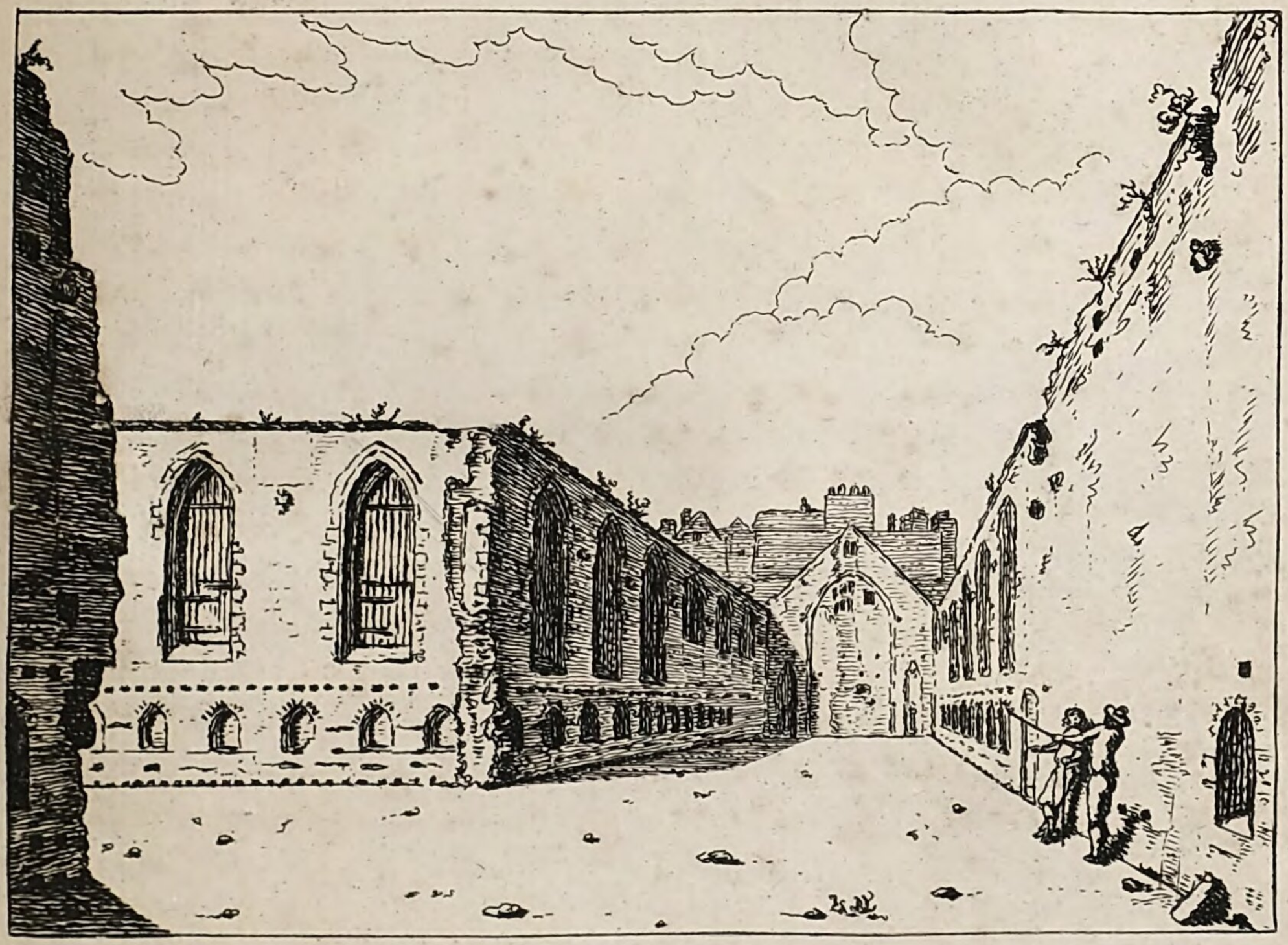
THE SAVOY.

GREAT part of the palace called the *Savoy* is now ſtanding, but is little better than a military priſon. The palace of the potent *Simon de Montford*, earl of *Leiceſter*, ſtood on this place *. *Henry* III. had granted to *Peter* of *Savoy*, uncle to his queen *Elianor*, daughter of *Berenger* of *Provence*, all the houſes upon the *Thames* where this building now ſtands, to hold to him and his heirs, yielding yearly at the exchequer three barbed arrows for all ſervices. This prince founded the *Savoy*, and beſtowed it on the fraternity of *Montjoy*. Queen *Elianor* purchaſed it, and beſtowed it on her ſon *Edmund* earl of *Lancaſter*. It was rebuilt in a moſt magnificent manner by his ſon *Henry*. It was made the place of confinement of *John* king of *France*, in 1356, after he was taken priſoner at the battle of *Poitiers*. After his releaſe, he made a viſit to his brother in 1363, and died in this his antient priſon the 8th of *April* following. He was a prince of the ſtricteſt honor; for he came over to apologiſe for the eſcape of one of his ſons, whom he had left a hoſtage for the performance of certain treaties.

DESTROYED BY WAT TYLER.

IN 1381 it was entirely deſtroyed by *Wat Tyler*, out of ſpleen to the great owner *John* of *Gaunt*. He ſet fire to it in ſeveral places. The rebels made a proclamation, that no one ſhould convert any part of the rich effects to their own uſe, under pain of death. They actually flung into the fire one of their com-

* *Strype*'s *Stow*, ii. book iv. 104.



Savoy Hospital, 136.

panions, who had reſerved a piece of rich plate. They afterwards found certain barrels, which they thought had been gold and ſilver, which they flung into the flames. The contents happened to be gunpowder; which blew up the great hall, and deſtroyed ſeveral houſes. Devolving to the crown, *Henry* VII. began to rebuild it, with a deſign of forming it into an hoſpital for a hundred diſtreſſed people. He ſays in his will, he intended by this foundation "to doo and execute vi out of the vii works "of pitie and mercy, by meanes of keping, ſuſteynyng, and "mayntenying of commun hoſpitallis; wherein if thei be duly "kept, the ſaid nede pouer people bee lodged, viſeted in their "ſickneſſes, refreſshed with mete and drinke, and if nede be "with clothe, and alſo buried, yf thei fourtune to die within the "ſame; for lack of theim, infinite nombre of pouer nede peo-"ple miſerably daillie die, no man putting hande of helpe or "remedie." This building was in form of a croſs: the walls of which are entire to this time. His ſon continued and completed the deſign. The revenues, at the ſuppreſſion by *Edward* VI. amounted to above five hundred pounds a year. Queen *Mary* reſtored it: and her maids of honor, with exemplary piety, furniſhed it with all neceſſaries. It was again ſuppreſſed by queen *Elizabeth*. In 1612, the Prince's wardrobe was at the *Savoy*. That illuſtrious nobleman, *George Clifford* earl of *Cumberland*, died here in the *Dutchy*-houſe in 1605; as did *William Compton* firſt earl of *Northampton*, in 1630. At preſent, part ſerves as lodgings for private people, for barracks, and a ſcandalous infectious priſon for the ſoldiery, and for tranſports.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY LE SAVOY.

HERE is beſides the church of *St. Mary le Savoy*. It was originally the chapel to the hoſpital; but was made parochial on the impious

impious deſtruction of *St. Mary le Strand* by the duke of *Somerſet*. It is engraven in tab. xii. vol. ii. of the *Vetuſta Monumenta*. The roof is remarkably fine, flat, and covered with elegant ſmall compartments cut in wood; and ſhields, containing emblems of the paſſion, ſurround each, with a neat garland.

Among the monuments, in the chancel, that in memory of the wife of Sir *Robert Douglas* merits notice. The lady, who died in 1612, is but a ſecondary figure, and placed kneeling behind her huſband, dreſſed in a vaſt diſtended hood. Before her is her huſband, in an eaſy attitude, reclined, and reſting on his right arm; the other hand on his ſword. He is repreſented in armour, with a robe over it; on his head a fillet, with a bead round the edge: a motto on his arms, *Toujour ſans taches* *. The ſculptor has much merit in this figure.

In a pretty *gothic* niche, on the oppoſite ſide (occupied probably in old times by the image of our lady) is now the figure of a kneeling female, with a counteſs's coronet on her head. This commemorates *Jocoſa*, daughter of Sir *Alan Apſley*, lieutenant of the *Tower*: firſt, wife to *Lyſter Blunt*, eſq; and afterwards, of *William Ramſay*, earl of *Dalhouſie*.

Another fine monument of a recumbent lady, in a great ruff and long gown, with her arms cut on it, attracts our notice; but unfortunately the inſcription is loſt.

Burleigh, or Exeter-House.

Burleigh-house was ſaid to have been a noble pile, built by that great ſtateſman the lord treaſurer *Burleigh*, who died here in 1598. It was built with brick, and adorned with four ſquare turrets. It was afterwards called *Exeter-houſe*, from the title of

* See the inſcription in the New View of *London*, ii. 402. She died in 1612.

his ſon and ſucceſſor. On its ſite was erected *Exeter-exchange*. It had been a very handſome pile, with an arcade in front, a gallery above, and ſhops in both. The plan did not ſucceed; for the New Exchange had the preference, and ſtole away both tenants and cuſtomers. A part of the old houſe is ſtill to be ſeen. All originated in ſacrilege. On the ſite ſtood a houſe belonging to the parſon of *St. Martin*'s: Sir *Thomas Palmer*, a creature of the duke of *Somerſet*, obtained it by compoſition, in the time of *Edward* VI. and began to build there a magnificent houſe of brick and timber *. This afterwards came into the hands of lord *Burleigh*, who finiſhed it in the magnificent manner we have mentioned.

WIMBLEDON-HOUSE.

A LITTLE farther (where *Doyley*'s warehouſe now ſtands) was *Wimbledon-houſe*, built by Sir *Edward Cecil*, ſon to the firſt earl of *Exeter*, and created by *Charles* I. viſcount *Wimbledon*.

Not far from hence ſtood the *Strand Bridge*, which croſſed the ſtreet, and received the water which ran from the high grounds, through the preſent *Catherine-ſtreet*, and delivered it into the *Thames*.

OTHER ANTIENT BUILDINGS.

ON the ſouth ſide of the *Strand* ſtood a number of buildings, which fell victims to ſacrilege, in the reign of *Edward* VI. *St. Mary le Strand*, was a very antient church and pariſh, a rectory, in the gift of the biſhops of *Worceſter*, who had near it their inn, or town reſidence. The biſhops of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* had another, built by *Walter de Langton*, elected biſhop of that ſee in 1296. It was alſo called *Cheſter Inn*, as that biſhoprick was at the time annexed to the former. The biſhops of *Landaff* had

CHESTER INN.

* *Stow*'s *Survaie*, 835.

alſo another houſe or inn. Finally, the *Strand Inn*, an inn of Chancery, belonging to the *Temple* *. I muſt ſtop a moment to ſay, that *Occleve*, the poet of the reign of *Henry* V. ſtudied the law here: the place of his education is called *Cheſtres Inn* †; but, as that was never appropriated to the ſtudy of the law, I little doubt but it is a miſtake for this adjacent houſe. Every one of theſe were levelled to the ground by the protector *Somerſet*, to make way for the magnificent palace which bears his name. The architect is ſuppoſed to have been one *John* of *Padua*, who had a ſalary in the preceding reign, under the title of *devizor of his majeſty's buildings* ‡, which was continued to him in the reign of the ſon. No atonement was made, no compenſation to the owners. Part of the church of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, and the tower, were blown up for the ſake of the materials. The cloiſters on the north ſide of *St. Paul*'s underwent the ſame fate, together with the charnel-houſe and chapel: the tombs were deſtroyed, and the bones impiouſly carried away and flung into *Finſbury Fields*. This was done in 1549, when the building was firſt began: poſſibly the founder never enjoyed the uſe of this palace; for in 1552 he fell a juſt victim on the ſcaffold. The crime of ſacrilege is never mentioned among the numerous articles brought againſt him. This is no wonder, ſince every great man in thoſe days, proteſtant and papiſt, ſhewed equal rapacity after the goods of the church.

SOMERSET-HOUSE.

AFTER his death his palace fell to the crown. Queen *Eliza-*

* *Dugdale*'s Origines Judiciales, 230.

† Mr. *Thomas Warton*.

‡ Anecdotes of Painting, i. 114.

beth

beth lived here at certain times, moſt probably at the expence of her kinſman lord *Hunſdon*, to whom ſhe had given the uſe. *Anne* of *Denmark* kept her court here: which was, as *Wilſon* ſays, "a "continued *Maſcarado*, where ſhe and her ladies, like ſo many "ſea-nymphs or *Nereides*, appeared in various dreſſes to the ra-"viſhment of the beholders!" *Catherine* queen of *Charles* II. lived here for ſome time in the life of her unfaithful ſpouſe; and after his death, till ſhe retired into her native country.

ANTIENT BUILDING.

THE architecture of old *Somerſet-houſe* was the mixture of *Grecian* and *Gothic*, introduced into *England* in the reign preceding its erection. The back-front, and the water-gate, were built from a beautiful deſign of *Inigo Jones*, after the year 1623. A chapel was begun by him in that year, and afterwards finiſhed. It was intended for the uſe of the *Infanta* of *Spain*, the deſigned ſpouſe of *Charles* I. when prince of *Wales*; but, on the failure of that romantic match, it ſerved for the uſes of the profeſſors of her religion.

THIS palace was improved and beautified by the queen dowager *Henrietta Maria*, in 1662, when ſhe flattered herſelf with the hopes of paſſing the remainder of her days in *England*. Two of our moſt celebrated poets, *Cowley* and *Waller*, thought proper to offer their incenſe on her majeſty's attention to *Somerſet-houſe*. One of *Waller*'s thoughts is tender and elegant.

Conſtant to *England* in your love,
As birds are to their wonted grove:
Tho' by rude hands their neſts are ſpoil'd,
There, the next ſpring, again they build.

As *Charles* II. did not find it compatible with his gallantries

that his ſpouſe *Catherine* ſhould be reſident at *Whitehall*, he lodged her, during ſome part of his reign, in this palace. This made it the haunt of the Catholics: and poſſibly, during the phrenetic rage of the nation at that period againſt the profeſſors of her religion, occaſioned it to have been made the pretended

MURDER OF SIR EDMONBURY GODFREY.

ſcene of the murder of Sir *Edmonbury Godfrey*, in the year 1678. The infamous witneſſes againſt his ſuppoſed murderers declared, that he was waylaid, and inveigled into the palace, under pretence of keeping the peace between two ſervants who were fighting in the yard: that he was there ſtrangled, his neck broke, and his own ſword run through his body: that he was kept four days before they ventured to remove him; at length, his corpſe was firſt carried in a ſedan-chair to *Soho*, and then on a horſe to *Primroſe-hill*, between *Kilburn* and *Hampſtead*. There it certainly was found, transfixed with the ſword, and his money in his pocket, and his rings on his fingers. The murder therefore was not by robbers, but the effect of private revenge: but it is not probable that it was committed within theſe walls; for the aſſaſſins would never have hazarded a diſcovery by carrying the corpſe three miles, when they could have ſo ſafely diſpoſed of it into the *Thames*. The abandoned characters of the evidences, *Prance* and *Bedloe* (the former of whom had been treated with moſt horrid cruelties, to compel him to confeſs what he declared he never was guilty of) together with the abſurd and irreconcileable teſtimony they gave on the trial, has made unprejudiced times to doubt the whole. That he was murdered there is no doubt: he had been an active magiſtrate, and had made many enemies. The marks of ſtrangling round his throat, and his broken neck, evince the impoſſibility of his having put an end to his own exiſtence,

iſtence, as ſome have inſinuated. But the innocence of the three poor convicts would not avale, the torrent of prejudice prevaling againſt them; and they were executed, denying the facts in the moment of death. One was a Proteſtant: the other two *Roman Catholics*, and belonging to the chapel; ſo probably were fixed on, by the inſtigators of the accuſation, in order to involve the queen in the uncharitable ſuſpicion. I wiſh I could exculpate the zealots of that reign, from giving ample cauſe (in this and other inſtances) to the *Catholics* to recriminate on them the unjuſt executions of the period of *Henry* and *Mary*.

THIS tragedy became at the time the ſubject of many medals *. On one is the buſt of Sir *Edmonbury*, and two hands ſtrangling him: on the reverſe, the pope giving his benediction to a man ſtrangling another on the ground. On a ſecond, with the ſame buſt, is the repreſentation of the carrying the magiſtrate on horſeback to *Primroſe-hill*. A third, makes him walking with his broken neck, and ſword buried in his body: and on the reverſe, *St. Dennis* with his head in his hand, with this inſcription:

GODFREY walks up hill after he was dead,
DENIS walks down hill carrying his head.

THE preſent magnificent building is after a deſign by Sir *William Chambers*: when completed, it is to be the ſtation of numbers of our public offices. The Navy Office, and indeed almoſt every one, excepting the Treaſury, the Secretary of State's, the Admiralty, and the War Office.

THE Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries, hold their

* See *Evelyn*'s Medals, 171, 172, 173.

meetings

meetings here: and here alſo are annually exhibited the works of the *Britiſh* painters and ſculptors.

THE terrace on the ſouth ſide is a walk bounded by the *Thames*, and unparalleled for grandeur and beauty of view.

BATH'S INN. To the eaſt of *Somerſet-houſe*, ſtood *Bath's Inn*, inhabited by the biſhops of *Bath* and *Wells*, in their viſits to the capital. It was wreſted from them, in the reign of *Edward* VI. by lord *Thomas Seymour*, high admiral, and received the name of *Seymour-place*. This was one of the ſcenes of his indecent dalliance with the princeſs *Elizabeth*, afterwards queen. At firſt he certainly was not ill received, notwithſtanding he had juſt eſpouſed the unhappy *Catherine Parre*. Ambition, not luſt, actuated this wretched man: his deſigns on *Elizabeth*, and conſequently on the crown, ſpurred him on. The inſtrument of his deſign was *Thomas Parrye*, cofferer to the princeſs, to whom he offered, for her grace's accommodation, his houſe and all the furniture, during her ſtay in *London* *. The queen's death, and her own ſuſpicions on her death-bed, give juſt cauſe of the fouleſt ſurmiſes †. His execution, which ſoon followed, put an end to his projects, and ſaved *Elizabeth*, and the nation, from a tyrant, poſſibly worſe than him from whom they had, but a few years before, been releaſed.

ARUNDEL PALACE. THIS houſe in after-times paſſed to *Thomas Howard* earl of *Arundel*, and was called *Arundel* palace. The *Duc de Sully*, who was lodged in it during his embaſſy to *England*, on the acceſſion

* *Burghley*'s State Papers, p. 95.

† *Burghley*'s State Papers, p. 103. The whole of his infamous conduct in this affair is fully related from p. 95 to 103.

of *James* I. ſays, it was one of the fineſt and moſt commodious of any in *London*, from its great number of apartments on the ſame floor: but the prints lately given of it by Mr. *Thane*, prove that the buildings, notwithſtanding they covered a great extent of ground, were both low and mean: the views from the extenſive gardens, up and down the river, were remarkably fine. Here was kept the magnificent collection of ſtatues formed by the earl. Howſoever faulty the noble hiſtorian may have repreſented him in ſome reſpects, his judgment in the fine arts will remain indiſputable. It was pulled down in the laſt century; but the family name, and the titles, are retained in the ſtreets which roſe on their ſites, viz. that of *Howard*, *Norfolk*, *Arundel*, and *Surry*. There was a deſign to build a manſion-houſe for the family, out of the accumulated rents, on that part of the gardens which lay next to the river: an act of parlement was obtained for the purpoſe *, but the plan never was executed.

AFTER it came into the poſſeſſion of the duke of *Norfolk* (the ſame who preſented his library to the Royal Society) he permitted that learned body to hold their meetings in *Arundel-houſe*; but on its being ordered to be pulled down, the meetings were removed to *Greſham* college †.

AN OLD CROSS.

OPPOSITE to *Cheſter Inn*, ſtood an antient croſs. According to the ſimplicity of the age, in the year 1294, and at other times, the judges ſat without the city, on this croſs, to adminiſter juſtice; and ſometimes they made uſe of the biſhop's houſe for that purpoſe. We learn, from *Raſtall*'s ſtatutes, that the *Strand*, from

* Anecdotes of the *Howard* family, by the Hon. *Charles Howard*, p. 93.

† Memoirs of the *Howards*, p. 94.

Charing-

Charing-croſs to this croſs, was ſo very ruinous in the reign of *Henry* VIII. that an act was made in 1533, for its repair.

MAY-POLE. IN the beginning of the preſent century, ſomewhat eaſt of the ſite of the croſs was the rural appearance of a *May-pole*. In 1717, it fell to decay, and the remainder was begged by Sir *Iſaac Newton*, who cauſed it to be carried to *Wanſted*, in *Eſſex*, where it was erected in the park, and had the honor of raiſing the greateſt teleſcope then known. On its place roſe the firſt of the fifty new churches, which is known by the name of the *New Church in the Strand*. The firſt ſtone was laid in 1714. The architect was *Gibbs*; who loaded it with ornaments to ſuch a degree as to gain very little credit to his own taſte, or that of his employers.

DRURY-HOUSE. IN *Drury-lane*, which points towards the church, ſtood *Drury-houſe*, the habitation of the great family of the *Druries*, and, I believe, built by Sir *William Drury*, knight of the Garter, a moſt able commander in the *Iriſh* wars; who unfortunately fell in a duel with Sir *John Boroughs*, in a fooliſh quarrel about precedency *. Sir *Robert*, his ſon, was a great patron of Doctor *Donne*, and aſſigned to him apartments in this houſe †. I cannot learn into whoſe hands it paſſed afterwards. During the time of the fatal diſcontents of the favorite *Eſſex*, it was the place where his imprudent adviſers reſolved on ſuch counſels, as terminated in the deſtruction of him and his adherents.

AFTERWARDS CRAVEN-HOUSE. IN the next century we find the heroic *William* lord *Craven*, afterwards earl *Craven*, poſſeſſed of this houſe: he rebuilt it in the

* See *Kennet*'s Hiſt. ii. 449, 457, 473, 557.

† Sir *J. Cullum*'s Hiſt. of *Hawſted*, p. 144.

form

form we now ſee, a large brick pile now concealed by other buildings. It is at preſent a public-houſe. In ſearching after *Craven-houſe*, I inſtantly knew it by the ſign, that of the queen of *Bohemia*'s head, his admired miſtreſs, whoſe battles he firſt fought, animated by love and duty. When he could aſpire at her hand, it is ſuppoſed he ſucceeded: it is ſaid they were privately married; and that he built for her the fine ſeat at *Hampſtead Marſhal*, in the county of *Berks*, which was deſtroyed by fire. I have before given an account of this illuſtrious nobleman *. I may repeat the ſervice he rendered to this his native city in particular. He was ſo indefatigable in preventing the ravages of the frequent fires of thoſe days, that it was ſaid, that his very horſe ſmelt it out. He, and the duke of *Albemarle* (the noted *Monk*) heroically ſtayed in town during the dreadful peſtilence; and, at the hazard of their lives, preſerved order in the midſt of the terrors of the time.

In the court in *Craven-buildings* is a very good portrait of this hero, in armour, with a truncheon in his hand, and mounted on his white horſe: on each ſide is an earl's and a baron's coronet, and the letters W. C. It is painted *al freſco*, and in good preſervation.

The theatre royal, in this ſtreet, originated on the Reſtoration. The king made a grant of a patent for acting in what was then called the *Cock-pit*, and the *Phœnix*. The actors were the king's ſervants, were on the eſtabliſhment, and ten of them were called *Gentlemen of the Great Chamber*, and had ten yards of ſcarlet cloth allowed them, with a ſuitable quantity of lace †.

* Journey to *London*.

† *Cibber*'s Apology, 75.

It is ſingular that this lane, of later times ſo notorious for intrigue, ſhould receive its title from a family-name, which, in the language of *Chaucer*, had an amorous ſignification:

Of bataille and of chevalrie,
Of ladies love and *Druerie*,
Anon I wol you tell.

In this neighborhood, towards the Temple, are ſeveral little ſeminaries of law, or inns of Chancery, belonging to the Inner and Middle Temple: ſuch as *Lions-inn*, in uſe as long at leſt as the reign of *Henry* V; the *New-inn*, where the ſtudents of the *Strand-inn* neſtled, after they were routed from thence by the duke of *Somerſet*; and *Clements-inn*, mentioned in the time of *Edward* IV. I muſt not omit, that in *New-inn* the great Sir *Thomas More* had the early part of his education, before he removed to *Lincoln's-inn* *.

ST. CLEMENT DANES.

Between *Clements-inn* and the *Strand*, is the church of *St. Clement Danes*, called ſo either from being the place of interment of *Harold the Harefoot*, or of the maſſacre of certain *Danes* who had taken refuge there: it was one of the churches built on this tract before the Conqueſt. At the time of the inſurrection of the unhappy earl of *Eſſex*, a piece of artillery was placed on the top of the tower, which commanded *Eſſex-houſe*. The preſent was rebuilt in 1640 †. Here, beneath a tomb with his figure expreſſed in braſs, was buried *John Arundel*, biſhop of *Exeter*, who died

EXETER-HOUSE.

in 1503, at *Exeter-houſe*, the town reſidence of the biſhops of *Exeter*. It was founded by *Walter Stapleton*, biſhop of that ſee,

* *Dugdale*'s Origines, 187, 230.
† *Newcourt*, i. 591.

and

and lord treaſurer of *England*, unfortunately a favorite with *Edward* II. in thoſe factious days. He was ſeized by the mob, hurried to *Cheapſide*, where they beheaded him, and carried his corpſe before his own palace, and there buried it beneath a heap of ſand. The houſe was ſaid to have been very magnificent. *Lacy*, biſhop of *Exeter* in the reign of *Henry* VI. added a great hall. The firſt lord *Paget*, a good catholic, made no ſcruple of laying violent hands on it, in the grand period of plunder. He improved it greatly, and called it after his own name. At this houſe it was alleged that the great duke of *Somerſet* deſigned the aſſaſſination of ſeveral of the council. This involved the noble owner in his ruin. In the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, it was poſſeſſed by the great earl of *Leiceſter*, and changed its name to *Leiceſter-houſe*. The earl left it by will* to his ſon-in-law *Robert* earl of *Eſſex*, the unfortunate imprudent favorite of *Elizabeth*, and it was called after his name. This was the ſcene of his frantic actions; from hence he ſallied on the vain hope of exciting the city to arm in his behalf againſt its ſovereign; to this place he forced his way back, and after a ſhort ſiege ſubmitted, and ſoon afterwards received his due puniſhment, reluctantly inflicted by his miſtreſs, heſitating between fear and unſeaſonable love. The memory of theſe tranſactions is ſtill retained in the name of *Eſſex-ſtreet*, and *Eſſex-ſtairs*, and *Devereux-court*. In the laſt, on the outſide of a houſe, is placed a buſt of the parlement general, ſon of the unfortunate favorite.

In the 15th

PAGET-HOUSE.

LEICESTER-HOUSE.

ESSEX-HOUSE.

THE *Strand* was divided, in 1670, from *Fleet-ſtreet*, by the gate called *Temple-bar*; before the great fire, by nothing but poſts,

TEMPLE-BAR.

* *Sydney* Papers, i. 73.

rails, and chains. On the eaſt ſide, in the niches, are the ſtatues of *James* and *Anne* of *Denmark*, not without ſome animation, and on the oppoſite, thoſe of *Charles* I. and *Charles* II; all by *John Buſhnel*, who died in 1701. On this gate have been the ſad exhibition of the heads of ſuch unhappy men who attempt the ſubverſion of the government of their country. The laſt (and may they be the laſt!) were of thoſe who fell victims, in 1746, to principles fortunately extinct with the family from which they originated. This gate is the weſtern limit of *Farringdon Ward Without*, or the weſtern extremity of the city of *London*. On the

THE TEMPLE. right hand are the entrances into the *Temple*, one of our celebrated ſeats of law, which took its name from that gallant religious military order the *knights templars*. They were originally *cruſaders*, who happening to be quartered in places adjacent to the holy temple in *Jeruſalem*, in 1118, conſecrated themſelves to the ſervice of religion, by deeds of * arms. *Hugo de Paganis*, *Geoffry* of *St. Omers*, and ſeven others, began the order, by binding themſelves, after the manner of the regular canons of *St. Auguſtines*, to chaſtity and obedience, and profeſſing to protect the pilgrims to the *Holy Land* from all wrong and robbery on the road. At firſt they ſubſiſted on alms, and had only one horſe between two of them; a rule was appointed for them, and they wore a white habit, afterwards diſtinguiſhed by a red croſs on their left ſhoulder. By their devotion, and the fame of their gallant actions, they became very popular in all parts of *Europe*; and ſo enriched by the favor of princes, and other great men, that, at the time of their diſſolution, the order was found poſſeſſed of

* *Newcourt's Repertorium*, i. 589.

ſixteen

FALL OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

ſixteen thouſand manors. It became at laſt ſo infected with pride, and luxury, as to excite general hatred; a perſecution, founded on moſt unjuſt and fictitious accuſations, was formed againſt them in *France*, under *Philip le Bel*. Their riches ſeem to have been their chief crime: numbers of innocent and heroic knights ſuffered in the flames, with the piety and conſtancy of martyrs; ſome of them, at the ſtake, ſummoned their chief enemies, *Clement* V. and *Philip*, to appear in a certain time at the divine tribunal; both of thoſe princes died about the time preſcribed, which, in an age of ſuperſtition, proved the validity. This potent order came into *England* in the reign of king *Stephen*, and had their firſt houſe in *Holborn*, which was called the *Old Temple*. They founded the *New Temple* in 1185, where they continued till the ſuppreſſion of the order in 1310, when they were condemned to perpetual penance, and diſperſed into ſeveral monaſteries. *Edward* II. granted this houſe, and all their other poſſeſſions in *London*, to *Thomas* earl of *Lancaſter*, and, after his rebellion and forfeiture, to *Aymer de Valence*, earl of *Pembroke*; on his death, they reverted to the crown, and were given to the knights hoſpitallers of the order of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, a few years after they had ſo valiantly driven the *Turks* out of the iſle of *Rhodes*. Theſe knights again granted the Temple to the ſtudents of the common law, in the reign of *Edward* III. to whoſe uſe it has been ever ſince applied.

ITS ROUND CHURCH.

THE church was founded by the templars in the reign of *Henry* II. upon the model of that of the holy ſepulchre, and was conſecrated in 1185, by *Heraclius*, patriarch of *Jeruſalem*. The entrance is through a door with a *Norman* arch. Within, the form is circular, ſupported by ſix round arches, each reſting on four round pillars, bound together by a faſcia. Above each arch

is

is a window with a rounded top, with a gallery, and rich *Saxon* arches interſecting each other. On the outſide of the pillars is a conſiderable ſpace, preſerving the circular form. On the lower part of the wall are ſmall pilaſters meeting in pointed arches at top, and over each pillar a groteſque head.

JOINED to this building, is a large choir of a ſquare form, with narrow *gothic* windows, evidently built at another time. On the outſide is a buttreſs between every window.

MONUMENTS. ON the floor of the round church are two groups of knights. In the firſt are four, each of them croſs-legged, three of them in complete mail, in plain helmets flatted at top, and with very long ſhields. One is known to have been *Geoffry de Magnaville*, created earl of *Eſſex* in 1148. His end was ſingular; for, driven to deſpair by the injuſtice of his monarch king *Stephen*, he gave looſe to every act of violence. He was mortally wounded at an attack of *Burwel caſtle*, in *Cambridgeſhire*; and, being found by ſome templars, was dreſſed by them in the habit of the order and carried from the ſpot: as he died excommunicated, they wrapped his body in lead, and hung it on a crooked tree in the Temple orchard. On being abſolved by the pope (it being proved that he expreſſed great penitence in his laſt moments) he was taken down, and buried firſt in the cemetery, and afterwards in the place where we find this memorial of him *.

ONE of theſe figures is ſingular, being bare-headed, and bald, his legs armed, his hands mailed, his mantle long, round his neck a cowl, as if, according to a common ſuperſtition in early days, he had deſired to be buried in the dreſs of a monk, leaſt the evil

* Mr. *Gough*'s Monum. i. 24. tab. v.

ſpirit

ſpirit ſhould take poſſeſſion of his body. On his ſhield are three *fleurs de lis*.

In this group is a ſtone coffin of a ridged ſhape, conjectured to have been the tomb of *William Plantagenet*, fifth ſon of *Henry* III.

In the ſecond group are other figures, but none of them croſs-legged, except the outmoſt: all are armed in mail. The helmets much reſemble the former, but two are mailed. One figure is in a ſpirited attitude, drawing a broad dagger; one leg reſts on the tail of a cockatrice, the other in the action of being drawn up, with the head of the monſter beneath. None of the eight figures, except *Geoffry de Magnaville*, are aſcertained; but *Camden* conjectures that three are intended to commemorate *William* earl of *Pembroke*, who died in 1219, and his ſons *William* and *Gilbert*, likewiſe earls of *Pembroke*, and *Marſhals* of *England**. In the firſt group, one of them bears a lion on his ſhield, the arms of that great family. *Gilbert* was brought up to the church, and, notwithſtanding he was totally unſkilled in exerciſes of chivalry, would enter into the gallant liſts; but mounting a fiery courſer, was run away with, flung off, and killed, at a tournament at *Ware*, in 1242.

The being repreſented croſs-legged is not always a proof of the deceaſed having had the merit either of having been a *cruiſader*, or having made a pilgrimage to the holy ſepulchre. I have ſeen, at *Mitton*, in *Yorkſhire*, two figures of the *Sherbornes*, thus repreſented; one died in 1629, the other in 1689: who, I verily

* *Camden*, i. 382.—The others are engraven in plate xix.

believe, could never have had any more than a wiſh to enter the holy land.

To theſe antient monuments may be added that of a biſhop, in his epiſcopal dreſs, a mitre, and a croſier, well executed in ſtone.

Of illuſtrious perſons of later date, is the famous *Plowden*, a *Shropſhire* man, treaſurer of this ſociety in 1572, and a lawyer of moſt diſtinguiſhed abilities. *Camden* ſays of him, that in integrity he was ſecond to none of his profeſſion. His figure is repreſented recumbent, and in his gown.

Here is interred the celebrated *Selden*, who died in 1654. He was the beſt ſkilled in the conſtitution, and the various branches of antiquity, of any man. Yet, towards the cloſe of his life, he was ſo thoroughly convinced of the vanity of all human knowledge, as to ſay, that the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th verſes of the ſecond chapter of the epiſtle to *Titus*, afforded him more ſolid conſolation than all that he had ever read.

Sir *John Vaughan*, born at *Trawſcoed*, in *Cardiganſhire*, lies near his friend Mr. *Selden:* both their principles were anti-monarchical. After the Reſtoration, he declined preferment offered by the chancellor *Clarendon*, but afterwards accepted the office of chief juſtice of the common-pleas, from the enemies of that illuſtrious character. He died in 1674.

Halls. The magnificent hall of the *Middle Temple* was rebuilt in the three years treaſurerſhip of *Plowden:* after he quitted the office, he continued to have the direction of the building, which was not completed in leſs than ſeven years. The roof is venerably conſtructed with timber. Along the ſides of the hall are the

coats of arms of the *Readers*, from *Richard Swayne*, dated 1597, to *William Graves*, esq; in 1790. The place is still preserved, and the readers annually elected; but the lectures or readings long since disused. The length of the hall (including the passage) is a hundred feet: of the cross post at the top sixty-four. This noble room escaped the great fire, which destroyed most of the Temple which lay to the east.

The hall of the *Inner Temple* is ornamented with emblematical paintings by Sir *James Thornhill:* and by two full-length portraits of those pillars of the law, *Lyttleton*, who died in 1481; and his commentator, the able but insolent *Coke*, who departed in 1634.

The account of the great feast given in the hall of the *Inner Temple*, by the serjeants, in 1555, is extremely worth consulting *; and also of the hospitable Christmassings of old times. *Dudley* earl of *Leicester* once enjoyed them, and, with the romance of his mistress, styled himself *Palaphilos*, prince of *Sophie*. He was entertained here by a person representing a sovereign prince. *Palaphilos*, on seeing him, calls *Largess*, and receives instantly a chain of the value of a hundred talents. I must refer to the *Origines Judiciales* † for the relation of the ceremony of the reign of the Lord of *Misrule*, and of his courtiers, Sir *Francis Flatterer*, Sir *Randle Rackabite*, and Sir *Bartholomew Baldbreech*; with the humour of hunting the fox and the cat round the hall, with ten couples of hounds, and all the other merry disports of those joyous days.

In the parlement chamber are painted all the arms of the treasurers, since the first who possessed the office. It is also adorned with some of *Gibbon*'s carving.

In the library of the society of the *Inner Temple*, which is accessible to all its members, there is in a frame and glass preserved a memorial, but little known, and worth recording in this place.

* *Origines Judiciales*, 128. † 156.

" 1661, *Nov.* 3.

" At this parliament his HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORKE, the " DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, the EARLE OF DORSET, and Secretary " *Morris*, who were formerly eſpecially admitted of this houſe, are " at this parliament confirmed.

" His Highneſs the Duke of *York* is at this parliament called to " the BAR, and alſo called to the BENCH."

THE *Middle Temple* gate was erected by Sir *Amias Powlet*, on a ſingular occaſion. It ſeems that Sir *Amias*, about the year 1501, thought fit to put cardinal *Wolſey*, then parſon of *Lymington*, into the ſtocks *. In 1515, being ſent for to *London*, by the cardinal, on account of that antient grudge, he was commanded not to quit town till farther orders. In conſequence, he lodged five or ſix years † in this gateway, which he rebuilt; and, to pacify his eminence, adorned the front with the cardinal's cap, badges, cogniſance, and other devices: ſo low were the great men obliged to ſtoop to that meteor of the times ‡!

THE library of the *Middle Temple* was given to the ſociety by the will of —— *Aſtley*, eſq; a bencher: and contains about nine thouſand volumes. The catalogue was publiſhed in quarto, 1734, and was continued from that date to 1766. He alſo left a ſet of chambers to the librarian, which he may either let or occupy!

THE TEMPLE GARDEN.

THE garden has of late been moſt judiciouſly enlarged, by a conſiderable embankment into the river; and part of the filthy muddy ſhore is converted into a moſt beautiful walk. The view up and down the water is moſt extremely rich. *Blackfriars*-bridge, part of *Weſtminſter*-bridge, the *Adelphi*, and the elegant back-front of *Somerſet-houſe*, rival the world in variety and magnificence of objects. If elegance alone was to be conſulted, it is

* *Fiddes*'s life of cardinal *Wolſey*, 7.

† *Holinſhed*, 918, who calls him Sir *James*. He was anceſtor of earl *Powlet*.

‡ This gate was burnt in the great fire.

heartily to be wiſhed that theſe embankments may make a farther progreſs; the defect of which, alone, gives to the *Seine*, at *Paris*, a boaſted ſuperiority. Without the prejudices of an *Engliſhman*, I will venture to dare a compariſon of the bridges; but the moſt partial foreigner will never hazard the compariſon of the rivers.

SHAKESPEARE (whether from tradition, or hiſtory, I know not) makes the *Temple Garden* the place in which the badge of the white and red roſe originated, the diſtinctive badge of the houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, under which the reſpective partizans of each arranged themſelves, in the fatal quarrel which cauſed ſuch torrents of blood to flow.

> The brawl to-day
> Grown to this faction in the *Temple Garden*,
> Shall ſend, between the red roſe and the white,
> A thouſand ſouls to death and deadly night *.

THE DEVIL TAVERN.

NEAR *Temple-bar* ſtood, till very lately, the *Devil Tavern*, ſo called from its ſign of *St. Dunſtan* ſeizing the evil ſpirit by the noſe with a pair of hot tongs. *Ben Johnſon* has immortaliſed it by his *Leges Conviviales*, which he wrote for the regulation of a club of wits, held here in a room he dedicated to *Apollo*; over the chimney-piece of which they were preſerved. The tavern was in his days kept by *Simon Wadloe*; whom, in a copy of verſes over the door of the *Apollo*, he dignified with the title of *King of Skinkers*. It was purchaſed by *Child*'s banking-houſe; and other buildings have been erected on the ſite.

CHANCERY-LANE.

OPPOSITE to this noted houſe is *Chancery-lane*, the moſt antient of any to the weſt. It was built in the time of *Henry* III. and

* Firſt part of *Henry* VI. act ii. ſc. iv.

then called *New-lane*; which was afterwards changed into its preſent name, on account of its vicinity to the courts.

SERJEANTS-INN. SERJEANTS-INN is the firſt which opens into the lane: it takes its name from having been in old times the reſidence or lodgings of the ſerjeants at law, as early at leſt as the time of *Henry* VI. It was at that time, and poſſibly may be yet, held under a leaſe from the dean and chapter of *York*. In 1442 *William Antrobus*, citizen and taylor of *London*, held it at the rent of x marks a year, under the law *Latin* deſcription of *Unum meſſuagium cum gardino in parochia S. Dunſtani, in Fleet-ſtreet, in ſuburbio civitatis* LONDINI, *quod nuper fuit Johannis Rote, & in quo Joh. Ellerkar, et alii ſervientes ad legem nuper inhabitarunt* *.

CLIFFORDS-INN. CLIFFORDS-INN is the next, ſo named from its having been the town reſidence of *Robert de Clifford*, anceſtor to the earls of *Cumberland*. It was granted to him by *Edward* II; and his widow granted it to the ſtudents of the law, in the next reign, for the yearly rent of ten pounds †.

THE ROLLS. FARTHER up is the *Rolls*. The houſe was founded by *Henry* III. for converted *Jews*, who there lived under a learned Chriſtian, appointed to inſtruct and govern them. In 1279, *Edward* I. cauſed about two hundred and eighty *Jews*, of both ſexes, to be hanged for clipping. He beſtowed one half of their effects on the firſt preachers, who undertook the trouble of converting the unbelieving race; and the other half for the ſupport of the converts: the houſe was called *Domus Converſorum*. I queſtion whether the Maſter of the Rolls does not to this day receive an

* *Origines Judiciales*, 326.

† The ſame, 187.

annual

annual ſtipend at the exchequer as for *Jewiſh* converts. In 1377, it was firſt applied to its preſent uſe: and the maſter was called *Cuſtos Rotulorum:* the firſt was *William Burſtal*, clerk. The maſters were ſelected out of the church, and often king's chaplains, till the year 1534, when *Thomas Cromwel*, afterwards earl of *Eſſex*, was appointed. It is an office of high rank, and follows that of chief juſtice of the king's-bench. The maſter has his chaplain, and his preacher.

CHAPEL. THE chapel is adjacent to the houſe, and was built by *Inigo Jones*; begun in 1617, and finiſhed at the expence of two thouſand pounds. It was conſecrated by *George Mounteigne*, biſhop of *London*, and the ſermon preached by the famous Doctor *Donne*. Among the monuments is one of the maſters, Sir *Edward Bruce*, created by *James* I. after his acceſſion, baron of *Kinloſs*. He is repreſented lying reclined, with his head reſting on one hand. His hair is ſhort; his beard long, and divided towards the end; his dreſs a long furred robe. Before him is kneeling a man in armour, poſſibly his ſon lord *Kinloſs*, who periſhed in the deſperate duel between him and Sir *Edward Sackville*, in 1613; and anceſtor to the earls of *Elgin* and *Ayleſbury*. The ſad relation is given by Sir *Edward* himſelf. He ſeems ſolely actuated by honor. His rival by the deepeſt * revenge.

HE was one of the ambaſſadors ſent by *James* to congratulate queen *Elizabeth* on the defeat of *Eſſex*'s inſurrection. He then commenced a ſecret correſpondence with the ſubtle *Cecil*; and, when *James* came to the throne, was, beſides the peerage, re-

* See the *Guardian*, N^os^ 129, 133—and *Collins*'s Peerage, ii. 195 to 197.

warded

warded with the place of maſter of the rolls for life. He died *January* 14th 1610.

THE monument of *John Yonge*, D. L. L. is the work of *Torregiano* *. His figure is recumbent on a *ſarcophagus*, in a long red gown, and deep ſquare cap; his face finely executed, poſſibly from a caſt after his death; his chin beardleſs. Above him are the head of our SAVIOUR, and two cherubims: reſiſtleſs ſuperſtitions of the artiſt. This gentleman was appointed maſter of the rolls in 1510, and died in 1517.

THERE is another handſome monument, of Sir *Richard Allington*, knight (ſon of Sir *Giles Allington*, of *Horſeheath*, in *Cambridgeſhire*, knight, anceſtor, by his firſt wife, of the lords *Allington*) who lies here, by the accident of his marriage with *Jane* daughter of *John Cordall*, eſq; of *Long-Melford*, in *Suffolk*, and ſiſter and coheir of Sir *William Cordall*, of the ſame place, knight, and maſter of the rolls. Sir *Richard*, I preſume, died here: the date of his death is 1561. His figure is repreſented kneeling, in armour, with a ſhort beard and hair. His wife is oppoſite; and beneath, on a tablet, are three female figures, alſo kneeling: theſe were his daughters. After his death his widow lived in *Holborn*, at a houſe ſhe built, which long went by the name of *Allington-place*. She appears, by ſome of the parochial records of this town, to have been a lady of great charity.

MY countryman Sir *John Trevor*, who died maſter of the rolls, in 1717, lies here. Wiſely his epitaph is thus confined, "Sir "*J. T.* M. R. 1717." I will not repeat the evil, which regard to veracity obliged me to ſay of him in another place †. Some

* Mr. *Walpole*.

† Tour in *Wales*, i. 293, 2d ed.

other maſters reſt within theſe walls; among them, Sir *John Strange*, but without the quibbling line,

Here lies an honeſt Lawyer, that is *Strange!*

CHICHESTER RENTS.

ADJACENT to *Chancery-lane*, the biſhops of *Chicheſter* had their town houſe. It was built in a garden, once belonging to *John Herberton*, and was granted to them by *Henry* III. who excepted it out of the charter of the *Domus Converſorum* *. At preſent the ſite is covered with houſes, known by the name of *Chicheſter Rents*.

LINCOLN'S INN.

THE gate to *Lincoln's-Inn* is of brick, but no ſmall ornament to the ſtreet. It was built by Sir *Thomas Lovel*, once a member of this inn, and afterwards treaſurer of the houſhold to *Henry* VII. The other parts were rebuilt at different times, but much about the ſame period. None of the original building is left, for it was formed out of the houſe of the *Black Friars*, which fronted *Holborn*; and of the palace of *Ralph Nevil*, chancellor of *England*, and biſhop of *Chicheſter*, built by him in the reign of *Henry* III. on a piece of ground granted to him by the king. It continued to be inhabited by ſome of his ſucceſſors in the ſee. This was the original ſite of the *Dominicans*, or *Black Friars*, before they removed to the ſpot now known by that name. On part of the ground, now covered with buildings, *Henry Lacy*, earl of *Lincoln*, built an *Inne*, as it was in thoſe days called, for himſelf, in which he died in 1312. The ground did belong to the *Black Friars*, and was granted by *Edward* I. to that great earl. The whole has retained his name. One of the biſhops of *Chicheſter*,

* *Ch. J. Brooke*, eſq.

in

in after times, did grant leaſes of the buildings to certain ſtudents of the law, reſerving to themſelves a rent, and lodgings for themſelves whenever they came to town. This ſeems to have taken place about the time of *Henry* VII.

CHAPEL. THE chapel was deſigned by *Inigo Jones*; it is built upon maſſy pillars, and affords, under its ſhelter, an excellent walk. This work evinces that *Inigo* never was deſigned for a *gothic* architect. The lord chancellor holds his ſittings in the great hall. This, like that of the Temple, had its revels, and great *Chriſtmaſſes*. Inſtead of the Lord of *Miſrule*, it had its *King of the Cocknies*. They had alſo a *Jack Straw*; but in the time of queen *Elizabeth* he, and all his adherents, were utterly baniſhed. I muſt not omit, that in the ſame reign ſumptuary laws were made to regulate the dreſs of the members of the houſe; who were forbidden to wear long hair, or great ruffs, cloaks, boots, or ſpurs. In the reign of *Henry* VIII. beards were prohibited at the great table, under pain of paying double commons. His daughter *Elizabeth*, in the firſt year of her reign, confined them to a fortnight's growth, under penalty of 3*s.* 4*d.*; but the faſhion prevaled ſo ſtrongly, that the prohibition was repealed, and no manner of ſize limited to that venerable excreſcence!

ANTIENT REVELS.

REGULATIONS ABOUT BEARDS.

LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS. LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS would have been one of our moſt beautiful ſquares, had it been built on a regular plan. The diſpoſition of thoſe grounds was, in 1618, by a commiſſion from the king, entruſted to the care of the lord chancellor *Bacon*, the earls of *Worceſter*, *Pembroke*, *Arundel*, and numbers of other noblemen, and principal gentry. In the commiſſion it is alleged, "That more public works, near and about the city of *London*, had been undertaken in the ſixteen years of that reign, than in ages heretofore:

heretofore: and that the grounds called *Lincolnes-Inn-Fields* were much planted round with dwellings and lodgings of noblemen and gentlemen of qualitie: but at the ſame time it was deformed by cottages and mean buildings, incroachments on the fields, and nuſances to the neighborhood. The commiſſioners were therefore directed to reform thoſe grievances; and, according to their diſcretion, to frame and reduce thoſe fields (called in the ſtatute of the 8th of *Geo.* II. ch. 26. *Cup-Field* and *Purſe-Field)* both for ſweetneſs, uniformitie, and comelines, into ſuch walkes, partitions, or other plottes, and in ſuch ſorte, manner, and forme, both for publique health and pleaſure, as by the ſaid *Inigo Jones* (recited in the commiſſion) is or ſhall be accordingly drawn, by way of map *."—Thus authorized, *Inigo* drew the ground-plot, and gave it the exact dimenſions of the baſe of one of the pyramids of *Egypt*. On the weſt ſide is *Lindeſey-houſe*, once the ſeat of the earls of *Lindeſey*, and of their deſcendants the dukes of *Ancaſter*; built after a beautiful deſign of that great architect. The view of this ſide of the ſquare, and of *Lincoln's-Inn* gardens, is moſt particularly pleaſing, when ſhone on by the weſtern ſun. Here alſo was, in the time of king *William*, a playhouſe erected within the walls of the tennis-court, under the royal patronage. In this theatre *Betterton*, and his troop of actors, excited the admiration of the public, if we may credit *Cibber*, as much as *Roſcius* did the people of *Rome*, or *Garrick* thoſe of *England* in recent days.

EXECUTION OF LORD RUSSEL.

ON another ſtage, of a different nature, was performed the ſad tragedy of the death of the virtuous lord *Ruſſel*, who loſt his head

* *Rymer*, xvii. 119, 120.

in the middle of the ſquare, on *July* 21ſt, 1683. Party writers aſſert that he was brought here, in preference to any other ſpot, in order to mortify the citizens with the ſight. In fact, it was the neareſt open ſpace to *Newgate*, the place of his lordſhip's confinement: otherwiſe the dragging him to *Tower-hill*, the uſual concluding ſcene on theſe dreadful occaſions, would have given his enemies full opportunity of indulging the imputed malice.

NEWCASTLE-HOUSE.

IN the ſame ſquare, at the corner of *Queen-ſtreet*, ſtands a houſe formerly inhabited by the well known miniſter, the late duke of *Newcaſtle*. It was built about the year 1686, by the marquis of *Powis*, and called *Powis-houſe*, and afterwards ſold to the late noble owner. The architect was captain *William Winde*. It is ſaid, that government had it once in contemplation to have bought and ſettled it officially on the great ſeal. At that time it was inhabited by the lord keeper, Sir *Nathan Wright*.

IN the laſt century *Queen-ſtreet* was the reſidence of many of our people of rank. Among others was *Conway-houſe*, the reſidence of the noble family of that name; *Paulet-houſe*, belonging to the marquis of *Wincheſter*; and the houſe in which lord *Herbert*, of *Cherbury*, finiſhed his romantic life. The fronts of certain houſes, poſſibly of thoſe, or others of the nobility, are diſtinguiſhed by brick pilaſters, and rich capitals.

ON the back part of *Portugal Row*, is *Clare-market*; cloſe to which, the ſecond *John* earl of *Clare*, had a palace of his own building, in which he lived about the year 1657, in a moſt princely manner *.

I SHALL purſue, from *Queen-ſtreet*, my journey weſtward, and

* *Howel's* Hiſt. *London*, 345.

point out the moſt remarkable places which roſe into being between the years 1562 and 1600, and incidentally of ſome others of later date. I have before mentioned the ſtreets which roſe in that period. Let me add, that *Long-acre* was built on a piece of ground, once belonging to *Weſtminſter-abby*, called the ſeven acres, and which, in 1552, were granted to *John* earl of *Bedford*.

LONG-ACRE.

ST. GILES'S church, and a few houſes to the weſt of it, in the year 1600, was but barely ſeparated from *Broad-ſtreet*. The church is ſuppoſed to have belonged to an hoſpital for lepers, founded about the year 1117, by *Matilda*, queen to *Henry* I. On the door to the church-yard is a curious piece of ſculpture, repreſenting the laſt day, containing an amazing number of figures, ſet up about the year 1686.

ST. GILES'S IN THE FIELDS.

IN antient times it was cuſtomary to preſent to malefactors, on their way to the gallows (which, about the year 1413, was removed from *Smithfield*, and placed between *St. Giles*'s *High-ſtreet*, and *Hog-lane*) a great bowl of ale, as the laſt refreſhment they were to receive in this life *. Such a cuſtom prevaled at *York*, which gave riſe to the ſaying, that the ſadler of *Bawtry* was hanged for *leaving his liquor*. Had he ſtopt, as uſual, his reprieve, which was actually on the road, would have arrived time enough to have ſaved him.

HERE was executed, in the moſt barbarous manner, the famous Sir *John Oldcaſtle*, baron *Cobham*. His crime was that of adopting the tenets of *Wycliffe*. He was miſrepreſented to our heroic prince *Henry* V. by the bigoted clergy, as a heretic and traitor; and that he was actually at the head of thirty thouſand *Lollards*,

* *Newcourt*, i. 611.

in theſe very fields. About a hundred inoffenſive people were found there: *Cobham* eſcaped; but was taken ſome time after in *Wales*. He ſuffered death on this ſpot: was hung on a gallows, by a chain faſtened round his body, and, thus ſuſpended, burnt alive. He died, not with the calm conſtancy of a martyr, but with the wildeſt effuſions of enthuſiaſtic ravings.

CHURCH. THIS church was rebuilt in 1625. By the amazing raiſing of the ground by filth, and various adventitious matter, the floor, in the year 1730, was eight feet below the ſurface acquired in the intervening time. This alone made it neceſſary to rebuild the church, in the preſent century. The firſt ſtone was laid in 1730; it was finiſhed in 1734, at the expence of ten thouſand pounds, in a manner which does great credit to its architect, Mr. *Henry Flitcraft*.

IN the church-yard I have obſerved with horror a great ſquare pit, with many rows of coffins piled one upon the other, all expoſed to ſight and ſmell. Some of the piles were incomplete, expecting the mortality of the night. I turned away diſguſted at the view, and ſcandalized at the want of police, which ſo little regards the health of the living as to permit ſo many putrid corpſes, tacked between ſome ſlight boards, diſperſing their dangerous effluvia over the capital. Notwithſtanding a compliment paid to me in one of the public papers, of my having occaſioned the abolition of this horrible practice, it ſtill remains uncorrected in this great pariſh. The reform ought to have begun in the place firſt ſtigmatized!

NEAR the church was the houſe of *Alice* dutcheſs *Dudley*, who died here in 1669, aged ninety. She was the widow of the great Sir *Robert Dudley*, ſon to *Robert* earl of *Leiceſter*, who, by various untoward

untoward circumſtances, was denied legitimacy, and his paternal eſtates. He had been created a duke of the empire, and had aſſumed the title of duke of *Northumberland*, and lived and died in great eſtimation in *Tuſcany*. This lady was advanced to the title of dutcheſs by *Charles* I. but without any entail. She merited the honor by the greatneſs of her mind and extent of her charities. Her body was interred at *Stonely*, in *Warwickſhire*, the place of her family, ſhe being third daughter of Sir *Thomas Leigh*, of *Stonely*, anceſtor of the late lord *Leigh*. A fine monument was erected to her honor at *Stonely* *, and a grateful memorial of her in this church.

THE mention of *St. Giles*'s *bowl*, naturally brings one to the late place of the concluſion of human laws. It was called in the time of *Edward* III. when the gentle *Mortimer* finiſhed his days here, *The Elms*; but the original as well as preſent name was *Tybourne*, not from *tye* and *burn*, as if it was called ſo from the manner of capital puniſhments, but from *Bourne*, the *Saxon* word for a brook, and *Tye* its proper name; which gave name to a manor before the Conqueſt, when it was held by the abbeſs of *Berchinges*, or *Berking*, in *Eſſex*. Here was alſo a village and church denominated *St. John the Evangeliſt*, which fell to decay, and was ſucceeded by that of *Mary bourne*, corrupted into *Mary-la-bonne*. About the year 1238, this brook furniſhed nine conduits for ſupplying the city with water: but the introduction of the New River ſuperſeded the uſe of them. Here the lord mayor had a banquetting-houſe, to which his lordſhip and brethren were wont to repair on horſe-

TYBOURNE.

* See *Dugdale*'s *Warwickſhire*, i. 260; in which is a print of the tomb, and a liſt of her great charities.

back,

back, attended by their ladies in waggons: and, after viewing the conduits, they returned to the city, where they were magnificently entertained by the lord mayor *.

In 1626, queen *Henrietta Maria* was compelled by her prieſts to take a walk, by way of penance, to *Tyburn*. What her offence was we are not told; but *Charles* was ſo diſguſted at this inſolence, that he ſoon after ſent them, and all her majeſty's *French* ſervants, out of the kingdom †.

I shall return through the mile and a quarter of country, at this time formed into *Oxford-ſtreet*, as handſome a one as any in *Europe*, and, I believe, the longeſt. After paſſing through *Broad-ſtreet*, and getting into *Holborn*, is *Bloomſbury*, the antient manor of *Lomeſbury*, in which our kings in early times had their ſtables: all the ſpace is at preſent covered with handſome ſtreets, and a fine ſquare. This was firſt called *Southampton-ſquare*; and the great houſe which forms one ſide, built after a deſign of *Inigo Jones*, *Southampton* (now *Bedford*) *houſe*. From hence the amiable relict of *William* lord *Ruſſel* dates her letters; this being her reſidence till her death in 1723. The late duke fitted up the gallery, and bought the cartoons, copied by Sir *James Thornhill*, at the ſale of that eminent artiſt.

Bedford-House.

Montague-House (now the *Britiſh Muſeum*) was built on a *French* plan, by the firſt duke of *Montague*, who had been ambaſſador in *France*. The ſtaircaſe and ceilings were painted by *Rouſſeau* and *La Foſſe*: the apotheoſis of *Iris*, and the aſſembly of the gods, are by the laſt. His grace's ſecond wife was the mad

Montague-House.

* *Maitland*, ii. 1373.

† *Whitelock*, 8.

dutcheſs

dutcheſs of *Albemarle*, widow to *Chriſtopher*, ſecond duke of that title. She married her ſecond huſband as emperor of *China*, which gave occaſion to a ſcene in *Cibber*'s play of the *Sick Lady cured*. She was kept in the ground apartment during his grace's life, and was ſerved on the knee to the day of her death, which happened in 1734, at *Newcaſtle-houſe, Clerkenwell* *, at the age of 96. The ſecond duke and dutcheſs lived only in one of the wings, till their houſe at *Whitehall* was completed.

POWIS-HOUSE.

I MUST mention, that to the eaſt of *Bloomſbury-ſquare*, in *Great Ormond-ſtreet*, ſtood in my memory *Powis-houſe*, originally built by the marquis of *Powis*, in the laſt century. When it was occupied by the *Duc d'Aumont*, ambaſſador from *Louis* XIV. in 1712, it was burnt down, and rebuilt at the expence of that magnificent monarch. The front was ornamented with fluted pilaſters. On the top was a great reſervoir, as a guard againſt fire, and it alſo ſerved as a fiſh-pond. This houſe was pulled down and the ground granted on building leaſes.

RED-LION-SQUARE.

I SHALL juſt mention *Red-lion-ſquare*, not far to the ſouth of this houſe, merely for the ſake of ſome lines written on the occaſion of the erection of the clumſy obeliſk lately vaniſhed:

Obtuſum
Obtuſioris Ingenii
Monumentum.
Quid me reſpicis viator?
Vade.

BEDFORD-ROW.

BEDFORD-ROW, in this neighborhood, took its name from the uſes to which thoſe lands, and others adjacent, were bequeathed

* *J. C. Brooke*, eſq.

by

by Sir *William Harpur*, ſon of *William Harpur*, of *Bedford*; viz. to found a free and perpetual ſchool, in that his native place; for portioning poor maidens; for ſupporting poor children; and for maintaining the poor with the ſurplus; all of them inhabitants of the ſaid town. Part of the lands were of his own inheritance; part belonging to the *Chartreux*, at that time lately diſſolved. Some of the lands were loſt, others granted to Sir *Thomas Fiſher*, baronet, for other lands belonging to him; the remainder granted, in the year 1668, upon leaſe, by the corporation of *Bedford*, truſtees to the charity, for the purpoſes of building, for the term of forty-one years, at the yearly rent of ninety-nine pounds: and in 1684, the reverſion to *Nicholas Barbon*, D. D. for the further term of fifty-one years, at the rent of a hundred and fifty, on the expiration of the firſt leaſe. *Bedford-ſtreet*, *Bedford-row* and *court*, *Princes-ſtreet*, *Theobald's-row*, *North-ſtreet*, *Eaſt-ſtreet*, *Lamb's-conduit-ſtreet*, *Queen-ſtreet*, *Eagle-ſtreet*, *Boſwel-court*, and ſeveral other ſtreets, roſe in conſequence, by which the rents were moſt conſiderably increaſed. A ſuit aroſe, about the year 1725, between the warden and fellows of *New College*, and the corporation of *Bedford*, concerning the right of appointing the maſters to the ſchool, and their ſalaries. The ſame was decided, in 1725, in favor of the college; and that the corporation was to pay the head-maſter thirty pounds a year, and the uſher twenty; and the other charities to be paid proportionably to the revenues of the eſtate.

On the expiration of the two leaſes, in 1760, the annual revenues ariſing from the rents were found to amount to £. 2,336. 17 *s.* and the houſes at will to £. 273. And it was found that improve-

ments might be made which would increaſe the revenue ſo far as to make the whole amount to £. 3,000 a year. In fact, in 1788, they did amount to £. 2,917. 17 *s.*

Among other regulations, in conſequence of the increaſed revenue, by an act made about the year 1762, new houſes were directed to be built for the ſchoolmaſter, uſher, and writing-maſter. The head-maſter's ſalary to be augmented to £. 200 per ann.; the uſher's to £. 100; the writing-maſter's to £. 60. Towards the portioning of the poor maidens £. 800 was to be annually given; £. 600 to be annually given towards apprenticing poor children. And I might add ſeveral other particulars, which I omit, as not relative to the city, the ſubject of theſe ſheets.

ST. GEORGE'S BLOOMSBURY.

NOT far from *Holborn*, is the church of *St. George*, in *Bloomſbury*, which, with its magnificent porch ſupported by pillars of the *Corinthian* order, placed before a plain body, and its wondrous ſteeple, I cannot ſtigmatize ſtronger than in the words of Mr. *Walpole*, who ſtyles it a maſterpiece of abſurdity. On the tower is a pyramid, at each corner of which are the ſupporters of *England*, a lion and a unicorn alternate, the firſt with its heels upwards: and the pyramid finiſhes with the ſtatue of *George* I. The architect was *Nicholas Hawkſmoor*. The church was conſecrated in 1731: and is a pariſh taken out of that of *St. Giles*. The ſquare was, in the beginning of this century, the reſidence of many of our nobility; in later times, that of the more wealthy gentlemen of the long robe.

WE now enter again on the ſtormy latitude of the law. *Lincoln's-Inn* is left a little to the ſouth. *Chancery-lane* gapes on the ſame ſide, to receive the numberleſs *malheureux*, who plunge unwarily on the rocks and ſhelves with which it abounds. The

GRAY'S-INN. antient ſeminary of the law, *Gray's-Inn*, ſtands on the north ſide. It was originally the reſidence of the lord *Grays*, from the year 1315, when *John*, the ſon of *Reginold de Grey*, reſided here, till the latter end of the reign of *Henry* VII. when it was ſold, by *Edmund* lord *Grey* of *Wilton*, to *Hugh Dennys*, eſq; by the name of the manor of *Portpole*; and in eight years afterwards it was diſpoſed of to the prior and convent of *Shene*, who again diſpoſed of it to the ſtudents of the law. Not but that they were ſeated here much earlier, it appearing that they had leaſed a reſidence here from the lord *Grays* as early as the reign of *Edward* III. * It is a very extenſive building, and has large gardens belonging to it. *Gray's-Inn-Lane* is to the eaſt. I there obſerved, at a ſtone maſon's, a manufactory of ſtone coffins quite *a l'antique*, ſuch as we ſometimes dig up in conventual ruins, or old churches. I enquired whether they were deſigned for any particular perſons, but was told they were only for chance cuſtomers, who thought they ſhould lie more ſecurely lodged in ſtone than in wood.

THE OLD TEMPLE. NEAR the entrance into *Chancery-lane* were the bars: adjacent ſtood the *Old Temple*, founded in 1118, the firſt ſeat of the knights templars, before they removed to the *New Temple*. About the year 1595, one *Agaſter Roper* †, who was engaged in building on the ſpot, diſcovered ruins of the old church, which was of a circular form, and built of ſtone brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*.

BETWEEN *Chancery-lane* and *Turnſtile* is to be ſeen a ſign which I thought only exiſted in one of the prints of the humorous

* *Origines Judiciales*, 272.

† *Stow's Survaie*, 824.

Hogarth; I mean, that of *St. John*'s *head in a charger*, inſcribed GOOD EATING WITHIN: but here, inſtead of the inviting inſcription of the droll artiſt, the publican blunts the oddity of his ſign by the two words, *Calvert's Entire*.

SOUTHAMPTON-HOUSE.

A LITTLE beyond is *Southampton-Buildings*, built on the ſite of *Southampton-houſe*, the manſion of the *Wriotheſleys* earls of *Southampton*. The *King's-head* tavern, facing *Holborn*, is the only part which now remains: the chapel to the houſe was lately rented by Mr. *Lockyer Davis*, as a magazine for books. Here ended his days *Thomas*, the laſt earl of that title, the faithful virtuous ſervant of *Charles* I. and lord treaſurer in the beginning of the reign of the ungrateful ſon. He died in 1667, barely in poſſeſſion of the white rod, which his profligate enemies were with difficulty diſſuaded from wreſting out of his dying hands. He had the happineſs of marrying his daughter and heireſs to a nobleman of congenial merit, the ill-fated lord *Ruſſel*. Her virtues underwent a fiery trial, and came out of the teſt, if poſſible, more pure. I cannot read of her laſt interviews with her devoted lord, without the ſtrongeſt emotions. Her greatneſs of mind appears to uncommon advantage. The laſt ſcene is beyond the power of either pen or pencil. In this houſe they lived many years. When his lordſhip paſſed by it in the way to execution, he felt a momentary bitterneſs of death in recollecting the happy moments of the place. He looked towards *Southampton-houſe*: the tear ſtarted into his eye, but he inſtantly wiped it away*.

BROOK-HOUSE.

NOT far from hence, on the north ſide, in the ſtreet called *Brook-ſtreet*, was *Brook-houſe*, the reſidence of Sir *Fulke Greville*

* Introduction to lady *Rachael Ruſſel*'s letters, octavo, p. lxxvi.

lord *Brook*, the nobleman whoſe chief ambition was to be thought, as he cauſed to be expreſſed on his tomb at *Warwick*, the friend of Sir *Philip Sidney*. He was a man of abilities, and a particular patron of learned men; who repayed his bounty, by what coſt them little, numbers of flattering dedications. He died by the hand of *Ralph Haywood*, a gentleman who had paſſed moſt of his days in his lordſhip's ſervice. For ſome reaſon unknown, he had left him out of his will, and was weak enough to let him know of it. In *September*, 1628, *Haywood* entered into his lord's bed-chamber, and, expoſtulating with great warmth on the uſage he met with, his lordſhip anſwering with aſperity, received from him a mortal wound with a ſword. The aſſaſſin retired into another room, in which he inſtantly deſtroyed himſelf with the ſame inſtrument. His lordſhip languiſhed a few days, and, after gratefully forming another codicil, to reward his ſurgeons and attendants for their care, died in his 75th year *.

FURNIVALS-INN. IN this neighborhood, on each ſide of *Holborn*, is a tremendous array of inns of courts. Next to *Brook-ſtreet*, is *Furnivals-Inn*, one of the hoſteries belonging to *Lincoln's-Inn*, in old times the town abode of the lord *Furnivals*, extinct in the male line in the 6th of *Richard* II.

THAVIES-INN. *Thavies-Inn* was another, old as the time of *Edward* III. It took its name from *John Tavye*; who directed, that, after the deceaſe of his wife *Alice*, his eſtates, and the *Hoſpicium in quo apprentici ad legem habitare ſolebant*, ſhould be ſold in order to maintain a chaplain, who was to pray for his ſoul and that of his ſpouſe. It has of late years been pulled down and converted into a neat court.

* *Edmondſon*'s account of the *Greville* family, 86.

A THIRD is *Staples-Inn*, ſo called from its having been a ſtaple in which the wool merchants were uſed to aſſemble: but it had given place to ſtudents in law, poſſibly before the reign of *Henry* V. STAPLES-INN.

And a fourth is *Barnard's-Inn*, originally *Mackworth's-Inn*, having been given by the executors of *John Mackworth*, dean of *Lincoln*, to the dean and chapter of *Lincoln*, on condition that they ſhould find a pious prieſt to perform divine ſervice in the cathedral of *Lincoln*, in which *John Mackworth* lies interred. As to *Scroop's-Inn*, it was an inn for ſerjeants at the law, in the time of *Richard* II; it took its name from having once been the town-houſe of one of the lord *Scroops*, of *Bolton*. It is now an extinct *vulcano*, and the *crater* uſed as a quiet court, bearing its antient name. BARNARD'S-INN.

JOHN GERARD, the moſt celebrated of our antient botaniſts, had his garden in *Holborn*. The firſt of his publications was the catalogue of the plants he had growing in his own garden. It was publiſhed by *J. Norton*, in 1596, quarto; and a ſecond time in 1599. The garden contained near eleven hundred ſpecies, and ſeems to have been the firſt of the kind in our iſland. *Gerard* was patroniſed by ſeveral of the firſt characters of the time: during twenty years he ſuperintended the garden of the great ſtateſman lord *Burleigh*; on his death, he found in Sir *Walter Raleigh* another patron: and the ſame in lord *Edward Zouch*, and lord *Hunſdon*, lord high treaſurer of *England*. All of thoſe noblemen were much ſmitten with the uſeful and agreeable ſtudy of botany *.

HATTON-STREET, the late *Hatton-garden*, ſucceeded to the town-houſe and gardens of the lord *Hattons*, founded by Sir *Chriſ-* HATTON-GARDEN.

* Doctor *Pulteney*'s progreſs of Botany, &c. i. 126.

topher

topher Hatton, lord keeper in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*. He firſt attracted the royal notice by his fine perſon, and fine dancing; but his intellectual accompliſhments were far from ſuperficial. He diſcharged his great office with applauſe; but, diſtruſting his legal abilities, never acted without the aſſiſtance of two able lawyers. The place he built his houſe on, was the orchard and garden belonging to *Ely-houſe*. Here Sir *Chriſtopher* died in 1591, and was interred in the cathedral of *St. Paul*'s. By his intereſt with the queen he extorted it from the biſhop, *Richard Cox*, who for a long time reſiſted the ſacrilege. Her letter to the poor biſhop was dictated in terms as inſolent as indecent.

" Proud Prelate!

" You know what you was before I made you what you " are now; if you do not immediately comply with my requeſt, " by G—d, I will unfrock you.

ELIZABETH."

THIS palace was long before diſtinguiſhed by the death of a much greater man; for, at this houſe of the biſhop of *Ely*, ſay hiſtorians, *John* duke of *Lancaſter*, otherwiſe *John* of *Gaunt*, in 1398, breathed his laſt, after (according to *Shakeſpeare*) giving his dying fruitleſs admonition to his diſſipated nephew *Richard* II.

ELY-HOUSE. ADJACENT ſtood, in my memory, *Ely-houſe*, the reſidence of the biſhops of *Ely*. *John de Kirkby*, who died biſhop of *Ely*, in 1290, laid the foundation of this palace, by bequeathing ſeveral meſſuages in this place; others were purchaſed by his ſucceſſor *William de Luda*; at length the whole, conſiſting of twenty, ſome ſay forty acres, was incloſed in a wall. *Holinſhed* has recorded the excellency

excellency of the ſtrawberries cultivated in the garden by biſhop *Morton*. He informs us that *Richard* duke of *Gloceſter* (afterwards *Richard* III.) at the council held in the *Tower*, on the morning he put *Haſtings* to death, requeſted a diſh of them from the biſhop. Mr. *Groſe* has given us two repreſentations of the buildings and chapel. Here was a moſt venerable hall, ſeventy-four feet long, lighted with ſix *gothic* windows; and all the furniture ſuited the hoſpitality of the times: this room the ſerjeants at law frequently borrowed to hold their feaſts in, on account of its ſize. In the year 1531, eleven gentlemen, who had juſt been honored with the coif, gave a grand feaſt here five days ſucceſſively. On the firſt, the king and his queen, *Catherine* of *Arragon*, graced them with their preſence. For quantity of proviſions it reſembled a coronation feaſt: the *minutiæ* are not given; but the following particular of part will ſuffice * to ſhew its greatneſs, as well as the wonderful ſcarcity of money in thoſe days, evinced by the ſmallneſs of the prices compared to thoſe of the preſent days:

GREAT FEASTS HELD HERE.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought to the ſlaughter-houſe 24 beeves, each —	1	6	8
One carcaſe of an oxe from the ſhambles —	1	4	—
One hundred fat muttons, each —	—	2	10
Fifty-one great veales, at — —	—	4	8
Thirty-four porkes, at — —	—	3	3
Ninety-one pigs, at — —	—	—	6
Capons of *Greece*, of one poulter (for he had three) ten dozens, at (apiece) — —	—	1	8

* *Stow*, book iii.

Capons

	£.	s.	d.
Capons of *Kent*, nine dozen and ſix, at	—	—	1 —
Cocks of groſe, ſeaven dozen and nine, at	—	—	— 8
Cocks courſe xiii dozen, at 8 *d.* and 3 *d.* apiece.			
Pullets, the beſt 2½ *d.* each. Other pullets	—	—	— 2
Pigeons 37 dozen, each dozen	—	—	— — 2
Swans xiii dozen.			
Larkes 340 dozen, each dozen	—	—	— — 5

CHAPEL. THE chapel (which was dedicated to *St. Etheldreda*, foundreſs of the monaſtery at *Ely)* has at the eaſt end a very handſome *gothic* window, which looks into a neat court, lately built, called *Ely-place*. Beneath is a crypt of the length of the chapel. The cloiſters formed a ſquare on the ſouth ſide.

ELY-HOUSE, IN DOVER-STREET. THE ſeveral buildings belonging to this palace falling into ruin, it was thought proper to enable, by act of parlement, in 1772, the biſhop to alienate the whole. It was accordingly ſold to the crown, for the ſum of ſix thouſand five hundred pounds, together with an annuity of two hundred pounds a year, to be payed to the biſhop and his ſucceſſors for ever. Out of the firſt, five thouſand ſix hundred was applied towards the purchaſe of *Albemarle-houſe*, in *Dover-ſtreet*, with other meſſuages and gardens. The remainder, together with three thouſand pounds paid as dilapidations by the executors of biſhop *Mawſon*, was applied towards building the handſome houſe at preſent occupied, in *Dover-ſtreet*, by my reſpected friend the preſent prelate. This was named *Ely-houſe*, and is ſettled on the biſhops of *Ely* for ever. It was the fortune of that munificent prelate *Edmund Keene*, to rebuild or repair more eccleſiaſtical houſes than any churchman of modern days. He beſtowed moſt conſiderable

repairs

repairs on the parſonage houſe of *Stanhope*, in the biſhoprick of *Durham*. He wholly rebuilt the palace at *Cheſter*. He reſtored almoſt from ruin that at *Ely*; and, finally, *Ely-houſe*, in *Dover-ſtreet*, was built under his inſpection.

To revert to antient times. *John* duke of *Lancaſter*, ſtyled uſually *John* of *Gaunt*, reſided in this palace, and died here in 1399: poſſibly it was lent to him, during the long poſſeſſion that biſhop *Fordham* had of the ſee, after the duke's own palace, the *Savoy*, was burnt by the inſurgents.

ST. ANDREW'S HOLBORN.

FROM hence is a ſteep deſcent down *Holborn-hill*. On the ſouth ſide is *St. Andrew*'s church, of conſiderable antiquity, but rebuilt in the laſt century in a plain neat manner. Here was buried *Thomas Wriotheſley*, lord chancellor in the latter part of the life of *Henry* VIII; a fiery zealot, who, not content with ſeeing the amiable innocent *Anne Aſkew* put to the torture, for no other crime than difference of faith, flung off his gown, degraded the chancellor into the *Bourreau*, and with his own hands gave force to the rack *. He was created earl of *Southampton*, juſt before the coronation of *Edward* VI; but, obſtinately adhering to the old religion, he was diſmiſſed from his poſt, and confined to *Southampton-houſe*, where he died in 1550.

THE well-known party tool Doctor *Sacheverel* was rector of this church. He had the chance of meeting in his pariſh a perſon as turbulent as himſelf, the noted Mr. *Whiſton*: that ſingular character took it into his head to diſturb the doctor while he was in his pulpit, venting ſome doctrine contrary to the opinion of that heterodox man. The doctor in great wrath de-

* *Ballard*'s lives of *Britiſh* ladies, 52.

ſcended from on high, and fairly turned *wicked Will. Whiſton* out of church. Before I quit this long ſtreet, let me add, that *Holeburne* was, at the time of forming the *Domeſday-book*, a manor belonging to the king.

COCK-LANE GHOST. In aſcending to *Weſt Smithfield*, *Cock-lane* is left to the right; a ridiculous ſcene of impoſture, in the affair of the *Cock-lane* ghoſt, which was to detect the murderer of the body it lately inhabited, by its appearance in the vault of *St. John*'s church, *Clerkenwell*. The credulity of the *Engliſh* nation was moſt fully diſplayed, by the great concourſe of people of all ranks, to hear the converſation held by one of the cheats with the ghoſt. It ended in full detection and exemplary puniſhment of the ſeveral perſons concerned in the villainy.

SMITHFIELD. SMITHFIELD is celebrated on ſeveral accounts: at preſent, and long ſince, for being the great market for cattle of all kinds.

BARTHOLOMEW-FAIR. For being the place where *Bartholomew-fair* was kept; which was granted, during three days annually, by *Henry* II. to the neighboring priory. It was long a ſeaſon of great feſtivity; theatrical performances by the better actors were exhibited here, and it was frequented by a great deal of good company; but, becoming the reſort of the debauched of all denominations, certain regulations took place, which in later days have ſpoiled the mirth, but produced the deſired decency. The humours of this place will never be loſt, as long as the inimitable print of *Bartholomew-fair* *, of our *Hogarth*, ſhall exiſt.

PLACE FOR TOURNAMENTS; FOR a long ſeries of reigns, *Smithfield* was the field of gallant

* Or rather of *Southwark Fair*: but the ſame humours might be found in both.

tilts

tilts and tournaments: and alſo the ſpot on which accuſations were decided by duel, derived from the *Kamp-fight* ordeal of the *Saxons*. Here, in 1374, the doating hero *Edward* III. in his ſixty-ſecond year, infatuated by the charms of *Alice Pierce*, placed her by his ſide in a magnificent car, and, ſtyling her the *Lady of the Sun*, conducted her to the liſts, followed by a train of knights, each leading by the bridle a beautiful palfrey, mounted by a gay damſel: and for ſeven days together exhibited the moſt ſplendid juſts in indulgence of his diſgraceful paſſion.

His grandſon, *Richard* II. in the ſame place held a tournament equally magnificent. "There iſſued out of the *Towre* of "*London*," ſays the admiring *Froiſſart*, "fyrſt threeſcore courſers "apparelled for the juſtes, and on every one a ſquyer of honour "riding a ſoft paſe. Than iſſued out threeſcore ladyes of ho-"noure mounted on fayre palfreyes, and every lady led a knight "by a cheyne of ſilver, which knights were apparelled to juſt." I refer to my author * for the reſt of the relation of this ſplendid ſpectacle; certainly there was a magnificence and ſpirit of gallantry in the diſſipation of thoſe early times, which cheriſhed a warlike and generous ſpirit in the nobility and gentry of the land. Something like is now ariſing, in the brilliant ſocieties of archers in moſt parts of *Britain*, which, it is to be hoped, will at leſt ſhare the hours conſumed in the enervated pleaſures of muſic; or the dangerous waſte of time in the hours dedicated to cards.

FOR TRIALS BY DUEL;

I will not treſpaſs on my readers patience any more on this ſubject, than juſt to mention one inſtance of duel. It was when the unfortunate Armourer entered into the liſts, on account of a

* *Froiſſart*, tom iv. ch. xxii. Lord *Berner*'s tranſlation, ii. p. ccix.

falſe accuſation of treaſon, brought againſt him by his apprentice, in the reign of *Henry* VI. The friends of the defendant had ſo plied him with liquor, that he fell an eaſy conqueſt to his accuſer. *Shakeſpear* has worked this piece of hiſtory into a ſcene, in the ſecond part of *Henry* VI. but has made the poor Armourer confeſs his treaſons in his dying moments: for in the time in which this cuſtom prevaled, it never was even ſuſpected but that guilt muſt have been the portion of the vanquiſhed. Let me add, that when people of rank fought with ſword and lance, *Plebeian* combatants were only allowed a pole, armed with a heavy ſand-bag, with which they were to decide their guilt or innocence.

FOR EXECUTIONS.

In *Smithfield* was alſo held our *Autos de Fè*; but, to the credit of our *Engliſh* monarchs, none were ever known to attend the ceremony. Even *Philip* II. of *Spain* never honored any, of the many which were celebrated by permiſſion of his gentle queen, with his preſence, notwithſtanding he could behold the roaſting of his own ſubjects with infinite ſelf-applauſe, and *ſang-froid*. The ſtone marks the ſpot, in this area, on which thoſe cruel exhibitions were executed. Here our martyr *Latimer* preached patience to friar *Foreſt*, agonizing under the torture of a ſlow fire, for denying the king's ſupremacy: and to this place our martyr *Cranmer* compelled the amiable *Edward*, by forcing his reluctant hand to the warrant, to ſend *Joan Bocher*, a ſilly woman, to the ſtake. Yet *Latimer* never thought of his own conduct in his laſt moments; nor did *Cranmer* thruſt his hand into the fire for a real crime, but for one which was venial through the frailty of human nature.

Our gracious *Elizabeth* could likewiſe burn people for religion. Two *Dutchmen*, anabaptiſts, ſuffered in this place in 1575, and died,

died, as *Holinſhed* ſagely remarks, with " roring and crieing *." But let me ſay, that this was the only inſtance we have of her exerting the bleſſed prerogative of the writ *de Hæretico comburendo*. Her highneſs preferred the halter: her ſullen ſiſter, faggot and fire. Not that we will deny but *Elizabeth* made a very free uſe of the terrible act of her 27th year: a hundred and ſixty-eight ſuffered in her reign, at *London*, *York*, in *Lancaſhire*, and ſeveral other parts of the kingdom, convicted of being prieſts, of harbouring prieſts, or of becoming converts †. But ſtill there is a balance of a hundred and nine againſt us in the article perſecution, and that, by the agonizing death of fire: for the ſmalleſt number eſtimated to have ſuffered under the ſavage *Mary*, amounts, in her ſhort reign, to two hundred and ſeventy-ſeven ‡.

THE laſt perſon who ſuffered at the ſtake in *England* was *Bartholomew Legatt*, who was burnt here in 1611, as a blaſphemous heretic, according to the ſentence pronounced by *John King*, biſhop of *London*. The biſhop conſigned him to the ſecular arm of our monarch *James*, who took care to give to the ſentence full effect §.—This place, as well as *Tyburn*, was called *The Elms*, and uſed for the execution of malefactors even before the year 1219. —In the year 1530, there was a moſt ſevere and ſingular puniſhment inflicted here on one *John Rooſe*, a cook, who had poiſoned ſeventeen perſons of the biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s family, two of whom died. By a retroſpective law, he was ſentenced to be boiled to death, which was done accordingly.—In 1541, *Margaret Davie*,

* P. 1261.

† *Dod*'s Church Hiſtory, ii. 321.

‡ *Heylin*, and other Hiſtorians.

§ See part iv. of the hiſtory of the firſt fourteen years of king *James*.

a young

a young woman, ſuffered in the ſame place and manner, for poiſoning her miſtreſs, and divers other perſons *.—In *Smithfield* the arch-rebel *Wat Tyler* met with, in 1381, the reward of his treaſon and inſolence. The youthful king, no longer able to bear his brutality, ordered him to be arreſted; when the gallant *Walworth*, lord mayor of *London*, ſtruck him off his horſe, and the attendants of the monarch quickly put him to death.

Of William Pennant.

I CANNOT help indulging myſelf with the mention of *William Pennant*, an honeſt goldſmith, my great great great great great great uncle, who, at his houſe, the *Queen's-head* in *Smithfield*, acquired a conſiderable fortune in the latter end of the reign of *Elizabeth*, and the beginning of that of *James* I. It appears by his will, dated *May* 4th, 1607, that he was employed by the court, for numbers of his legacies were to the royal ſervants. His legacy to Sir *William Forteſcue*, knight, his wife's brother, has now a ſingular appearance:—one chain of gold and pearle, weighing about 12 ounces and a quarter; one billament of gold and pearl, being 19 pieces; a round ſalt of ſilver and a cover thereto, weighing 15 ounces and ſomewhat more; ſix white ſilver ſpoons; one feather bed, bolſter, two pillows, two blankets, one blue rug; a teſtearn of ſatten, figured ruſſet and black, and vallance to the ſame; 5 curtains of taffety ſarcenet; one chair, and a ſtool with a back of ſatten figured ruſſet; ten black, and ſix ſtools covered with blach wrought velvet; and alſo a great cheſt covered with black leather, with an in-lock and all things in it, excepting certain plate hereafter bequeathed. He left to his nephew *Hugh Pennant*, of *Bychton*, *Flintſhire*, the manor of *Moxhall*, in *Eſſex*,

* *Holinſhed*, 955.

with

with a conſiderable eſtate; but the fruits of the labors of this induſtrious tradeſman, were all diſſipated by a *gentleman* of the family, who fortunately quitted this life before he had waſted our paternal acres. But the charities of *William Pennant*, to the poor of *Whiteford* pariſh, in the county of *Flint*, are more permanent: for to this day they completely cloath twenty poor people; and in a few years more the truſtees of the bequeathed lands flatter themſelves with the hopes of doubling the number.

We now reach a great extent of holy ground, conſecrated for the purpoſes of monaſtic life, or for the humane purpoſe of affording relief to our diſtreſſed brethren, in their paſſage through this world. I have not in view a conventual hiſtory of *London:* but only mean to give a brief account of thoſe foundations which have a clame to pre-eminence. The church of *St. Bartholomew the Greater* is a ſmall diſtance from *Smithfield*; it is only the choir of the antient building, and the center on which ſtood the great tower. In the choir are the remains of the old architecture; maſſy columns, and round arches: part of the cloiſters are ſtill preſerved in a neighboring ſtable, and conſiſts of eight arches. Adjacent is part of the ſouth tranſept, now converted into a ſmall burying-ground. This was a conventual church, belonging to a priory of Black Canons, founded in 1102, by one *Rahere*, minſtrel or jeſter to *Henry* I; who, quitting his profligate life, became the firſt prior of his own foundation. Legend relates, that he had a moſt horrible dream, out of which he was relieved by *St. Bartholomew* himſelf, who directed him to found the houſe, and to dedicate it to him. *Rahere* has here a handſome monument, beneath an arch divided by elegant tabernacle-work. His figure is recumbent, with an angel at his feet, and a canon in a great hood

CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

PRIORY OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

hood kneeling on each ſide, as if praying over him. It was afterwards repaired by *William Bolton*, the laſt prior. At the diſſolution its revenues, according to *Dugdale*, were £.653. 15 *s.* It was granted by *Henry* to Sir *Richard Rich*. Queen *Mary* repeopled it with Black, or Preaching Friars; but on the acceſſion of *Elizabeth*, they were turned out. *Rich*, who was made lord chancellor in the reign of *Edward* VI. made the part called *Cloth Fair*, his place of reſidence. It continued in his family, and became the reſidence of *Robert Rich* earl of *Warwick*, of whom the earl of *Clarendon* draws ſo diſadvantageous a character. His lordſhip paints him as a man of a pleaſant and companiable wit and converſation, and ſuch a licenſe in his words, and in his actions, that a man of leſs virtue could not be found out: yet, by making his houſe the rendezvous of all the ſilenced miniſters; by ſpending a good part of his eſtate, of which he was very prodigal, upon them; and by being preſent with them at their devotions, and by making himſelf merry with them, and at them, which they diſpenced with, he became the head of that party, and got the ſtyle of a *goldly man*.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S hoſpital will ever be a monument of the piety of *Rahere*; for from him it took its origin. On a waſte ſpot, he obtained a grant of a piece of ground from his maſter, and built on it an hoſpital for a maſter, brethren, and ſiſters; and for the entertainment of poor diſeaſed people, till they got well; of diſtreſſed women big with child, till they were delivered, and were able to go abroad; and for the ſupport of all ſuch children whoſe mothers died in the houſe, till they attained the age of ſeven years. It was given to the neighboring priory, who had the care of it. Its revenues at the diſſolution were £. 305, according

cording to *Dugdale*. The good works of *Rahere* live to this day. The foundation was continued through every reign. The preſent handſome building, which ſurrounds a ſquare, was begun in 1729. The extent of the charity is ſhewn, by ſaying, that in the laſt year there were under the care of the hoſpital three thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty in-patients; and eight thouſand one hundred and twenty-three out-patients.

The great ſtaircaſe is admirably painted by *Hogarth*, at his own expence. The ſubjects are, the good *Samaritan*, and the pool of *Betheſda*. In another part is *Rahere* laying the foundation-ſtone; a ſick man carried on a bier attended by monks. The hall is at the head of the ſtaircaſe, a very large room, ornamented with a full-length of *Henry* VIII. who had good reaſon to be complimented, as he preſented this houſe to the citizens. Here is alſo a portrait of *Charles* II. done by *J. Baptiſt Gaſpers*, called *Lely's Baptiſt*. Doctor *Ratcliff* is alſo here at full-length. He left five hundred pounds a year to this hoſpital, for the improvement of the diet; and one hundred a year for buying of linen. Happy had it been had all his wealth been ſo directed, inſtead of waſting it on that vain *mauſoleum*, his library at *Oxford*. The patron ſaint has over the chimney-piece his portrait, but not in the offenſive circumſtances which *Spagnolet* would have placed it in; for he is cloathed, and has only the knife, the ſymbol of his martyrdom, in his hand. In the windows is painted *Henry* VIII. delivering the charter to the lord mayor; by him is prince *Arthur*, and two noblemen with white rods.

CHRIST-CHURCH HOSPITAL.

At no great diſtance from this hoſpital ſtands (within the walls of the city) that of *Chriſt-church*; a royal foundation for orphans and poor children, who are taken care of, and apprenticed, at dif-

ONCE THE GREY FRIARS.

ITS FINE CHURCH.

ferent ages, to proper trades. It was originally the houſe of the *Grey Friars*, or *Mendicants*, of the order of *St. Francis*, founded by *John Ewin*, mercer, about the year 1225. The church was reckoned one of the moſt ſuperb of the conventual: and roſe by the contributions of the opulent devout. *Margaret*, daughter of *Philip the Hardy*, and ſecond queen to *Edward* I. in 1306 began the choir. *Iſabella*, queen to *Edward* II. gave threeſcore and ten pounds; and queen *Philippa*, wife of *Edward* III. gave threeſcore and two pounds, towards the building. *John de Bretagne*, duke of *Richmond*, built the body of the church, at a vaſt expence: and *Gilbert de Clare*, earl of *Glouceſter*, gave twenty great beams out of his foreſt at *Tunbridge*. No order of monks ſeem to have the powers of perſuaſion equal to theſe poor friars. They raiſed vaſt ſums for their buildings among the rich: and there were few of their admirers, when they came to die, who did not conſole themſelves with the thoughts of lying within their expiating walls; and if they were particularly wicked, thought themſelves ſecure againſt the aſſault of the devil, if their corpſe was wrapped in the habit and cowl of a friar.

PERSONAGES INTERRED HERE.

FOUR QUEENS.

MULTITUDES therefore of all ranks were crowded in this holy ground. It boaſts of receiving four queens; *Margaret*, and *Iſabella*, above mentioned; *Joan*, daughter to *Edward* II. and wife of *Edward Bruce*, king of *Scotland*; and, to make the fourth, *Iſabella* wife of *William Warren*, titular queen of *Man*, is named. Of theſe, *Iſabella*, whom GRAY ſo ſtrongly ſtigmatizes,

> She-wolf of *France*, with unrelenting fangs,
> That tear'ſt the bowels of thy mangled mate,

I hope was wrapped in the friars garment, for few ſtood more in

need of a dæmonifuge. With wonderful hypocriſy ſhe was buried with the heart of her murdered huſband on her breaſt *.

HERE alſo reſt *Beatrix*, daughter of *Henry* III. and dutcheſs of *Bretagny*. *Iſabella*, daughter of *Edward* III. and wife of *Ingelram de Courcy*, created earl of *Bedford*. *John Haſtings* earl of *Pembroke*, ſlain in *Woodſtoke-park*, at a *Chriſtmas* feſtivity, in 1389. He was then very young, and, being deſirous of inſtruction in feats of chivalry, ran againſt a ſtout knight of the name of *John Saint John*: but it remains uncertain whether his death was the reſult of deſign or accident †.

John Duc de Bourbon, one of the noble priſoners taken at the battle of *Azincourt*, after eighteen years impriſonment, in 1443 here found a tomb. *Walter Blunt* lord *Mountjoy*, lord treaſurer of *England* in the time of *Edward* IV. and many other ‡ illuſtrious perſons, were depoſited here.

AMONG the unfortunate who fell victims to the executioner, in the wretched times of too many of our monarchs, as often unjuſtly as otherwiſe, were the following. I do not reckon, in the liſt of the firſt, the ambitious profligate *Roger Mortimer*, paramour of *Iſabella*, wife to the unhappy *Edward* of *Caernarvon*. He was ſurprized with the queen in *Nottingham* caſtle. In vain did ſhe cry, *Bel fitz, bel fitz, ayez pitie du gentile Mortimer*. He was hurried to *London*, and, after a ſummary hearing, dragged to *Tyburn*, where he hung like a common malefactor two days upon the gallows.

SIR *Robert Treſilian*, chief juſtice of *England*; and Sir *Nicholas*

* *Strype*, i. book iii. 132.

† *Holinſhed*, 471.

‡ See *Strype* as above.

Brembre, the ſtout mayor of *London*, ſuffered the ſame ignominious death in the next reign. The firſt, as a warning to all judges for too great a complaiſance to the pleaſure of the court; Sir *Nicholas*, for his attachment to his royal maſter. *Treſilian* fell lamented: eſpecially as the proceedings were hurried in a tumultuary manner, and more indicative of revenge than juſtice. Superſtition records, that when he came to *Tyburn*, he declared that he ſhould not die while he had any thing about him; and that the executioner, on ſtripping him, found certain images, the head of a devil, and the names of divers others *. The charm was broken, and the judge died.

HERE, in 1423, were interred the mangled remains of Sir *John Mortimer*, knight, a victim to the jealouſy of the houſe of *Lancaſter* againſt that of *York*. He was put to death on a fictitious charge by an *ex poſt facto* law, called the *Statute of Eſcapes*, made on purpoſe to deſtroy him: he was drawn to *Tyburn*, and underwent the rigorous penalty of treaſon †. Thus was *Henry* VI. ſtained with blood even in his infancy, and began a bloody reign with ſlaughter, continued to the end of his life, by ambition and cruelty not his own.

IN the ſame ground lies another guiltleſs ſacrifice, *Thomas Burdet*, eſq; anceſtor of the preſent Sir *Robert Burdet*. He had a white buck, which he was particularly fond of; this the king, *Edward* IV. happened to kill. *Burdet*, in anger, wiſhed the horns in the perſon's body who had adviſed the king to it. For

* See State Trials, vol. xiii. old ed.

† *Stow*'s *Annals*, 364, 365. *Parliam. Hiſt.* 190.—This fact is ſcarcely noticed by our modern hiſtorians.

this

this he was tried, as wiſhing evil to his ſovereign, and for this only loſt his head *.

To cloſe the liſt, in 1523, a murdreſs, a lady *Alice Hungerford*, obtained the favor of lying here. She had killed her huſband; for which ſhe was led from the *Tower* to *Holborn*, there put into a cart with one of her ſervants, and thence carried to *Tyburn* and executed †.

With ſorrow I record, that all theſe antient monuments and grave-ſtones were ſold, in 1545, by Sir *Martin Bowes*, lord mayor, for about fifty pounds.

LIBRARY. The library founded here in 1429, by the munificent *Whittington*, muſt not be forgotten. It was a hundred and twenty-nine feet long; thirty-one broad: it was cieled with wainſcot, had twenty-eight deſks, and eight double ſettles of wainſcot. In three years it was filled with books, to the value of five hundred and fifty-ſix pounds: of which Sir *Richard* contributed four hundred pounds; and Doctor *Thomas Winchelſey*, a friar, ſupplied the reſt. This about thirty years before the invention of printing.

On the diſſolution, this fine church, after being ſpoiled of its ornaments for the king's uſe, was made a ſtorehouſe for *French* prizes, and the monuments either ſold or mutilated. *Henry*, juſt before his death, touched with remorſe, granted the convent and church to the city, and cauſed the church to be opened for divine ſervice. It was burnt in 1666, and rebuilt by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, at a ſmall diſtance from its former ſite. I muſt mention, that with the old church was deſtroyed the tomb of lady *Venetia Digby* ‡.

* *Holinſhed*, 703. † *Stow's Annals*, 517.

‡ My Journey to *London*, 335.—The tomb is engraven in the Antiquarian Repertory.

THE buildings belonging to the friars were by *Edward* VI. applied to this uſeful charity: that amiable young prince had not any reaſon to be ſtimulated to good actions: but it is certain that, after a ſermon of exhortation, preached before him by *Ridley*, biſhop of *London*, he founded three great hoſpitals in this city, judiciouſly adapted to the neceſſities of the poor, divided into three claſſes: the hoſpital of *St. Thomas*, *Southwark*, for the ſick or wounded poor; this for the orphan; and that of *Bridewell* for the thriftleſs. *Charles* II. founded alſo here a mathematical ſchool for the inſtruction of forty boys, and training them up for the ſea. Many able mathematicians and ſeamen have ſprung from this inſtitution. In the laſt year, a hundred and ſixty-eight were apprenticed out; of which nine were from the laſt-mentioned inſtitution. The governors have a ſeminary to this hoſpital at *Hertford*. At *London* and at *Hertford* are nine hundred and eighty-two children.

PART of the old buildings and cloiſter are yet remaining; but the greater part was rebuilt in the laſt century, under the direction of Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*. The writing ſchool was founded in 1694, by Sir *John Moor*, alderman, who is honored with a ſtatue in front of the building.

GREAT HALL. IN the great hall is a fine picture of *Charles* II. in his robes, with a great flowing black wig. At a diſtance is a ſea view with ſhipping: and about him a globe, ſphere, teleſcope, &c. It was painted by *Lely*, in 1662.

HERE is the longeſt picture I ever ſaw. King *James* II. amidſt his courtiers, receiving the preſident of this hoſpital, ſeveral of the governors, and numbers of the children, all kneeling; one of the governors with a grey head, and ſome of the heads of the chil-

dren,

dren, are admirably painted. Chancellor *Jeffries* is ſtanding by the king. This was painted by *Verrio*, who has placed himſelf in the piece, in a long wig.

THE founder is repreſented in another picture ſitting, and giving the charter to the governors, who are in their red gowns kneeling; the boys and girls are ranged in two rows; a biſhop, poſſibly *Ridley*, is in the piece. If this was the work of *Holbein*, it has certainly been much injured by repair.

IN the court-room is a three-quarters length of *Edward*, a moſt beautiful portrait, indiſputably by the hand of that great painter. The figure is moſt richly dreſſed, with one of his hands upon a dagger.

IN this room are the portraits of two perſons, of uncommon merit. The firſt is of Sir *Wolſtan Dixie*, lord mayor in 1585. He is repreſented in a red gown furred, a rich chain, and with a rough beard. The date on his portrait is 1593. He was deſcended from *Wolſtan Dixie*, who was ſeated at *Catworth*, in *Huntingdonſhire*, about the reign of *Edward* III. Sir *Wolſtan* was the founder of the family of baronets, ſettled at *Market-Boſworth*, in *Leiceſterſhire*, which was beſtowed by him on his great nephew, in the reign of queen *Elizabeth* *. Sir *Wolſtan* was diſtinguiſhed by the magnificent pageantry of his mayor's day; and by the poetical incenſe beſtowed on the occaſion by *George Peele*, A. M. of *Chriſt-church College, Oxford:* who, among other things, wrote the life of our laſt prince *Llewelyn*, the loves of king *David* and the fair *Bathſheba*, and the tragedy of *Abſalom* †. But Sir *Wolſtan*

SIR WOLSTAN DIXIE.

* *Collins's Baronets*, iii. 103.

† *Wood's Athenæ Oxon.* i. 300.

immortalized

immortalized himſelf by his good deeds, and the greatneſs of his charities. At *Boſworth* he founded a free-ſchool; every priſon in the capital felt his bounty; he portioned poor maidens in marriage; contributed largely to build a peſt-houſe; eſtabliſhed two fellowſhips in *Emanuel College*, *Cambridge*, and two ſcholarſhips; and left to this hoſpital an annual endowment of forty-two pounds for ever.

DAME MARY RAMSAY.

BUT a lady, dame *Mary Ramſay*, wife of Sir *Thomas Ramſay*, lord mayor in 1577, greatly ſurpaſſed Sir *Wolſtan* in her charitable deeds. By the gift of twenty pounds a year, to be annually paid to the maſter and uſher of the ſchool belonging to this hoſpital; and alſo to the hoſpital the reverſion of a hundred and twenty pounds annually. She was complimented with having her picture placed in this room. She is dreſſed in a red-bodied gown and petticoat. She augmented fellowſhips and ſcholarſhips; cloathed ten maimed ſoldiers, at the expence of twenty pounds annually: ſhe did not forget the priſoners in the ſeveral gaols; ſhe gave the ſum of twelve hundred pounds to five of the companies, to be lent to young tradeſmen for four years; ſhe gave to *Briſtol* a thouſand pounds, to be laid out in an hoſpital; ſhe married and portioned poor virgins; and, beſides other charities I omit, left three thouſand pounds to good and pious uſes. This excellent woman died about the year 1596, and was interred in the church of *St. Mary Woolnoth* *.

CHARTER-HOUSE-SQUARE.

IN this ſquare, at the time called the *Charter-houſe Yard*, was a town-houſe belonging to the earls of *Rutland*, which, in the year

* The charities of both theſe worthy characters may be ſeen in *Stow's Survaie*, 203, 207.

1656,

1656, was converted into an opera-houſe, over which Sir *William d'Avenant* preſided *; for in thoſe times of hypocriſy, tragedies and comedies were not permitted.

CHARTER-HOUSE.

THE *Charter-houſe* is the next object of attention. This had been a houſe of *Carthuſians* (from which the name is corrupted) founded by Sir *Walter de Manni*, a moſt ſucceſsful commander in the *French* wars, under *Edward* III. He had purchaſed, in the year 1349, a piece of ground conſiſting of thirteen acres, for the purpoſe of interring the dead, at a time in which a dreadful peſtilence raged. Not fewer than fifty thouſand people were buried in it, during the time of this dreadful calamity; which ſhews how very populous *London* muſt have been at that period. In the preceding year *Ralph Stratford*, biſhop of *London*, had bought another piece of land, adjoining to this, which he encloſed with a brick wall, built on it a chapel, and applied to the ſame uſe, under the name of *Pardon Church-yard*. Here alſo were buried ſuicides, and ſuch who had been executed. They were brought here in what was called the *Friars cart*, which was tilted, and covered over with black: in it was a pendent bell, ſo that notice was given, as it paſſed along, of the ſad burden it was carrying †.

SIR WALTER firſt intended to found here a college for a warden, dean, and twelve ſecular prieſts; but, changing his deſign, he, in conjunction with *Northburgh*, biſhop of *London*, founded a priory for twenty-four monks, of the rigid order of *Carthuſians*, which was finiſhed in 1370 ‡. The laſt prior but one, *John*

* *Britiſh Biogr.* 2d ed. ii. 286.

† *Stow's Survaie*, 806—7.

‡ *Tanner.*

Howghton, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy in 1534; yet, was executed ſoon after, for his oppoſition to the royal will. Three years after that there was a ſecond ſubſcription, in which *William Trafford*, the laſt prior, and two and twenty of his houſe, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy *. At the diſſolution its revenues were reckoned, according to *Dugdale*, at £. 642 a year. It was firſt granted, in 1542, to *John Bridges* and *Thomas Hall*, for their joint lives; and in *April* 1555, to Sir *Edward North*, who ſold it to *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*, for twenty-five hundred pounds; and his ſon the earl of *Suffolk*, the rapacious treaſurer, alienated it to *Thomas Sutton*, eſq; for thirteen thouſand pounds.

MR. SUTTON'S FOUNDATION.

THAT gentleman made a moſt dignified uſe of his purchaſe. In the time of *James* I. he converted it into a moſt magnificent hoſpital, conſiſting of a maſter, a preacher, a head ſchool-maſter, and ſecond maſter, with forty-four boys, eighty decayed gentlemen, who had been ſoldiers or merchants, beſides phyſician, ſurgeons, regiſter, and other officers and ſervants of the houſe. Each decayed gentleman has fourteen pounds a year, a gown, meat, fire, and lodgings: and one of them may, if he chuſes, attend the manciple to market, to ſee that he buys good proviſions. This is the greateſt gift in *England*, either in proteſtant or catholic times, ever beſtowed by a ſingle man, till we come to the time of the foundation of *Guy's Hoſpital*, in *Southwark*.

THERE is ſcarcely any veſtige of the conventual building, which is ſaid to have ſtood in the preſent garden. The preſent extenſive houſe was the work of the duke of *Norfolk*. It was inhabited by the noble purchaſer: the laſt time, it was made his

* *Willis*'s Abbies, ii. 126.

eaſy

eaſy priſon; for, having been committed to the *Tower* in 1569, he was permitted to return to his own houſe, under the cuſtody of Sir *Henry Nevil*, the plague at that time raging within the *Tower* liberties. But ſoon relapſing into his romantic deſign of a marriage with the unhappy *Mary Stuart*, he was here ſeized, and conveyed to his former place of confinement. In the great hall are the *Howard* arms, and the date 1571; the very year of his final impriſonment.

His grandſon, lord *Thomas Howard*, was in poſſeſſion of this houſe at the acceſſion of *James* I. This monarch, to ſhew his reſpect for a family which had ſo ſeverely ſuffered in the cauſe of his mother, made his firſt viſit, on entering his new capital, on *May* 7th, 1604, to this nobleman. His majeſty and his train were moſt ſplendidly entertained here four whole days *; at his departure, he was as profuſe of his honors as he had been at *Theobalds* juſt before, for he dubbed here not fewer than fourſcore knights.

In one of the great apartments is a very good half-length of Mr. *Sutton*, in a black gown furred, and with a white beard.—Mr. *Sutton* was deſcended from a good family in the county of *Lincoln*; and became, in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, one of the greateſt merchants in our capital. Great as his wealth was, he was more diſtinguiſhed by his integrity, generoſity, and true charity than by his riches, which were all gained by fair trade, by honorable poſts under government, and even by deeds of arms. In a letter of marque he took a *Spaniſh* prize, worth twenty thouſand pounds. He commanded the bark called the *Sutton*, as a

* *Stow's Annals*, 823.

volunteer againſt the *Spaniſh Armada*. I will return to his charities, to mention one ſpecies, which I recommend in the ſtrongeſt manner to all whom Heaven hath bleſſed with the luxurious power of doing good:—he was uſed, in dear years of grain, to buy great quantities, and to cauſe it to be retailed at lower prices to his poor neighbors. By this plan he relieved their wants, he took away the cauſe of riots, and probably prevented the riſe of infectious diſorders, by the neceſſitated uſe of bad and unwholeſome diet.

I WILL now return to the ſubject of this noble foundation. He himſelf intended to have filled the poſt of maſter; but being ſeized with his laſt illneſs, by deed nominated the Reverend *John Hutton* to the office. He died *December* 12th, 1611, aged 79: his body was embalmed, kept in his own houſe till *May* 1612, when it was depoſited with great pomp in *Chriſt-church*; from whence, in 1614 (the chapel in his hoſpital being by that time finiſhed) it was carried on the ſhoulders of the poor into the vault prepared for its reception. His figure, in a gown, lies recumbent on the tomb: on each ſide is a man in armour ſtanding upright; and above a preacher addreſſing a full congregation. This was the work of *Nicholas Stone*, who (including a little monument to Mr. *Law*, one of Mr. *Sutton*'s executors) had four hundred pounds for his performance *.

GEORGE VILLIERS, the ſecond of that name, duke of *Buckingham*, full-length, in a long wig, and robes of the garter.

THE earl of *Shaftſbury*, in his chancellor's robes, ſitting.

CHARLES TALBOT, firſt earl, and afterwards duke of *Shrewſ-*

* Mr. *Walpole's Anecdotes*, ii. 25.

bury,

bury, a full-length, in robes of the garter, with a white rod, as lord treaſurer, in 1714, delivered to him by the queen, with her dying hand. A nobleman of fine abilities, and fine addreſs, wavering and unſettled: a ſtrong revolutioniſt; yet, in a little time, ſeduced into a plan of dethroning the very prince whom he had invited over. He died neglected by all parties; permanent only in the proteſtant religion, to which he was an early convert by the arguments of our great *Tillotſon*. He died in *February* 1718, giving, almoſt with his laſt breath, aſſurance of his adherence to the church of *England*.

THE duke of *Monmouth*, in a long black wig, dreſſed, if I remember right, like the former.

THE munificent *Sheldon*, archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, is repreſented here, ſitting. He did honor to his promotion by his patron *Charles* II. whom he attended in his exile. He was equally conſpicuous for his charity and his piety. He expended above ſixty-ſix thouſand pounds in public and private benefactions, in relieving the miſerable diſtreſſed in the time of the peſtilence, and in redeeming Chriſtian ſlaves. His theatre at *Oxford* is a magnificent proof of his reſpect to the univerſity in which he had moſt honorably preſided, as warden of the *College of All Souls*.

HERE is a three-quarters piece of Doctor *Thomas Burnet*, maſter of this houſe, highly celebrated for his learning, and equally ſo for the ſpirit with which he reſiſted the obtruſion of a *Roman* catholic into the office by *James* II. He was the author of the famous Sacred Theory of the Earth, a beautiful and eloquent philoſophical romance: and of the *Archaelogia Philoſophica*. This laſt ſubjected him to ſuch cenſure, for the ſceptical opinions it contained, as to prevent his farther preferment. He died in 1715.

He

He is repreſented as a thin man, of a good countenance, in a black gown, and ſhort hair.

THE hero *William* earl *Craven* is the laſt; a full-length, in armour, with a truncheon; and a diſtant view of a camp.

THESE noblemen had all been governors of this great charity.

WHEN *Edward* lord *North* reſided at this houſe, he was honored by queen *Elizabeth* with one of her expenſive viſits. She went in proceſſion from the *Tower*, on *July* 10th, 1561, on horſeback, attended by a vaſt train: lord *Hundſdon*, her kinſman, bore the ſword before her: the ladies followed cloſe behind, all on horſeback. Here her highneſs ſtaid four days; took a ſupper with lord *Cecil* on the fourth night, returned, and took leave of her hoſt, the next morning *; much, I dare ſay, to his ſatisfaction: for *Elizabeth* ſeldom viſited but to drain the purſes of her good ſubjects: for wealth, ſhe well knew, was productive of independence: and independence, ſhe well knew, would be productive of reſiſtance to her arbitrary ſpirit.

PRIORY OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

IMMEDIATELY beyond the *Charter-houſe*, ſtood the priory of *St. John* of *Jeruſalem*, of the warlike order of the knights hoſpitalers. After the taking of *Jeruſalem* from the *Saracens*, there was a vaſt concourſe of pilgrims to the holy ſepulchre. A pious man of the name of *Gerardus*, aſſociating with other perſons of his religious turn, aſſumed a black garment, with a white croſs on it, with eight ſpikes; and undertook the care of an hoſpital, before founded at *Jeruſalem*, for the uſe of the pilgrims; and alſo to protect them from inſults on the road, either in coming or returning. *Godfrey* of *Bologne* firſt inſtituted the order; and, in

* *Strype*'s Annals, i. 269.

reward



Ruins of Clerkenwell Church

reward of the valour of *Gerardus*, at the battle of *Aſcalon*, endowed the knights with great eſtates, to enable them to ſupport the end of their order: the kings of *France* were the ſovereigns. After the loſs of *Jeruſalem*, they retired from place to place; but, having taken *Rhodes*, fixed there, and were then ſtyled knights of *Rhodes*. But, in 1522, on the loſs of that iſland, they retreated to *Malta*, and were afterwards known by the name of knights of *Malta*. The order, before the ſeparation of *England* from the church of *Rome*, conſiſted of eight nations. The world is filled with their prodigious valour.

JORDAN BRISET, and *Muriel* his wife, perſons of rank, founded this houſe in the year 1100, and it received conſecration from *Heraclius*, patriarch of *Jeruſalem*. This order at firſt ſtyled itſelf ſervant to the poor ſervants of the hoſpital at *Jeruſalem*; but their vaſt endowments infected them with an uncommon degree of pride. The whole order had, in different parts of *Chriſtendom*, nineteen thouſand manors. In 1323, the revenues of the *Engliſh* knights templars were beſtowed on them. This gave them ſuch importance, that the prior was ranked as firſt baron of *England*, and lived in the higheſt ſtate. Their luxury gave offence to the rebels of *Kent* and *Eſſex*, in 1381. Theſe levellers burnt their houſe to the ground; but it ſoon roſe with double ſplendor. The firſt prior was *Garnerius de Neapoli*; the laſt, Sir *William Weſton*, who, on the ſuppreſſion by *Henry* VIII. had a penſion of a thouſand pounds a year; but died of a broken heart, on *Aſcenſion-day*, 1540, the very day that the houſe was ſuppreſſed *. His monument is preſerved by a drawing in the collection of Doctor *Combe*.

* *Newcourt*, i. 668.

 His.

His figure lay recumbent, beneath rich *gothic* arches. It had a long beard, and is repreſented greatly emaciated; above had been a braſs, long ſince loſt. Its revenue at that time, according to *Dugdale*, was £. 2,385. 12s. 8d*.

ST. JAMES'S CLERKENWELL.

THE houſe and church remained entire during the reign of *Henry*, for he choſe to keep in them his tents and toils for the chace. In that of his ſon, the church, (which for the beauty of its tower, which was graven, gilt, and enameled) was blown up with gunpowder, by order of the protector *Somerſet*, and the ſtones carried towards the building his palace in the *Strand*. In the next reign, a part of the choir which remained, and ſome ſide-chapels, were repaired by cardinal *Pole*, and Sir *Thomas Treſham* was appointed lord prior †: but the reſtoration was ſhort-lived, being again ſuppreſſed by *Elizabeth*.

THE buildings covered a great extent of ground: and are now occupied by *St. John's-ſquare*. The magnificent gateway ſtill remains; *James* I. made a grant of it to Sir *Roger Wilbraham*, who made it his habitation.

AYLESBURY-HOUSE.

AYLESBURY-HOUSE and gardens were other parts of the poſſeſſions of thoſe knights. They were granted to the *Bruces*, earls of *Ayleſbury*; who made the houſe their reſidence. Earl *Robert*, deputy earl-marſhal, dates numbers of his letters, in 1671, from *Ayleſbury-houſe, Clerkenwell*. *Ayleſbury-ſtreet* now covers the ſite of the houſe and gardens.

BENEDICTINE NUNS.

THE ſame *Jordan Briſet*, not ſatisfied with the former great endowment, gave to one *Robert*, a prieſt, fourteen acres of land

* Farther account in *Gent. Mag.* vol. lviii. 501, 853.

† Mr. *Brooke, Somerſet* Herald.

almoſt



St. John's Gate 193.



almoſt adjoining to the firſt, to build on them a religious houſe. He accordingly founded one to the honor of God and the aſſumption of our lady, which he filled with Black Nuns of the order of *St. Benedict*. The firſt prioreſs was *Chriſtina*; the laſt, *Iſabella Sackville*, of the family of the preſent duke of *Dorſet*. She appointed her couſin, lord *Buckhurſt*, executor of her will, made *February* 19th, 1569, if his lordſhip would undertake the trouble. She was buried in the conventual church; a ſmall braſs plate informs us ſhe died in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*.

Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, tutor to prince *Henry*, built a fine houſe in the cloſe of the priory, and on it inſcribed theſe apt verſes,

Caſta fides ſupereſt, velatæ tecta ſorores
Iſta relegatæ deſeruere licèt:
Nam venerandus *Hymen* hic vota jugalia ſervat,
Veſtalémque focum mente fovere ſtudet *.

The church was made parochial. Part of the cloiſters remain, at leſt till very lately, as did part of the nuns hall. In very antient records it was ſtyled, *Eccleſia Beatæ Mariæ de fonte Clericorum*, from a well near it, at which the pariſh-clerks of *London* were accuſtomed to meet annually to perform their myſteries, or ſacred dramatical plays. In 1391, they performed before the king and queen, and whole court, three days ſucceſſively. Theſe amuſements, with much more ſubſtantial peace-offerings, were preſented to *Richard*, to divert his reſentment againſt the good citizens, for a riot of no very great moment againſt the biſhop of *Saliſbury* †. And in 1409, they performed the creation of the

Parish Clerks our antient Actors.

* *Fuller*'s Church Hiſtory, book vi. 278.
† *Holinſhed*, 478.

world, which laſted eight days; and moſt of the nobility and gentry of *England* honored them with their preſence. Near this well was another, called *Skinners well*, at which the Skinners of *London* hold, ſays *Stow*, "certain playes yeerely, plaid of holy "ſcripture."—But to return to the church. Beſides the venerable prioreſs, here was interred the lord prior of the knights hoſpitalers above-mentioned, Sir *William Weſton*, who lies under a tomb, beneath an arch of neat *gothic* work. *Weever* preſerves part of his epitaph; but it gives us nothing hiſtorical *. That great collector of funeral monuments and inſcriptions lies here himſelf. He died in 1634 †, aged 56, and left his own quaint epitaph:

Lankaſhire gave me birth, and *Cambridge* education,
Middleſex gave me death, and this church my humation;
And CHRIST to me hath given,
A place with him in heaven.

I SHALL conclude, with having obſerved here the plain monument of *Gilbert Burnet*, biſhop of *Saliſbury*. His literary and political merits and demerits have been ſo fully diſcuſſed, that I rather chuſe to refer the readers to the writers who have undertaken the taſk. Let his excellent diſcharge of his epiſcopal function, expiate the errors, which his enemies, of each party, ſo liberally impute to him.

Now I am on the outſide of the church again, let me, in this revival of archery, direct the attention of the brethren and ſiſters of the bow, to the epitaph of Sir *William Wood*, a celebrated

* Funeral Monuments, 430.
† *Fuller*'s *Worthies*, 117.

archer,

archer, who died in 1691, æt. 82. May their longevity equal his! but when they have made their laſt ſhot, I hope that the *Royal Britiſh* BOWMEN have provided an abler bard, to celebrate their ſkill, than fell to the lot of poor *William Wood* *.

SIR *William* was marſhal to a ſociety of archers, who incorporated themſelves, about the year 1676, under the title of "*Finſbury Archers*," in honor of *Katharine* the queen of king *Charles* II. The marſhal wore a badge of ſilver with this circumſcription, "Reginæ *Katharinæ* Sagittarii;" and the device on it was an archer drawing a bow in relief. The weight of the badge was 25 oz. 5 dwts.; and was given by contribution when the ſociety was inſtituted. Theſe *Finſbury Archers* revived the titles of *Duke* of *Shoreditch*, *Earl* of *Pancras*, &c. and therefore honored their marſhal with an imaginary *Knighthood*. Mr. *Granger* had ſeen a print of this *William Wood*. Mr. *Barrington*, in his memoir on archery (*Archæol.* vol. vii.) ſays, that the badge had, on the reverſe, the arms of *England* impaling *Portugal*, ſupported by two bow-men. *Wood* publiſhed a thin octavo of 80 pages (A. D. 1682) called, "The Bow-man's Glory," which, from the preſent rage for archery, has been ſold, within theſe two years, for a guinea and a half.

CLOSE to *Clerkenwell-green*, ſtands *Albemarle*, or *Newcaſtle-houſe*; the property and reſidence of the mad dutcheſs, and widow of the ſecond duke of *Albemarle*, and laſt ſurviving daughter and coheireſs of *Cavendiſh* duke of *Newcaſtle*, who died here in 1734. At p. 183 ſome account is given of this lady. The houſe is entire, and at preſent occupied by a cabinet-maker. In the garden

* *Stow*, ii. book iv. 67.

is the entire ſide of the cloiſter of the nunnery, and part of the wall, and a door belonging to the nuns hall. Scattered over the ground are the remains of the antient monuments of Sir *Richard Weſton*, and others, ſhamefully ruined, being flung here during the rebuilding of the church.

OPPOSITE to this houſe is another, very large, aſcended to by a long flight of ſteps. It is now divided into three houſes. It is called *Oliver Cromwell*'s; and tradition ſays, it was his place of conference with *Ireton*, *Bradſhaw*, and others. If it had been his reſidence, it probably was uſurped from ſome of the loyaliſts, and made his manſion, before he attained his fullneſs of power, and lived in regal ſtate at *Whitehall*.

NEW RIVER HEAD.

IN the fields, at a ſmall diſtance from *Clerkenwell*, is the *New River Head*, the great repoſitory which ſupplies the largeſt portion of our capital with water. To give a greater extent of ſervice, another reſervoir was made on the heights, at a little diſtance to the north of the former. This is ſupplied with water from the firſt by means of a ſteam-engine, forcing the water up the aſcent; from hence it ſtreams down to places which the other had not the power of benefiting. Theſe reſervoirs may be called the HEART of the work. The element, eſſentially uſeful as the vital fluid, at firſt ruſhes through veins of vaſt diameter; divides into leſſer; and again into thouſands of ramifications, which ſupport the life of this moſt populous city.

No one ought to be ignorant that this unſpeakable benefit is owing to a WELSHMAN! Sir HUGH MIDDELTON, of *Denbigh*; who, on *September* 20th, 1608, began, and on *September* 29th, 1613, completed the great work. He brought the water from *Amwell*, in *Hertfordſhire*, a diſtance of twenty, but, from the neceſſity

neceſſity of making a *detour* to avoid hills and vallies, it was increaſed to thirty-eight miles three-quarters and ſixteen poles. Yet it was impoſſible to eſcape difficulties. His daring ſpirit penetrated the hills in ſeveral places: and carried the river over two vallies. Over one it extended ſix hundred and ſixty feet in length, and thirty in height: and over another, four hundred and ſixty-two feet in length. The original ſource of this river was, by the vaſt increaſe of *London*, found inadequate to its wants. The New River company found it neceſſary to have recourſe to another ſupply. They applied to parlement for powers to obtain it from the river *Lee*, the property of the city. *London* oppoſed the benefit intended its inhabitants; but in vain! parlement wiſely determined againſt their objections: ſo the bleſſing was forced upon them! and the river *Lee* ſupplies the greater part of the wants of the city. Sir HUGH MIDDELTON was ruined by the execution of his project. So little was the benefit underſtood, that, for above thirty years, the ſeventy-two ſhares, it was divided into, ſhared only five pounds apiece. Each of theſe ſhares was ſold originally for a hundred pounds. Within this twelvemonth they were ſold at nine thouſand pounds a ſhare; and lately at ten thouſand: and are increaſing, becauſe their profits increaſe, on which their dividends are grounded. Half of the ſeventy-two ſhares are called king's ſhares, and are in leſs eſtimation than the others, becauſe ſubject to a grant of five hundred pounds a year, made ſo long ago as the reign of *James* I. when the water was firſt brought to *London*, or ſoon after.

I NOW deſcend to the *Temple*, and reſume my journey along *Fleet-ſtreet*, as far as the ſouthern extremity of the walls of *London*, the

the antient precinct; to follow them to their oppoſite end near the *Tower*; to deſcribe their neighboring ſuburbs, and the parts of the city bordering on their interior ſides. Theſe, with the city itſelf, ſhall form the final conſideration, together with the ſuburbs which point to *Blackwall*, and form a ſtreet of amazing extent.

ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH.

JUST beyond the entrance into *Chancery-lane*, is *St. Dunſtan*'s church. The ſaint to whom it was dedicated was a perſon of great ingenuity; and excelled in painting, engraving, and muſic. From the following lines it appears that he was the inventor of the *Æolian* harp:

St. Dunſtan's harp faſt by the wall,
Upon a pin did hang a,
The harp itſelf, with ly and all,
Untouch'd by hand did twang a *.

For this he was repreſented to king *Athelſtan* as a conjuror. He was an excellent workman in braſs and iron. It was when thus employed at his forge, that he ſeized the devil by the noſe with the red-hot tongs, till he roared again. The dæmon had viſited him in a female form, and ſuffered for intruding on this woman-hating ſaint.

HIS church is probably of very antient foundation: yet the firſt mention of it is in 1237, when the abbot and convent of *Weſtminſter* beſtowed it on *Henry* III; who beſtowed the profits on the *Domus Converſorum*, or the houſe for converted Jews. The two figures of ſavages on the outſide of the clock, ſtriking the quarters with their clubs, were ſet up in 1671, and are much admired by the gaping populace.

* New View of *London*, i. 213.

NEXT to the *Temple*, is another *Serjeant's-Inn*, deſtined, originally, for the ſame purpoſe as that in *Chancery-lane*. And nearer to the *Thames*, a little eaſt of the *King's-bench Walks*, ſtood the church and convent of *Carmelites*, or *White Friars*; founded in 1241, by Sir *Richard Grey*, anceſtor of the lord *Greys* of *Codnor*. *Edward* I. beſtowed on them more ground, that they might enlarge their buildings. The order originated from the hermits of *Mount Carmel*, who inhabited the mountain which *Elias* and *Eliſeus*, *Elijah* and *Eliſha*, inhabited. On the diſſolution its revenues were £. 63. 2 *s*. 4 *d*. Part of the houſe was granted by *Henry* to *Richard Moreſque*; and the chapter-houſe, and other parts, to his phyſician *William Butts*, immortalized by *Shakeſpear*. *Edward* VI. beſtowed the houſe inhabited by Doctor *Butts*, together with the church, to the biſhop of *Worceſter*, and his ſucceſſors. It was afterwards demoliſhed, with all its tombs, and ſeveral houſes, inhabited in the reign of *Edward* VI. by people of faſhion. That church was built by Sir *Robert Knolles*, a great warrior in the time of *Edward* III. and *Richard* II; who was honorably interred here in 1407. *John Mowbray*, earl of *Nottingham*, in 1382, in his youthful years. *Elizabeth* wife of *Henry* earl of *Kent*, who had waſted his ſubſtance by gaming. That noble family had for ſome time a houſe in the *White Friars*. *John* lord *Gray*, ſon to *Reginald* lord *Gray*, of *Wilton*, in 1418: and numbers of others of the common gentry.

THE WHITE FRIARS.

I MUST by no means omit *Bolt-court*, the long reſidence of Doctor SAMUEL JOHNSON, a man of the ſtrongeſt natural abilities, great learning, a moſt retentive memory, of the deepeſt and moſt unaffected piety and morality, mingled with thoſe numerous weakneſſes and prejudices which his friends have kindly taken care

BOLT-COURT.

here now resides
William Cobbett
the most clear &
forcible writer
— of our time —

care to draw from their dread abode. I brought on myſelf his tranſient anger, by obſerving, that in his tour in *Scotland* he once had "long and woeful experience of oats being the food of men "in *Scotland*, as they were of horſes in *England*." It was a national reflection unworthy of him, and I ſhot my bolt. In return he gave me a tender hug *. *Con amore*, he alſo ſaid of me, *The dog is a Whig* †. I admired the virtues of lord *Ruſſel*, and pitied his fall. I ſhould have been a Whig at the Revolution. There have been periods ſince, in which I ſhould have been, what I now am, a moderate Tory; a ſupporter, as far as my little influence extends, of a well-poiſed balance between the crown and people: but, ſhould the ſcale preponderate againſt the *Salus populi*, that moment may it be ſaid, *The dog's a Whig!*

SALISBURY-COURT.

FARTHER to the weſt of *White Friars*, is *Saliſbury-court*, once the inn or city manſion of the biſhops of *Saliſbury*; afterwards of the *Sackvilles*: held at firſt by a long leaſe from the ſee, and then changed by biſhop *Jewel*, for a valuable conſideration from that great family. It was ſucceſſively called *Sackville-houſe*, and *Dorſet-houſe*. The great lord *Buckhurſt*, created by *James* I. earl of *Dorſet*, wrote here his *Porrex and Ferrex*, a tragedy, which was performed at *Whitehall*, before queen *Elizabeth*. He was equally great as a ſtateſman and author. Here alſo died two of his ſucceſſors: the laſt was the gallant earl (of whom lord *Clarendon* gives ſo great a character) who retired here on the murder of his royal maſter, and never after quitted the place.

DORSET-HOUSE.

* See Doctor JOHNSON's Journey to the *Weſtern Iſlands*, p. 296—See his Dictionary, article *Oats*—and my Voyage to the *Hebrides*, firſt edition.

† Mr. *Boſwel*'s Journal, 268.

THE

THEATRE.

THE houſe being pulled down, was ſucceeded by other buildings, among which was a magnificent theatre, built after the Reſtoration, by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*; in which the company of comedians, called the duke of *York*'s ſervants, performed under the patentee, Sir *William Davenant*. Here *Betterton*, and the beſt actors of the time, entertained the public, till its taſte grew ſo depraved that the new manager, Doctor *Davenant*, was obliged to call in aid muſic and rich ſcenery, to ſupport his houſe.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH.

THE church of *St. Bride*'s, with its fine ſteeple, built by the ſame great architect, but loſt in the various houſes of the ſtreet, ſtands farther on, on the ſouth ſide. It was dedicated to *St. Bridget*; whether ſhe was *Iriſh*, or whether ſhe was *Scotch*; whether ſhe was maiden, or whether ſhe was wife, I will not dare to determine. Her church was originally ſmall: but, by the piety of *William Viner*, warden of the *Fleet*, about the year 1480, was enlarged with a body and ſide-ailes, and ornamented with grapes and vine-leaves, in alluſion to his name. It was deſtroyed by the great fire, and rebuilt ſoon after in its preſent form.

NOT far from this church lived the famous printer, *Wynkyn de Worde*, at his inn or houſe, the *Faulcon*; but I find he enprynted his *Frutye of Tymes*, in 1515, at the ſygne of the ſonne, in *Fleet-ſtreet* *.

BRIDEWELL.

NOT far from the *White Friars*, near the weſt ſide of *Fleet-ditch*, was a well, dedicated to *St. Bride*, or *Bridget*. This gave name to the pariſh-church, and the antient palace of *Bridewell*, which was honored with the reſidence of ſeveral of our monarchs, even as early as king *John*. It was formed partly out of the

* See fc. clxiii. and *Strype*'s *Stow*, i. book ii. 265.

ARX PALATINA. remains of an antient caſtle, the weſtern *Arx Palatina* of the city, which ſtood near the little river *Fleet*, near to the *Thames*. In 1087, *William* the Conqueror gave many of the choiceſt materials towards the rebuilding of *St. Paul*'s cathedral, which had been deſtroyed by fire. And *Henry* I. gave as many of the ſtones, from the walls of the caſtle yard, as ſerved to incloſe and form the gates, and precinct of the church. Notwithſtanding this, the dwelling remained, and became the reſidence of ſeveral of our monarchs *. It remained neglected till cardinal *Wolſey* reſided here, in 1522. To this palace that arbitrary prince convened all the abbots, and other heads of religious houſes, *Engliſh* and foreign, and ſqueezed out of them a hundred thouſand pounds; in thoſe days an enormous ſum. From the *Ciſtercians*, who would not own his ſupremacy, not leſs than thirty-three thouſand. *Henry* VIII. rebuilt the palace, in the ſpace of ſix weeks, in a moſt magnificent manner, for the reception of the emperor *Charles* V. who viſited *England* in 1522. After all the expence, the emperor lodged in *Black Friars*, and his ſuite in the new palace; and a gallery of communication was flung over the ditch, and a paſſage cut through the city wall into the emperor's apartments. The king often lodged here, particularly in 1529, when the queſtion of his marriage with queen *Catherine* was agitated at *Black Friars*. It fell afterwards into decay, and was begged by the pious prelate *Ridley*, from *Edward* VI. to be converted to ſome charitable purpoſe. That of a houſe of correction was determined on, for vagabonds of each ſex and all denominations. The firſt time I viſited the place, there was not a ſingle male

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

* *Stow*'s *Survaie*, 116. *Dugdale*'s *St. Paul*'s, 6.

priſoner, and about twenty female. They were confined on a ground-floor, and employed in beating of hemp. When the door was opened, by the keeper, they ran towards it like ſo many hounds in kennel; and preſented a moſt moving ſight: about twenty young creatures, the eldeſt not exceeding ſixteen, many of them with angelic faces, diveſted of every angelic expreſſion; and featured with impudence, impenitency, and profligacy; and cloathed in the ſilken tatters of ſqualid finery. A magiſterial! a national opprobrium!!!—What a diſadvantageous contraſt to the *Spinhuis*, in *Amſterdam*, where the confined ſit under the eye of a matron ſpinning or ſewing, in plain and neat dreſſes, provided by the public. No trace of their former lives appears in their countenances; a thorough reformation ſeems to have been effected, equally to the emolument and honor of the republic.—This is alſo the place of confinement for diſobedient and idle apprentices. They are kept ſeparate, in airy cells; and have an allotted taſk to be performed in a certain time. They, the men and women, are employed in beating hemp, picking oakum, and packing of goods, and are ſaid to earn their maintenance.

A House of Industry.

But *Bridewell* is not only a priſon for the diſſolute, but a hoſpital for the education of the induſtrious youth. Here twenty Arts maſters (as they are ſtyled) conſiſting of decayed tradeſmen, ſuch as ſhoemakers, taylors, flax-dreſſers, and weavers, have houſes, and receive apprentices, who are inſtructed in ſeveral trades; the maſters receiving the profit of their labors. After the boys have ſerved their time with credit, they are payed ten pounds to begin the world with; and are entitled to the freedom of the city. They are dreſſed in blue, with a white hat. The

proceſſion of theſe, and the children of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, on *Eaſter Monday* and *Tueſday*, to *St. Bride*'s church, affords to the humane the moſt pleaſing ſpectacle, as it excites the reflection of the multitudes thus reſcued from want, profligacy, and perdition. The number of vagrants, and other indigent and miſerable people, received into this houſe the laſt year, was ſeven hundred and ſixteen; many of whom had phyſic, and other relief, as their neceſſities required, at the expence of the hoſpital.

COURT OF JUSTICE.

MUCH of the original building yet remains; ſuch as great part of one court with a front, ſeveral arches, octagon towers, and many of the walls; and the magnificent flight of antient ſtairs, which leads to the preſent court of juſtice, which is a handſome apartment. Contiguous to it is the room of puniſhment; but in our mild country, no other inſtrument is to be ſeen in it but a large whipping ſtocks. This is ſaid to have been the place in which the ſentence of divorce was pronounced againſt the worthy princeſs, which had been concluded on in the oppoſite monaſtery.

HALL. FINE PICTURE BY HOLBEIN.

THE hall opens into the court-room. Over the chimney is the celebrated portrait of *Edward* VI. by *Holbein*, repreſenting that monarch beſtowing the charter of *Bridewell* on Sir *George Barnes*, the lord mayor: by him is *William* earl of *Pembroke*, a great favorite and diſtinguiſhed character; and *Thomas Goodrich*, biſhop of *Ely*, and lord chancellor of *England:* and in a corner is the head of the celebrated painter. There are doubts whether this picture was completed by *Holbein*; for his death, and that of the king, very ſoon followed the ſolemnity it records.

SIR *William Withers*, lord mayor of *London*, is painted, repre-

ſented

ſented on horſeback. He was preſident in 1714, and beſtowed on this hoſpital the iron gates and marble pavement.

Sir *William Turner*, in long hair, furred robe, and gold chain; the face very fine. This gentleman was lord mayor in 1669; a native of *Kirk Letham*, in *Yorkſhire*, and a moſt liberal benefactor to his native place. He was painted by Mr. *Beale*, for Mr. *Knollys*, who preſented it to the governors of *Bridewell*.

Another portrait, of Sir *Robert Geoffry*, with long wig, and furred robes, dated 1593. Two very fine portraits of *Charles* II. ſitting, and *James* II. ſtanding, by *Lely*. Finally, a picture of *Slingſby Bethel*, eſq; lord mayor in 1756; the laſt work of the painter *Hudſon*.

FLEET-DITCH.

The creek, called *Fleet-ditch*, had its entrance from the *Thames* immediately below *Bridewell*; and reached as far as *Holborn-bridge*, at the foot of *Holborn-hill*; and received into it the little river *Fleet*, *Turnmill* brook, and another called *Oldbourn*, which gave name to that vaſt ſtreet. The tide flowed up as high as *Holborn-bridge*, and brought up barges of conſiderable burden. Over it were four ſtone bridges, and on the ſides extenſive quays and warehouſes. It was of ſuch utility, that it was ſcoured and kept open at vaſt expence; and, not later than 1606, near twenty-eight thouſand pounds were expended for that purpoſe.

In the performing of this work, at the depth of fifteen feet, were found ſeveral *Roman* utenſils; and a little deeper, a great quantity of *Roman* coins, in ſilver, copper, braſs, and other metals, but none in gold. At *Holborn-bridge* were found two brazen *Lares*, about four inches long; one a *Bacchus*, the other a *Ceres*. It is a probable conjecture that theſe were thrown in by the affrighted *Romans*, at the approach of the enraged *Boadicia*, who

ſoon

ſcon took ample revenge on her inſulting conquerors. Here were alſo found numbers of *Saxon* antiquities, ſpurs, weapons, keys, ſeals, &c.; alſo medals, croſſes, and crucifixes, which might likewiſe have been flung in on occaſion of ſome alarm.

THIS canal was afterwards neglected, and became a nuſance; was filled up, and a ſewer formed beneath to convey the water to the river. The fine market, which extends the whole length of the old ditch, roſe in its place in 1733; in which year an act was paſſed to empower the lord mayor and citizens to fill up the ditch at their own expence, and to veſt the fee-ſimple of the ground in them and their ſucceſſors for ever. I recollect the preſent noble approach to *Blackfriars-bridge*, the well-built opening of CHATHAM-PLACE, a muddy and genuine ditch. This had been the mouth of the creek, which, as *Stow* informs us, in 1307 was of depth and width ſufficient "that ten or twelve ſhips navies at once, with merchandizes, were wont to come to the "aforeſaid bridge of *Fleete**." It muſt be recollected, that at this period there were drawbridges upon *London-bridge*, through which ſhips of a certain ſize might paſs, and diſcharge their cargoes in the mouth of the *Fleet*.

BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.

THIS end of *Blackfriars-bridge* now fills the filthy mouth of *Fleet-ditch*. This elegant ſtructure was built after the deſign of Mr. *Robert Mylne*. It conſiſts of nine arches, the center of which is a hundred feet wide. The whole length nine hundred and ninety-five feet; the breadth of the carriage-way twenty-eight feet; of the two footways ſeven each. Over each pier is a receſs, an apology for the beautiful pairs of *ionic* pillars which ſupport

* Survay of *London*, p. 15.

them.

them. The effect of this ſingular application of columns is beautiful from the river. The equinoctial tides riſe here to the height of eighteen or twenty-feet.—The firſt ſtone of this bridge was laid on *October* 30th, 1760; and it was completed about the latter end of the year 1768; at the expence of £. 152,840. 3*s*. 10*d**. The magnificent proſpect from the top is ſo well deſcribed in the *Tour through London* † (a little book that no walker of taſte ſhould be without) that I muſt refer my reader to that judicious and pleaſing compilation, to which I freely acknowlege my frequent obligation.

I MUST not omit reminding the reader, that the celebrated *Muſeum* belonging to the late Sir *Aſhton Lever*, is tranſported to the ſouthern end of this bridge by Mr. *Parkinſon*, whom fortune favored with it in the *Leverian* lottery. That gentleman built a place expreſsly for its reception, and diſpoſed the rooms with ſo much judgment, as to give a moſt advantageous view of the innumerable curioſities. The ſpirit of the late worthy owner ſeems to have been transfuſed into the preſent. He ſpares no pains or expence to augment a collection, before equally elegant and inſtructive.

ON the eaſt ſide of *Fleet-market*, ſtands the *Fleet-priſon*, for debtors, founded at leſt as early as the firſt of *Richard* I. It was alſo the place of confinement for ſuch who had incurred the diſpleaſure of that arbitrary court, the Star Chamber. This priſon became ſuch a ſcene of cruelty, that, in the year 1729, a moſt benevolent ſet of gentlemen, prototypes of the GOOD HOWARD, FLEET-PRISON.

* Mr. *Northouk*.

† Printed for *J. Wallis*.

formed

formed themſelves into a committee, to ſearch into the horrors of the gloomy gaol.

> Unpitied, and unheard, where miſery moans,
> Where ſickneſs pines, where thirſt and hunger burns,
> And poor misfortune feels the laſh of vice,
> While in the land of liberty. The land
> Whoſe every ſtreet and public meeting glow
> With open freedom, little tyrants rag'd;
> Snatch'd the lean morſel from the ſtarving mouth;
> Tore from cold wint'ry limbs the tatter'd weed;
> Even robb'd them of the laſt of comforts, ſleep;
> The free-born *Briton* to the dungeon chain'd,
> Or, as the luſt of cruelty prevail'd,
> At pleaſure mark'd him with inglorious ſtripes;
> And cruſh'd out lives by ſecret barbarous ways.
>
> THOMSON.

All theſe barbarities were realized. The Houſe of Commons, the year preceding, had taken up the enquiries * ; and found that *Huggins*, warden of the *Fleet*, and *Bambridge*, his deputy, and *William Acton*, turnkey, had exerciſed moſt ſhocking cruelties. Thoſe monſters were tried for the murder of five unhappy men, who died under the moſt horrid treatment from them. Yet, notwithſtanding the proſecution was recommended from the throne, and conducted by the ableſt lawyers, to the concern of all good men theſe wretches eſcaped their merited puniſhment †.

PROFLIGATE MARRIAGES.

IN walking along the ſtreet, in my youth, on the ſide next to this priſon, I have often been tempted by the queſtion, *Sir, will*

* See State Trials, vol. ix. page 107.

† The ſame, pages 112, 145, 185, 203, 209, 218.—For farther particulars reſpecting this priſon, ſee Mr. HOWARD on Priſons, octavo, 177.

you

you be pleaſed to walk in and be married? Along this moſt lawleſs ſpace was hung up the frequent ſign of a male and female hand conjoined, with, *Marriages performed within*, written beneath. A dirty fellow invited you in. The parſon was ſeen walking before his ſhop; a ſqualid profligate figure, clad in a tattered plaid night-gown, with a fiery face, and ready to couple you for a dram of gin, or roll of tobacco. Our great chancellor, lord HARDWICK, put theſe *dæmons* to flight, and ſaved thouſands from the miſery and diſgrace which would be entailed by theſe extemporary thoughtleſs unions.

CITY-WALLS.

I SHALL now give a general view of the *Walls*, the antient defence of the city; and of the *Town-ditch*, a work of conſiderable labor. In my progreſs I ſhall point out whatſoever was remarkable in the adjacent ſuburbs, or the parts within the city which border on the walls. There never was any alteration made in the courſe of this firſt precinct; which was preſerved through all ſucceeding ages, and in every reparation or additional ſtrength which was thought neceſſary. Its direction was from the firſt irregular. The *Romans*, as was frequently the caſe, conſulted the neceſſity of the ground *. It commenced at the *Palatine-tower*, ran in a ſtrait line along the eminence of *Ludgate-hill*, and above *Fleet-ditch*, as far as *Newgate*; then ſuddenly was carried northerly to a ſpot a little beyond *Alderſgate*, and at that place ran ſtrait in a northern direction almoſt to *Cripplegate*; from whence it reſumed a ſtrait eaſtern courſe as far as *Biſhopſgate*, in which a long remnant of the wall, ſtill called *London Wall*, is to be ſeen.

* *Vegetius.*

From *Biſhopſgate* it aſſumes a gentle curvature pointed to the *Tower*, over the ſite of which it originally paſſed, and probably finiſhed in a *Caſtellum* in this, as it did in the weſtern extremity. Another wall guarded the river, and ran the whole length of the ſouth ſide of the city, on the direction of the vaſt ſtreet called *Thames-ſtreet*. But all this I ſhall particulariſe in my walk round the antient walls.

TOWN-DITCH. I SHALL firſt mention another conſiderable addition to the ſtrength of thoſe fortifications. The *Town-ditch* was a ſtupendous piece of work, began in the reign of king *John*, in 1211, by the *Londoners* themſelves, poſſibly as a protection againſt their own monarch; who, in reſentment to them, had juſt removed the Exchequer to *Northampton*. It was two hundred feet broad, and extended, on the outſide of the walls, from *Tower-ditch* quite to *Chriſt's Hoſpital*. Notwithſtanding the multitude of hands employed, it was not finiſhed in leſs than two years. It was filled with water, as is evident from the quantity of good fiſh *Stow* informs us was taken in it *. The citizens for ſome centuries were at great expence in cleanſing and keeping it open: but, after the laſt attempt, in 1595, the work was given over, it became ſtable land, and was ſoon covered with buildings. But part remained within our memory. At preſent the ſite is beautified with a circus, creſcent, and ſquare.

THE weſtern wall terminated near the river with a fort, which I apprehend to have been the caſtle of *Montfichet*, ſoon to be mentioned.

* *Survaie*, i. p. 47.

NEAR

NEAR it, in the courſe of the wall, ſtood *the Tower on the City Wall*, built at the expence of the city, in the reigns of *Edward* I. and II. in which thoſe kings occaſionally reſided. It ſtood till the 17th of *Henry* VII. when it was pulled down.

BLACK FRIARS. WITHIN the walls, oppoſite to *Bridewell*, ſtood the great houſe of *Black Friars*, or *Dominicans*; founded by the intereſt and exhortations of *Robert Kilwarby*, archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, about 1276; when *Gregory Rockſley*, and the barons of *London*, preſented him with the ground. *Edward* I. and his queen *Elianor* became great benefactors; by the aſſiſtance of whom, the archbiſhop built the monaſtery, and a large church richly ornamented. This obtained every immunity which any religious houſe had. Its precinct was very large, had four gates, and contained numbers of ſhops; the inhabitants of which were ſubject only to the king, the ſuperior of the houſe, and their own juſtices. It alſo became a ſanctuary for debtors, and even malefactors; a privilege which it preſerved even long after the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes.

CASTLE OF MONTFICHET. To make way for this foundation, two lanes were pulled down, and part of the city wall; which laſt was rebuilt immediately, by a charter granted by *Edward* I. for that purpoſe. The caſtle of *Montfichet* alſo fell a ſacrifice to this houſe. It was built by *Gilbert de Montfichet*, a follower of the Conqueror: and, growing ruinous, by gift of the king the materials were uſed for the building of the church, on the ſite of this antient tower. The church became a faſhionable place of interment of people of rank; and to be buried in the habit of the order, was thought to be a ſure preſervative againſt the attacks of the devil. Among other illuſ-

trious perſonages was *Hubert de Burgh*, earl of *Kent*, and his wife *Margaret*, ſiſter to *Alexander* II. king of *Scotland*; the heart of queen *Elianor*; lord *Fanhope*; that patron of learning *John Tiptoft*, earl of *Worceſter*, beheaded in 1470; *James Touchet*, earl of *Audley*, beheaded in 1497; Sir *Thomas Brandon*, knight of the Garter; *William Courtenay*, earl of *Devonſhire*; and much other great and noble duſt.

In the ſame church were alſo held ſeveral parlements. The remarkable one of 1450, in the reign of *Henry* VI. was adjourned from *Weſtminſter* to this place; here the weak monarch vainly endeavoured to divert the ſtorm raiſed by his ſubjects againſt the favorite of his queen, *William de la Pole*, duke of *Suffolk*; and, by a poor expedient, a ſimulated *exile*, drove him to inſtant death.

Here, in 1524, *Henry* VIII. held another, in order to oppreſs his ſubjects with an aid of eight hundred thouſand pounds, to carry on his imprudent wars. The virtue of the commons reſiſted the demand, and gave him only a moderate tax. This was called the *Black* parlement, as it began amongſt the *Black Monks*, at *Weſtminſter*; and ended among the *Black Friars*.

Here cardinal *Campeggio*, and cardinal *Wolſey*, ſat, in 1529, as judges and legates, on the queſtion of divorce between *Henry* and the ill-fated princeſs *Catherine* of *Arragon*; *Henry* and his queen at that time reſiding in the palace of *Bridewell*, ready to attend the farcical citations of that court. And in this place *Wolſey* himſelf fell from all his greatneſs; for here began the parlement which gave the ſentence of *premunire*, the laſt ſtroke to all his proſperity.

*

With

With all the great events which honored this houſe, its revenues, at the diſſolution, were only one hundred pounds fifteen ſhillings and five pence. Biſhop *Fiſher* held it *in commendam*; and in 1538, with fifteen brethren, ſurrendered it to the king. The prior's lodgings, and the hall, were ſold to Sir *Francis Bryan*, in 1547. *Edward* VI. afterwards granted the reſt to Sir *Thomas Cawarden*.

In the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, the *Black Friars* became a place much inhabited by people of faſhion. Among others, lord *Herbert*, ſon of *William*, fourth earl of *Worceſter*, had a houſe here, which queen *Elizabeth*, in 1600, honored with her preſence, on occaſion of his nuptials with the daughter and heireſs of *John* lord *Ruſſel*, ſon of *Francis* earl of *Bedford*. The queen was met at the water-ſide by the bride, and carried to her houſe in a *lectica* by ſix knights; her majeſty dined there, and ſupped in the ſame neighborhood, with lord *Cobham*; where there was "a memorable maſke of 8 ladies, and a ſtraunge dawnce new invented. "Their attire is this: each hath a ſkirt of cloth of ſilver; a rich "waſtcoat wrought with ſilkes, and gold and ſilver; a mantell "of carnacion taffete, caſt under the arme; and there haire looſe "about there ſhoulders, curiouſly knotted and interlaced. Mrs. "*Fitton* leade; theſe 8 ladys maſkers chooſe 8 ladies more "to dawnce the meaſures. Mrs. *Fitton* went to the queen, and "woed her dawnce: her majeſty (the love of *Eſſex* rankling in "her breaſt) aſked what ſhe was? *Affection*, ſhe ſaid: *Affection!* "ſaid the queen, *Affection* is falſe. Yet her majeſtie roſe up and "dawnced *." At this time the queen was ſixty: ſurely, as Mr.

* *Sydney Papers*, ii. 203.

WALPOLE obſerved, it was at that period as natural for her to be in love!—I muſt not forget, that in her paſſage from the bride's to lord *Cobham*'s, ſhe went through the houſe of Doctor *Puddin*, and was preſented by the doctor with a fan. We often ſee her highneſs drawn with a feather-fan.—The *Count de Tillier*, ambaſſador of *France*, in the latter end of the reign of *James* I. reſided here. During his reſidence in *England*, the dreadful accident, called the *Fatal Veſpers*, happened near his houſe. A celebrated preacher of the order of the Jeſuits, father *Drury*, gave a ſermon to a large audience of *Britiſh* ſubjects, in a ſpacious room up three pair of ſtairs. In the midſt of the diſcourſe the floor fell, and ninety-four perſons, beſides the preacher, periſhed. It is diſguſting to reflect on the uncharitable bigotry of the times. The *Proteſtants* conſidered the accident as a judgment on the *Catholics*, for their idolatry: the *Catholics* attributed it to a plot of the *Proteſtants*, to bring deſtruction on their diſſenting brethren.

FATAL VESPERS.

APOTHECARIES-HALL.

APOTHECARIES-HALL is within this precinct; a large and handſome building, in which medicines of all kinds are prepared, and ſold at a cheap rate: here alſo are made up the cheſts of medicines for the army and navy. It was finiſhed in 1670: but I am not acquainted with the time of the firſt eſtabliſhment of this uſeful inſtitution: perhaps in that of *James* I. there being in the hall the portrait of that monarch, and a buſt of his apothecary, *Gideon Delaune*.

I SHALL revert to a much more antient perſon of the ſame profeſſion, and of this ſame city, *Courſus de Gangeland*, on whom *Edward* III. ſettled ſix-pence a day for his care and attendance while

while that monarch lay ill in *Scotland*. The grant was made from *Weſtminſter*, *October* 10th, 1345 *. By this it appears that the king was attended in his campaigns by the faculty, but the year of his illneſs is not told.

Till within theſe few years this houſe was poſſeſſed of a moſt curious antique mortar; on the body of the mortar ſeveral figures, ſuch as two griffins as ſupporters to a tree; and two animals, perhaps antelopes, ſupporters to another. Two lions in the ſame character to a third tree; and two others ſupporting a caſtle triple towered. Round the rim are theſe words: *Veni Creator Spiritus, mentes tuorum viſita, imple ſuperna gracia quæ tu creaſti pectã.*

Salve mea Criſtur. S. T. Wenni.

The figure of this curioſity is preſerved in the *Gentleman*'s magazine for the year 1789. The mortar was cracked: and its maſters, wanting a proper taſte for the ſtudy of antiquities, condemned it to be melted down as old iron.

King's Printing-House.

Within this diſtrict was the *King's Printing-houſe*; in which bibles, common prayers, proclamations, and every thing reſpecting the public, were heretofore printed. Here, in the time of *Charles* I. was made that dreadful omiſſion, in the ſeventh commandment, of, *Thou* shalt *commit adultery*; for which archbiſhop *Laud* very properly laid a heavy fine on the Stationers company, to whom the printing of the ſacred book is committed by patent. The Spectator wittily remarks, that he fears that

* *Rymer's Fœd.* v. 486.

many

many young profligates, of both ſexes, are poſſeſſed of this ſpurious edition, and obſerve the commandment according to that faulty reading.

LUDGATE. THE firſt gate in this ſouthern part of the walls is *Ludgate*, which ſtood on the middle of *Ludgate-hill*. This, and every other gate in the city, are at preſent pulled down, *Temple-bar* excepted. *Ludgate* was built during the wars of the barons with king *John*: in 1215, they entered the city, and deſtroyed the houſes of the devoted *Jews*; and with their houſes repaired the walls, and built this gate. When it was taken down to be rebuilt, in 1586, a ſtone, with this inſcription in *Hebrew*, was found lodged in the wall. "This is the ward of *Rabbi Moſes*, the ſon "of the honorable *Rabbi Iſaac*." It was in my memory a wretched priſon for debtors: it commenced what was called a free priſon in 1373, but ſoon loſt that privilege. It was enlarged, and had the addition of a chapel, by Sir *Stephen Forſter*, on a very romantic occaſion. He himſelf had been confined there, and, begging at the grate, was accoſted by a rich widow, who aſked him what ſum would purchaſe his liberty. She payed it down, took him into her ſervice, and afterward married him. In the chapel was an inſcription in honor of him and *Agnes* his wife, dated 1454, the year in which he enjoyed the honor of being lord mayor of the city. Old *Greffier* gives a view of the antient gate in a good picture of his of the great fire of *London* in 1666, which is engraven by Mr. *Birch*, of a ſize adapted to this book. As to the gate which ſucceeded, it was pulled down in 1760.

THIS

THIS gate gave a concluſion to the rebellion of Sir *Thomas Wyat*. When he had, with ſome loſs, led his forces along the *Strand* and *Fleet-ſtreet*, in hopes of being joined by the citizens, he found it ſhut againſt him, and ſtrongly manned: ſeized with deſpondency, he retreated a little down the hill, and, flinging himſelf on a bench oppoſite to the inn called *The Bell Savage*, began to repent the raſhneſs of his enterprize and lament his folly. He was ſummoned by a herald to ſubmit; which he agreed to, requeſting that it might be to a gentleman; and accordingly yielded himſelf into the hand of Sir *Maurice Berkely*, or Sir *Clement Parton* *.

BELL SAVAGE.

THE *Bell Savage* continues an inn to this day: but the ſign is diſuſed. *Stow* ſays that it received its name from one *Iſabella Savage*, who had given the houſe to the company of Cutlers. The painter gave it a very diverting origin, deriving it from a *Bell* and a *Wild Man*; ſo painted a bell, with a ſavage man ſtanding by it. The SPECTATOR alone gives the real derivation; which is from *La Belle Sauvage*, a beautiful woman, deſcribed in an old *French* romance as being found in a wilderneſs in a ſavage ſtate †.

OLD BAILEY.

ON the outſide of *Ludgate*, the ſtreet called the *Old Bailey* runs parallel with the walls as far as *Newgate*. In this ſtreet ſtood *Sydney-houſe* (at preſent occupied by a coach-maker) once the reſidence of the *Sydnies*, till they removed to *Leiceſter-houſe* ‡.

* *Fuller*'s Church Hiſtory, book xvi. p. 14.

† *Spectator*, vol. i. N° 28.

‡ Mr. *Brooke*, *Somerſet* Herald.

The Seſſions-houſe, in which criminals of the county of *Middleſex*, and the whole capital, are tried, is a very elegant building, erected within theſe few years. The entrance into the area is narrow, to prevent a ſudden ingreſs of mob. Above it is the figure of Juſtice. Every precaution has been taken to keep the court airy, and to prevent the effect of the effluvia ariſing from that dreadful diſorder the gaol-fever. The havoke it made in *May* 1750, was a melancholy admonition to thoſe intereſted in every court of juſtice. My reſpected kinſman Sir *Samuel Pennant*, lord mayor; baron *Clark*; Sir *Thomas Abney*, judge of the common-pleas; the under ſheriff, ſome of the counſel, and ſeveral of the jury, and of other perſons, died of this putrid diſtemper. Several of theſe fatal accidents have happened in this kingdom, which makes the ſurprize the greater, that the neglect of the ſalutary precautions was continued till the time of this awakening call.—Mr. Howard has given us a view and plan of the great gaol of *Newgate*, as now rebuilt. Some of the defects of the old one are remedied: but this Friend to Mankind ſeems ſtill to think it is not free from errors; and that, without great care, the priſoners are yet liable to the fatal fever, the reſult of one of thoſe errors *.

Surgeons Theatre.

By a ſort of ſecond ſight, the Surgeons Theatre was built near this court of conviction and *Newgate*, the concluding ſtage of the lives forfeited to the juſtice of their country, ſeveral years before the fatal tree was removed from *Tyburn* to its preſent ſite.

* State of Priſons, 4to edition, 213.

It is a handſome building, ornamented with *ionic* pilaſters; and with a double flight of ſteps to the firſt floor. Beneath, is a door for the admiſſion of the bodies of murderers, and other felons; who, noxious in their lives, make a ſort of reparation to their fellow-creatures, by becoming uſeful after death.

NEWGATE; THE new priſon, which retains the name of *Newgate*, from the gate which, till within theſe few years, formed a part of it, is immediately beyond the Seſſions-houſe: a maſſy building, with an extenſive front of ruſtic work, with all the appearance of ſtrength and ſecurity. Yet, in the infamous riots of 1780, the felons confined even in the ſtrongeſt holds were releaſed; ſtones of two or three tons in weight, to which the doors of their cells were faſtened, were raiſed by that reſiſtleſs ſpecies of crow, well-known to houſebreakers by the name of the *Pig's-foot*. Such was the violence of the fire, that the great iron bars of the windows were eaten through; and the adjacent ſtones vitrified.

WHEN BUILT. THE gate ſtood a little beyond this building: as a military way has been traced under it, there can be no doubt but there had been one during the time the city was poſſeſſed by the *Romans:* but the place had been made up, and no veſtiges of it left. The gate which ſupplied its place, is ſuppoſed by *Stow* to have been erected between the years 1108 and 1128, when *Richard Beauveyes*, biſhop of *London*, by enlarging the precincts of *St. Paul's*, had obſtructed the uſual way under *Ludgate*, and made this new outlet neceſſary. Mr. *Howel* ſays, that the original name was *Chamberlain-gate*. It had been for ages a priſon, even as long as

the year 1218; and for perſons of rank, long before the *Tower* was uſed for that purpoſe. *Robert Baldock*, chancellor to *Edward* III. was ſent there; where, ſays *Fabian*, he ended his days miſerably *: Sir *Thomas Percie*, lord *Egremond*, and other people of diſtinction, were committed to that priſon in 1457. In 1412, this gate was rebuilt by the executors of the famous Sir *Richard Whittington*, out of the effects he had allotted for works of charity: his ſtatue, with the cat, remained in a niche to its final demolition, on the rebuilding of the preſent priſon. It was deſtroyed in the fire of 1666, and rebuilt in its late form. It had one great arch, and one poſtern for paſſengers: and on each ſide a half hexagon tower.

NEW COMPTER. To the north of *Newgate*, immediately acroſs the ſtreet (and, with the eaſt end of *St. Sepulchre*'s church, forming the entrance of *Giltſpur-ſtreet*) is lately built a vaſt pile, of a proper ſtrength and ſimplicity, intended to ſupply the place of one or both of the city priſons, called *Compters*.—This, with the edifices juſt mentioned, form all together a ſuperb, but melancholy group of public buildings; and are a noble improvement of this ſpot; which, a few years ago, was much incumbered with a number of old houſes, interrupting the free courſe of the air, the view, and the intercourſe of paſſengers.

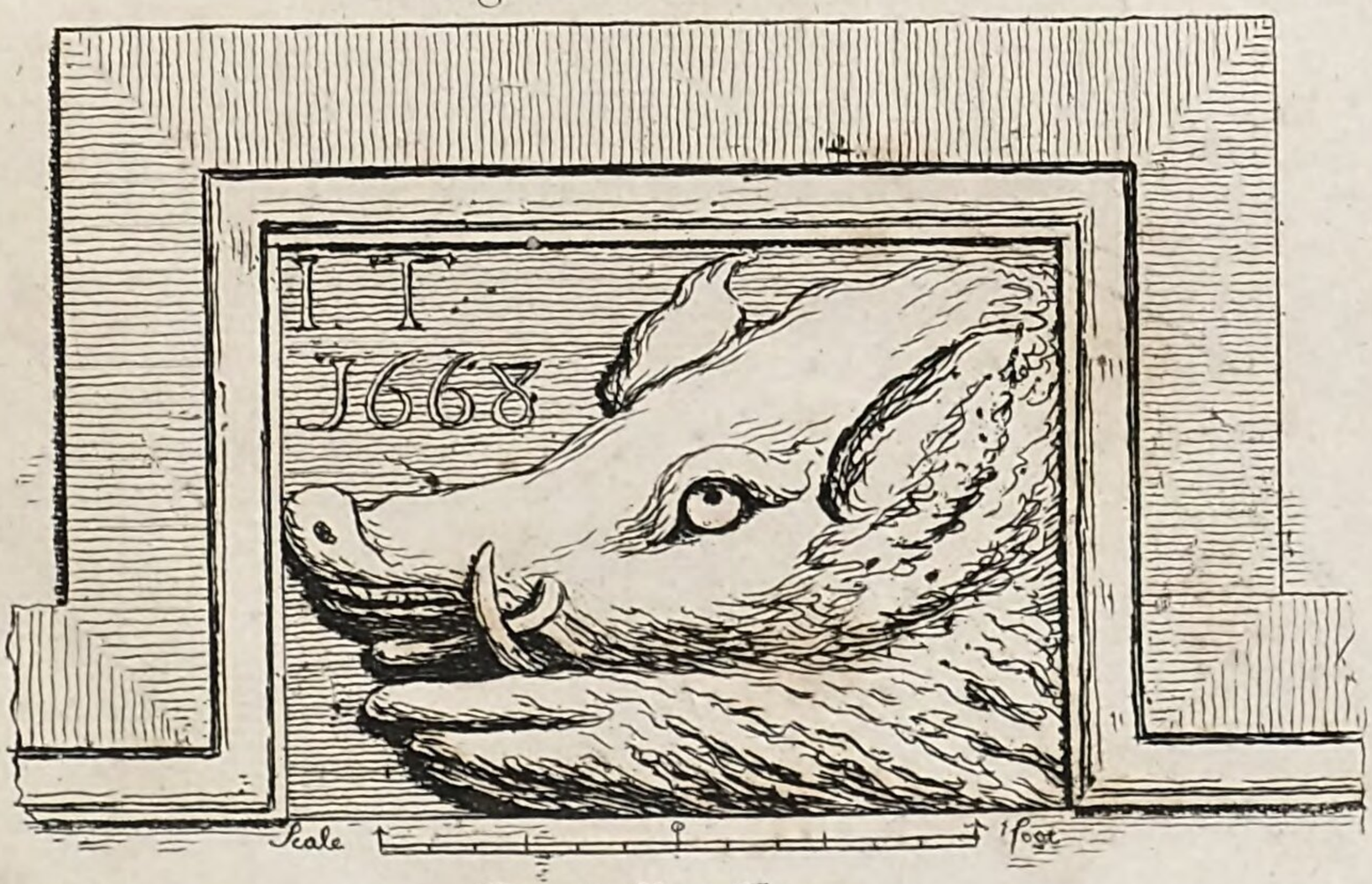
NEWGATE-STREET. IN *Newgate-ſtreet*, over the entrance into *Bagnio-court*, is a ſmall ſculpture in ſtone of *William Evans*, gigantic porter to *Charles* I.

* Chr. vol. ii. part vii. p. 285.

and



King Charles 1st Porter & Dwarf



Boar in East Cheap

and his diminutive fellow-ſervant, *Jeffry Hudſon*, dwarf to the ſame monarch. It was probably by his own conſent that the latter was put into the pocket of the giant, and drawn out by him at a maſque at court, to amaze and divert the ſpectators *. He had too much ſpirit to ſuffer ſuch an inſult, from even a *Goliah*: for little *Jeffry* afterwards commanded, with much reputation, a troop of horſe in his majeſty's ſervice: and, in 1644, killed Mr. *Crofts*, in a duel; who had ventured to ridicule the irritable hero. *Evans* was ſeven feet and a half high. *Hudſon* only three feet nine inches.

BAGNIOS.

THE *Bagnio* in this court ſeems the firſt we had in our capital: a neat contrived building, ſays *Strype*, after the *Turkiſh* faſhion, for the purpoſes of ſweating and hot-bathing; and much approved by the phyſicians of the time. It probably was ſomewhat of the nature of *Dominicetti*'s plan. At length it became, beſides, a ſort of *Hotel*, or lodging-houſe, for any ſhort ſpace. This, and the *Hummums* in *Covent-garden*, were the only houſes of the kind which ſupported a fair character; till *Pero*'s, in *St. James's-ſtreet*, was ſet up: ſince which, the conveniency of *Hotels*, on the *French* model, is univerſally experienced. Doctor *Shaw* in his travels, p. 231, obſerves, that *Hummums* is corrupted from the *Arabic* word *Hammam*, which ſignifies a Bagnio or Bath.

IN the wall of a houſe in *Pannier-alley*, in this, or rather *Blow-bladder-ſtreet*, is a figure in ſtone of a naked boy, ſitting on ſomething like a pannier; and beneath is this inſcription:

* *Fuller*'s Britiſh Worthies. *Wales*, p. 54.

When

When you have ſought the citty round,
Yet ſtill this is the higheſt ground.
Aug. 27, 1688.

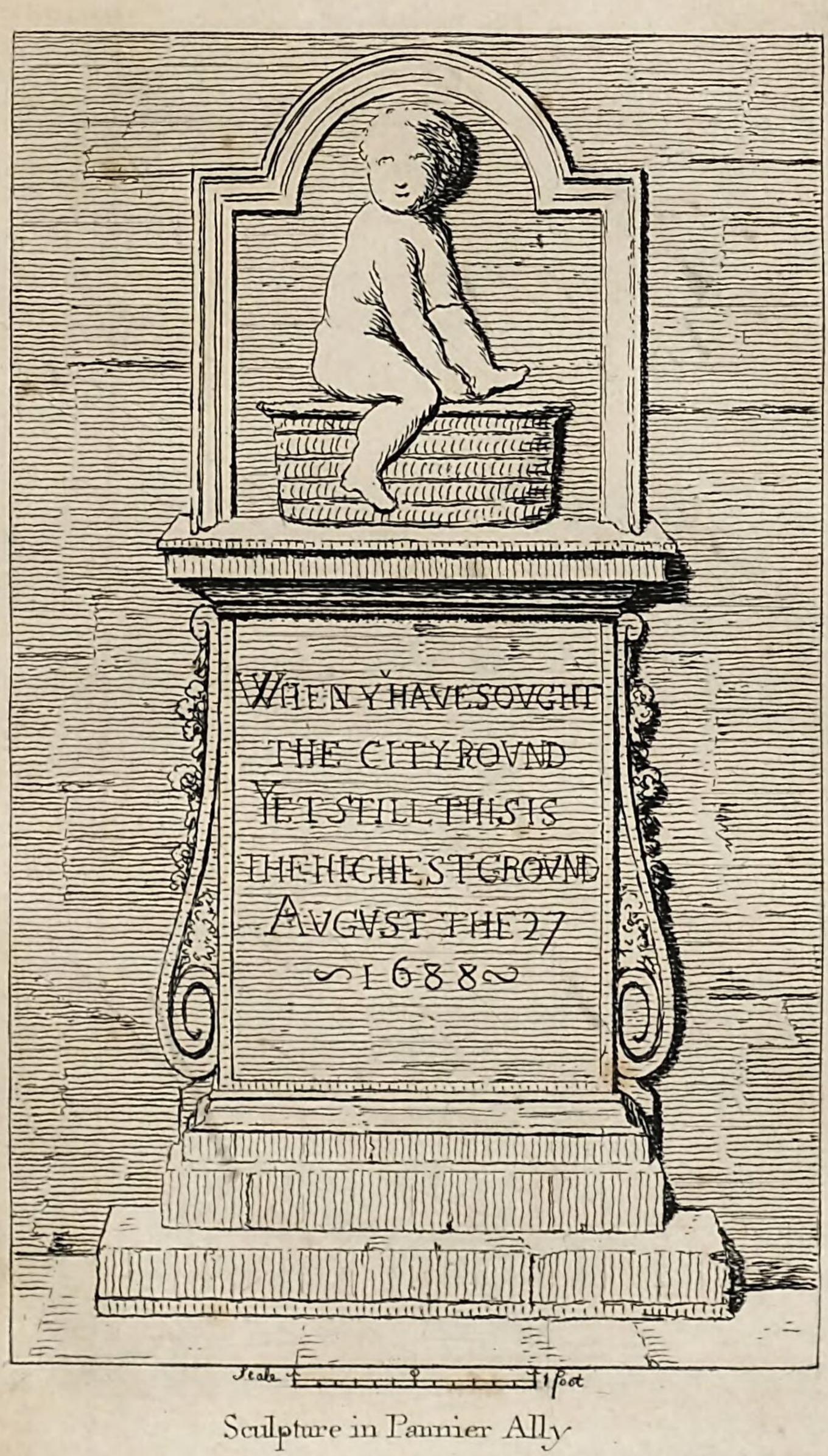
The ſtone has very much the appearance of an antient ſepulchral one; and might have had the inſcription cut on it to inform the public of the elevated ſituation of the place.

CHURCH OF ST. SEPULCHRE.

THE church of *St. Sepulchre*, or the holy ſepulchre, before-mentioned, ſtands at a ſmall diſtance from the ſite of the gate, on the north ſide of *Snow-hill*. It was dedicated to the holy ſepulchre at *Jeruſalem*: but whether the original church, which was of a great ſize, and long ſince demoliſhed, was of the form of that in *Judea*, is unknown. It was rebuilt in the reign of *Henry* VI. or *Edward* IV. *Popham*, chancellor of *Normandy*, who is mentioned as having been buried in the church of the *Chartreux*, was a great benefactor to this church. The famous captain *John Smith*, who perhaps underwent more romantic adventures, and deeds of arms, than any man who ever exiſted, reſted here, in 1631, from his turmoils. I refer to his hiſtory for his wondrous acts of chivalry; for the kindneſs he experienced among the *Turks*, from the beauteous lady *Tragabyſanda!* the charitable lady *Calamata!* and the bleſſed *Pokahontas!* the great king of *Virginia*'s daughter *!!!

* See the dedication of his general hiſtorie of *Virginia*, &c. to *Frances* dutcheſs of *Richmond*, printed for *Michael Sparks*, 1625, a moſt curious book. And *Churchill*'s Coll. Voy. ii. 387, 393.

A SOLEMN



Sculpture in Pannier Ally

A SOLEMN exhortation was formerly given to the priſoners, appointed to die at *Tyburn*, in their way from *Newgate*. Mr. *Robert Dow*, merchant-taylor, who died in 1612; left 26*s.* 8*d.* yearly for ever, that the bell-man ſhould deliver from the wall to the unhappy criminals, as they went by in the cart, a moſt pious and aweful admonition. And alſo another, in the priſon of *Newgate*, on the night before they ſuffered. I give them in the note, as they are affectingly good *.

FROM

* ADMONITION TO THE PRISONERS IN NEWGATE, ON THE NIGHT BEFORE EXECUTION.

You priſoners that are within,
Who for wickedneſs and ſin,

after many mercies ſhewn you, are now appointed to die to-morrow in the forenoon; give ear, and underſtand, that to-morrow morning, the greateſt bell of *St. Sepulchre*'s ſhall toll for you, in form and manner of a paſſing bell, as uſed to be tolled for thoſe that are at the point of death: to the end that all godly people, hearing that bell, and knowing it is for your going to your deaths, may be ſtirred up heartily to pray to GOD to beſtow his grace and mercy upon you, whilſt you live. I beſeech you, for JESUS CHRIST's ſake, to keep this night in watching and prayer, to the ſalvation of your own ſouls, while there is yet time and place for mercy; as knowing to-morrow you muſt appear before the judgment-ſeat of your Creator, there to give an account of all things done in this life, and to ſuffer eternal torments for your ſins committed againſt him, unleſs, upon your hearty and unfeigned repentance, you find mercy, through the merits, death, and paſ-

ſion

FROM a little beyond *Newgate*, the walls take a north-eaſternly direction, as far as *Alderſgate*.

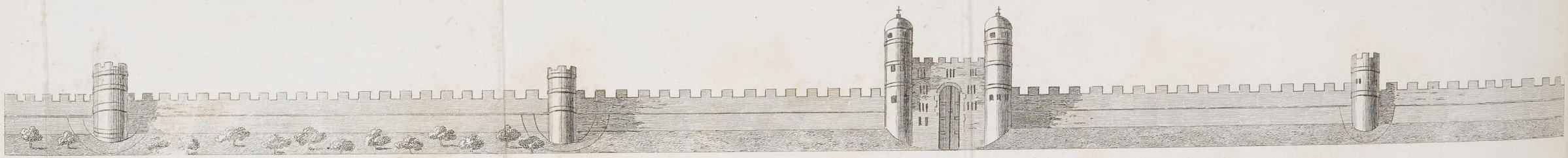
ſion of your only mediator and advocate JESUS CHRIST, who now ſits at the right hand of God, to make interceſſion for as many of you as penitently return to him.

ADMONITION TO THE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS, AS THEY ARE PASSING BY ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH-WALL TO EXECUTION.

All good people, pray heartily unto God for theſe poor ſinners, who are now going to their death, for whom this great bell doth toll.

You that are condemned to die, repent with lamentable tears: aſk mercy of the Lord, for the ſalvation of your own ſouls, through the merits, death, and paſſion of JESUS CHRIST, who now ſits at the right hand of God, to make interceſſion for as many of you as penitently return unto him.

LORD have mercy upon you.
CHRIST have mercy upon you.
LORD have mercy upon you.
CHRIST have mercy upon you.



I STILL purſue my journey along the northern ſuburbs; paſs into *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, near the ſite of its antient gate. *Alderſgate-ſtreet* is open and airy, and remarkable for the antiquity of ſeveral of its houſes. *London-houſe*, the reſidence of the later biſhops of the dioceſe, is now no more: its place is covered with the warehouſes of Mr. *Seddon*, the greateſt and moſt elegant repoſitory of goods, in the article of the cabinet manufactory, in the world. *Stow* informs us it was once called *Petre-houſe*, having been the property of the lords *Petre:* an anceſtor of theirs, Sir *William Petre*, who died in 1572, was a benefactor to the pariſh of *St. Botolph, Alderſgate* *, in which the family reſided till the year 1639. In 1657 it was found to belong to *Henry Pierpoint*, marquis of *Dorcheſter*. I do not know the time when the family alienated the place, or when it became the reſidence of the biſhops of *London*; but ſuſpect that they occupied their palace near *St. Paul*'s, till it was deſtroyed in the great fire. *London-houſe* has long ſince been ſold, under the powers of an act of parlement: and the houſe in *St. James's-ſquare* (the preſent town-houſe of the biſhops of *London)* purchaſed for their uſe. The laſt tenant of *London-houſe* was, I think, old *Rawlinſon*, the non-juring titular biſhop of *London*, who rented it. He died about twenty years ago; and left his antiquities to the univerſity of *Oxford*.

LONDON-HOUSE.

ALMOST oppoſite to *London-houſe*, is *Thanet-houſe*. It was firſt called *Dorcheſter-houſe*, having been the reſidence of the marquis

* *Collins's Peerage*, vii. 32.

THANET-HOUSE.

of *Dorcheſter* *. In after times the town ſeat of the *Tuftons*, earls of *Thanet:* a magnificent old houſe, built about the time of *Charles* I. It was hired or purchaſed by the incendiary ſtateſman lord *Shaftſbury*, for the purpoſe of living in the city, to inflame the minds of the citizens; among whom he uſed to boaſt he could raiſe ten thouſand briſk boys by the holding up of his finger. He attempted to get into the magiſtracy; but, being diſappointed in his views, and terrified at the apprehenſion of the detection of a conſpiracy, he had entered into againſt his prince, fled, in 1683, into *Holland*, where he ſoon died of the gout, heightened by rage, and fruſtrated ambition †. This houſe, after undergoing various fortunes, in 1750 was converted into a lying-in hoſpital; a moſt humane inſtitution, ſupported by voluntary contributions, which doth great honor to its patrons.

WESTMORELAND AND NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSES.

IN this ſtreet was alſo the town-houſe of the *Nevils*, earls of *Weſtmoreland*; a magnificent pile, now frittered into various tenements, but ſtill keeps its name, under that of *Weſtmoreland-court*. The other great northern family was lodged not far from hence, but within the walls, in a ſtreet now called *Bull-and-Mouth-ſtreet*; *Henry Piercy*, firſt earl of *Northumberland:* but the buſineſs of thoſe potent peers was chiefly in the camp; for they ſeldom vi-

* *Strype's Stow*, i. book iii. 121.

† When he was in power, he urged the *Dutch* war with uncommon animoſity; and always concluded his ſpeeches with, *Delenda eſt Carthago!* When he fled into *Holland*, he was ſo fearful of being given up, that he ſolicited to be made burgeſs of *Amſterdam*, in order to ſecure his perſon. The magiſtrates conferred on him that privilege, with theſe remarkable words; *A noſtra* CARTHAGINE *nondum deletâ*, SALUTEM ACCIPE!

ſited

ſited town but to brave the ſovereign or the favorite. On the attainder of that great peer, *Henry* IV. gave it to his queen *Joan*, and it was called the *Queen's* wardrobe.

LAUDERDALE-HOUSE.

LAUDERDALE-HOUSE ſtood on the eaſt ſide of the northern end of the ſtreet. It was the town ſeat of the duke of *Lauderdale*: but its place is now covered with the diſtillery belonging to Meſſrs. *Bote* and *Walſh*.

THE *Bull-and-Mouth Inn*, not far from the ſite of the gate, muſt not be paſſed by, on account of the wonderful perverſion of the name. It originally ſignifies the mouth of *Boulogne Harbour*; which grew into a popular ſign after the coſtly capture of that place by *Henry* VIII.

IN *Noble-ſtreet*, near *Alderſgate*, was *Shelley-houſe*, built by Sir *Thomas Shelley*, in the firſt of *Henry* IV. Sir *Nicholas Bacon* rebuilt it, in the time of queen *Elizabeth*, when it was called *Bacon-houſe*.

BARBICAN.

THE *Barbican*, which I mentioned, at page 10, as originally a *Roman Specula*, or watch-tower, lay a little to the north of this ſtreet. It was an appendage to moſt fortified places. The *Saxons* gave them the title of *Burgh-kenning*. They were eſteemed ſo important, that the cuſtody was always committed to ſome man of rank. This was entruſted to the care of *Robert Ufford*, earl of *Suffolk*, by *Edward* III. by the name of *Baſe-court*; which deſcended, by the marriage of *Cecilia*, one of his daughters, to Sir *John Willoughby*, afterwards lord *Willoughby*, of *Parham*. Here was of old a manor-houſe of the king's, called *Baſe-court*, or *Barbican*, deſtroyed in 1251. But it was reſtored, as appears above. In the reign of queen *Mary*, it was poſſeſſed by *Catherine*, widow of *Charles Brandon*, duke of *Suffolk*, in her own right

baroneſs *Willoughby*, of *Ereſby*; and then wife of *Thomas Bertie*, anceſtor of the duke of *Ancaſter*: this lady, in her zeal againſt popery, had dreſſed a dog in a rochet or ſurplice, uſed by biſhops; and, in affront to biſhop *Gardiner*, had named a dog after him *. This induced her and her huſband to quit their houſe at the *Barbican*, and retire into foreign parts, till the danger was over. The manſion was called *Willoughby-houſe*, was of a great ſize, and inhabited by her ſon, who was called *Peregrine*, becauſe he happened to be born abroad during the flight of his parents.

BRIDGEWATER-HOUSE.

THE earls of *Bridgewater* had alſo a houſe in the *Barbican*, called after their title. It was burnt down in 1675, and lord *Brackley*, eldeſt ſon of the then earl, and a younger brother, with their tutor, unfortunately periſhed in the flames. The ſite is now called *Bridgewater-ſquare*, or garden. It was in the laſt century, at the time *Newcaſtle* was beſieged, celebrated for its orchards, productive of ſuch quantities of fruits, ſays Mr. EVELYN, as never were produced before or after that time. Mr. EVELYN attributes this to the decreaſe of ſmoke, reſulting from the ſcarcity of coal in the capital from that event. He inveighs with great indignation at the increaſe of that ſpecies of fuel; and at the introduction of ſo many manufactories, productive of ſmoke, which not only deformed our nobleſt buildings with the ſooty tinge, but alſo, from the quantity of coal, brought on catarrhs, coughs, and conſumptions, in a degree unknown in *Paris*, and other cities, who make uſe of wood only. His words are ſtrong: "The city of *London*," ſays he, "reſembles rather the face of "mount *Ætna*, the court of *Vulcan Stromboli*, or the ſuburbs of

* *Collins's Peerage*, ii. 3.

"*Hell*,

" *Hell*, than an aſſembly of rational creatures, and the imperial " ſeat of our incomparable monarch *." The project of this good and able writer, of ſupplying *London* with wood fires, was certainly very humane: but, from the deſtruction of the woods even in his days, was as little feaſible as it would be at preſent.

In *Beech-lane*, adjacent to the *Barbican*, are the remains of the houſe of prince *Rupert*. By the account † of it in the *European* magazine of 1791, p. 328, it appears that *Charles* II. paid him a viſit there, and that the ringers of *Cripplegate* had a guinea for complimenting the royal gueſt with a peal.

GARTER-PLACE.

Garter-place was another great houſe in this quarter. It had been built by Sir *Thomas Writhe*, or *Writhſley*, garter king at arms, and uncle to the firſt earl of *Southampton* ‡.

In *Golden-lane*, near the *Barbican*, ſtood a row of low houſes, of ſingular conſtruction, which, according to the inſcription beneath a ſmall print in my poſſeſſion, had been a nurſery for the children of *Henry* the eighth. It had been alſo a playhouſe in part of the reign of queen *Elizabeth* and her ſucceſſor.

St. Alban's church, in *Wood-ſtreet*, I mention on account of its antiquity, having been founded in the time of king *Athelſtan*, or about 924. *Stow* relates, that *Roman* bricks were in his time to be ſeen mixed with the building §. *Athelſtan* had alſo a houſe near, which gave name to *Adel-ſtreet*, or *King Adel-ſtreet*, at it is called in old writings ‖.

* Evelyn's *Fumifugium*, 18, 19, 21, 30.
† Attended with a print.
‡ *Howel*'s Londinopolis, 305.
§ Vol. i. book iii. 76.
‖ *Newcourt*, i. 236.

HEAD OF JAMES V.

IN this church, flung among *Plebeian* ſculls, was the head of the unfortunate *James* V. of *Scotland*. His body, for a long time, had remained embalmed at the monaſtery at *Shene*. After the diſſolution, it was caſt among ſome rubbiſh, where ſome workmen wantonly cut off the head; which was taken by *Young*, glazier to queen *Elizabeth*, who was ſtruck with its ſweetneſs, ariſing from the embalming materials. He kept it for ſome time at his houſe in *Wood-ſtreet*; but at laſt gave it to the ſexton, to bury among other bones in the charnel-houſe *. Such is often the end of ambitious greatneſs.

REDCROSS-STREET.

FROM the *Barbican*, *Redcroſs-ſtreet*, one of the antient ſtreets, points down towards *Cripplegate*. In it the mitred abbot of *Ramſey* had his town-houſe. It was afterwards called *Drury-houſe*, from its having been in after-times the reſidence of Sir *Drue Drury*. In this, or an adjacent ſtreet, I am told that general *Monk*, afterwards duke of *Albemarle*, had his houſe.

ST. GILES'S, CRIPPLEGATE.

ON approaching *Cripplegate*, is the church of *St. Egidius*, *St. Giles*. That name always imports ſomething of beggary: accordingly, this gate received its name from the number of cripples and beggars, with which it was haunted formerly. *St. Giles* was their patron; he was a noble *Athenian*, and of ſo great charity as at length to give away the very coat he wore on his back, which he beſtowed on a ſick beggar; who no ſooner put it on, but he was reſtored to health. The ſame legend relates alſo to *St. Martin*. He had in this very ſtreet a fraternity, founded by *Henry* V. who built here, for its uſe, a handſome houſe. In the church reſt from their labours ſome of my brethren; ſuch as

* *Howel*, 304.

John

John Speed, the famous *Engliſh* hiſtorian and topographer; and *Robert Glover*, *Somerſet* herald, an indefatigable ſearcher after antiquities; and the zealous *John Fox*, the famous martyrologiſt.

JOHN SPEED. ROBERT GLOVER. JOHN FOX.

HERE alſo lies the illuſtrious MILTON, who was buried under the clerk's deſk *, on *November* 12th, 1674, from his houſe in *Bunhill-fields*: probably according to his deſire, in order to be near his father, whom, about the year 1647, he had interred in this church.

MILTON.

IN the ſame church is a beautiful monument, by *Bacon*, of Mrs. *Hand*, wife to the preſent rector.

NOT far from this church, within the walls, in *Monkwell-ſtreet*, or *Mugwell-ſtreet*, ſtands *Barber Surgeons-hall*; which is eſteemed one of the beſt works of *Inigo Jones*: the upper end is formed out of one of the towers of *London* wall. The theatre, for the operations, is elliptical, and finely contrived. Since the ſeparation of the company of the ſurgeons from that of the barbers, the building is in a manner deſerted. Originally the chirurgic art, and that of ſhaving, went, in this city, hand in hand, as they do to this day in ſeveral parts of *Europe*. The barbers were firſt incorporated by *Edward* IV. in 1461; but, prior to that, they had been formed into a body by *Thomas Moreſtead*, ſurgeon to *Henry* IV, V, and VI, who died in 1450: and the grant had been ſolicited by him, *Jacques Fries*, phyſician to *Edward* IV, and *John Hobbes*, his phyſician and ſurgeon: at length it was incorporated by that prince, and his brother *Gloceſter*, in the name of *St. Coſme* and *Damianus*, brethren, phyſicians, and martyrs. The company proſpered for ſome time, till, finding that num-

BARBER SURGEONS-HALL.

* Mr. *Seward*.

bers

bers had crept in among them, leſs ſkilled in the lancet than the razor, from the want of power of examining into the ſkill of the chirurgical members, they obtained a new charter from *Henry* VIII. in which both profeſſions were united. A fine picture by *Holbein*, preſerved in this hall, commemorates the event. *Henry*, in all his bluffneſs of majeſty, is repreſented giving them their new charter: among them is Doctor *Butts*, immortalized by *Shakeſpeare*, in his play of *Henry* VIII. There are ſeventeen of the company repreſented. I refer to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for *April*, 1789, for their names. I may mention what the inquiſitive author hath omitted; that *John Chambre*, phyſician to *Henry* VIII. was in orders, and was dean of the royal chapel and college, adjoining to *Weſtminſter-hall:* and that *Thomas Vycary* was a citizen of *London*, and ſerjeant ſurgeon to *Henry* VIII. * and the three ſucceeding ſovereigns. *Aylif* is another, who had been ſheriff of *London*, and a merchant of *Blackwall-hall*. I relate part of his ſtory from his epitaph:

PICTURE BY HOLBEIN.

In ſurgery brought up in youth,
A knight here lieth dead;
A knight, and eke a ſurgeon, ſuch
As *England* ſeld hath bred.
For which ſo ſoveraigne gift of God,
Wherein he did excell;
King *Henry* VIII. call'd him to court,
Who lov'd him dearly well.
King *Edward*, for his ſervice ſake,
Bade him riſe up a knight;
A name of praiſe, and ever ſince
He Sir *John Ailife* hight †.

* *Aikin*'s Memoirs of Medicine, 50, 65. † *Strype*'s *Stow*, i. book iii. p. 67.

By this charter, barbers were not to practiſe ſurgery, farther than drawing of teeth: and ſurgeons were ſtrictly prohibited from the feat or craft of barbery, or ſhaving. Uſe was to make both perfect. But by the year 1745, it having been diſcovered, that the above arts were foreign to, and independent of each other, the barbers and the ſurgeons were, by act of parlement, ſeparated, and made diſtinct corporations. It was very fit that an aſſociation, which was now become ludicrous, ſhould be diſſolved: our ſurgeons began at that period to riſe into great fame. True it is, that pupils then went to *Paris* to improve in the art: at preſent, *Europe* looks up to our ſurgeons as on the ſummit of the profeſſion.

It will be curious to turn back from theſe times to thoſe of *Henry* VIII. to compare the ſtate of ſurgery: when at one time there were very few, as *Gale* tells us, worthy to be called ſurgeons. His account of thoſe employed in the army is very humorous. "I remember," ſays he, "when I was in the wars "at *Muttrel (Montreuil)* in the time of that moſt famous prince "king *Henry* VIII. there was a great rabblement, that took on "them to be ſurgeons: ſome were ſow-gelders, and ſome horſe-"gelders, with tinkers, and coblers. This noble ſect did ſuch "great cures, that they got themſelves a perpetual name; for, "like as *Theſſalus*'s ſect were called *Theſſalions*, ſo was this noble "rabblement, for their notorious cures, called *Dog-leaches*; for "in two dreſſings they did commonly make their cures whole "and ſound for ever; ſo that they neither felt heat nor cold, nor "no manner of pain after. But when the duke of *Norfolk*, who "was then general, underſtood how the people did die, and that "of ſmall wounds, he ſent for me, and certain other ſurgeons,

" commanding us to make ſearch how theſe men came to their " death; whether it were by the grievouſneſs of their wounds, or " by the lack of knowledge of the ſurgeons; and we, according " to our commandment, made ſearch through all the camp; and " found many of the ſame good fellows, which took upon them " the names of ſurgeons; not only the names, but the wages alſo. " We aſking of them whether they were ſurgeons or no, they " ſaid they were; we demanded with whom they were brought " up, and they, with ſhameleſs faces, would anſwer, either with " one cunning man, or another, which was dead. Then we de- " manded of them what chirurgery ſtuff they had to cure men " withal; and they would ſhew us a pot, or a box, which they " had in a budget; wherein was ſuch trumpery as they did uſe " to greaſe horſes heels withal, and laid upon ſcabbed horſes " backs, with rewal, and ſuch like. And others, that were cob- " lers and tinkers, they uſed ſhoe-maker's wax, with the ruſt of " old pans, and made therewithal a noble ſalve, as they did term " it. But in the end, this worthy rabblement was committed to " the *Marſhalſea*, and threatened, by the duke's grace, to be " hanged for their worthy deeds, except they would declare the " truth what they were, and of what occupations; and in the end " they did confeſs, as I have declared to you before *." I muſt not overlook another picture: it is of Doctor *Scarborough*, afterwards Sir *Charles*, phyſician to *Charles* II. *James* II. and king *William*. He was early appointed, by the College of Phyſicians, to read anatomical lectures at this hall. He is dreſſed in the red gown, hood, and cap, of a doctor in phyſic; and is in the attitude

DR. SCARBOROUGH.

* *Aikin*'s Memoirs of Medicine, p. 99.

of

of ſpeaking: one hand on his breaſt, the other a little ſtretched out. On the left is another figure, the demonſtrating ſurgeon, dreſſed in the livery-gown of the city of *London*; whoſe buſineſs it was to handle and ſhew the parts of the diſſected bodies. Accordingly, he holds up the arm of a dead body, placed on a table, partly covered with a ſheet, with the *ſternum* naked, and laid bare, and the pectoral muſcles appearing. He read theſe lectures with great applauſe ſixteen or ſeventeen years; and deſervedly attained the character of the ableſt phyſician of his time, of great abilities and extenſive learning *. He died in 1693. I never ſaw the elegy on Mr. *Cowley*, imputed to him by Mr. *Granger*: but the poet left one on his friend and phyſician, which he concludes with this advice:

Some hours at leaſt on thy own pleaſures ſpare,
Since the whole ſtock may ſoon exhauſted be,
Beſtow't not all in charitie.
Let *Nature* and let *Art* do what they pleaſe,
When all is done, *Life's an incurable diſeaſe.*

---

* Inscription under Dr. Scarborough's Picture:

Hæc tibi *Scarburgi Arriſius* queis ſpiritus intus
Corporis humani nobile verſat opus.
Ille Opifex rerum tibi rerum arcana recluſit,
Et Numen verbis juſſit ineſſe tuis.
Ille Dator rerum tibi res indulſit opimas,
Atque animum indultas qui bene donet opes.
Alter erit quiſquis magna hæc exempla ſequetur,
Alterutri veſtrum nemo ſecundus erit.

Doctor *Arris*, who compoſed this inſcription, was a phyſician, and of *Brazen Noſe College, Oxford*, and ſerved in parlement for *St. Alban's*, in 1661. *Wood's Athen. Ox. Faſti* ii. p. 96.

In the ſame ſtreet (at the end of *Silver-ſtreet*) ſtood *Neville's-inn*. The houſe of *John* lord *Neville*, in the 48th of *Edward* III. *Ralph Neville*, earl of *Weſtmoreland*, died poſſeſſed of it in the 4th of *Henry* IV. as well as of the *Erber* on *Dowgate-hill*. In 1558, it was the property of lord *Windſor*, and called *Windſor-place*.

SION COLLEGE. To the north-eaſt of *Barber Surgeons* hall, near *St. Alphage*'s church, oppoſite to the weſtern wall, is *Sion College*, founded on the ſite of *Elſing Hoſpital* or priory *, by *Thomas White*, rector of *St. Dunſtan*'s in the weſt, in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*; who gave three thouſand pounds for the purchaſe and building the college. It is governed by a preſident, two deans, and four aſſiſtants, annually choſen: and all the clergy of *London*, and its ſuburbs, are fellows. They have under their care alms-houſes for ten poor men, and as many women. *John Sympſon*, rector of *St. Olave*'s, who ſuperintended the building †, added, at his own expence, for the uſe of the ſtudious part of the *London* clergy, a library one hundred and twenty feet long; and amply filled with books. The original hoſpital was founded by *William Elſing*, mercer, in 1329 (on the ſite of a decayed nunnery) for the ſupport of a hundred blind men. He afterwards changed it into a priory, and became himſelf the firſt prior; who, with four canons regular, were to ſuperintend the miſerable objects.

Near the corner of the wall, to the north of *Sion College*, ſtood the chapel of *St. James's in the Wall*, belonging to an hermitage dependent on the abby of *Gerandon*, in *Leiceſterſhire*, as early as the year 1298. The abbot placed here two chaplains,

* *Newcourt*'s *Repertorium*, i. 347.

† The ſame, 348.

Ciſtercial

Ciſtercial monks of their houſe, to pray for the ſouls of *Aymer de Valence*, earl of *Pembroke*, and *Mary* his wife. After the diſſolution, it was granted to *William Lambe*, one of the gentlemen of the chapel to *Henry* VIII. citizen and cloth-worker, who endowed and gave it to the cloth-workers of *London*. Here the company have four ſermons preached to them annually, on which times, the maſter, wardens, and livery of the company, after the ſermon, relieve with clothing and money twelve poor men, and as many women. This was but a ſmall part of the charities of this good man, which extended over moſt parts of the city. *Lamb's Conduit fields* took their name from one of them. He founded in that tract, or on the part to which they did in his days extend, ſeveral conduits, diſtinguiſhed by a lamb on the top of the buildings. Theſe were of no ſmall ſervice before the bringing of the New River to ſupply the capital. This worthy benefactor died in 1577, was buried in *St. Faith*'s church, and is commemorated by an epitaph filled with irreſiſtible puns on his innocent name.

GRUB-STREET.

I PASS by *Cripplegate*, by the ſouth ends of *Whitecroſs-ſtreet*, and *Grub-ſtreet:* the laſt celebrated for the (ſuppoſed) reſidence of authors of the leſs fortunate tribe, and the trite and illiberal jeſt of the more favored. In this ſame ſtreet dwelt *John Fox*, abovementioned; and the very remarkable *Henry Welby*, eſq; of *Lincolnſhire*, who lived in his houſe, in this ſtreet, forty-four years, without ever being ſeen by any human being, excepting an old maid ſervant, who only was permitted to ſee him in caſes of great neceſſity. He was to the hour of his death poſſeſſed of a large eſtate; but an attempt being made on his life, by his ungrateful younger brother, he took the frantic reſolution, thus to

ſeclude himſelf from the world. He paſſed his days in moſt exemplary charity. He died *October* 29th, 1636, and was buried in the church of *St. Giles*'s, *Cripplegate*. His old maid ſervant died only ſix days before her maſter. It is therefore not improbable but Mr. *Welby* died for want of aſſiſtance, as in our days that oddity Mr. *Elwes* had like to have done, on the death of his old woman. Mr. *Welby*'s management, in his ſtrange retreat, is too long to relate: the curious reader will find the whole in the 369th page of the *Phœnix Britannicus*.

FINSBURY, AND MOORFIELDS.

THE Fletchers, Bowyers, Bowſtring-makers, and of every thing relating to archery, inhabited, in old times, this ſtreet. It is the laſt ſtreet, in this part of the town, which was in being about the time of *Aggas*'s map: all beyond (as far as *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet without)* were gardens, fields, or moraſs: the laſt the original ſtate of this part of the preſent *London*. This tract was in the manor of *Finſbury*, or rather *Fenſbury*; and, in the days of the hiſtorian *Fitzſtephen*, was an errant fen; of which he gives the following account, in his deſcription of the paſtimes of the citizens, in his time; in which is given the aukward ſubſtitute of the ſkate. " And," ſays the hiſtorian, " when that vaſt lake, " which waters the walls of the city towards the north, is hard " frozen, the youth in great numbers go to divert themſelves on " the ice; ſome taking a ſmall run, for an increment of velocity, " place their feet at a proper diſtance, and are carried ſliding " ſideways a great way. Other will make a large cake of ice, " and, ſeating one of their companions upon it, they take hold " of one's hands and draw him along, when it happens, that, " moving ſwiftly on ſo ſlippery a plain, they all fall headlong. " Others there are who are ſtill more expert in theſe amuſements

" on the ice; they place certain bones, the leg-bones of animals,
" under the ſoles of their feet, by tying them round their ankles,
" and then, taking a pole ſhod with iron into their hands, they
" puſh themſelves forward by ſtriking it againſt the ice, and are
" carried on with a velocity equal to the flight of a bird, or a
" bolt diſcharged from a croſs-bow *."

THESE fields were, till of late years, the haunt of moſt motley amuſements, and ſome of not the moſt innocent nature; among them was every allurement to low gaming, by little fraudulent tricks. It was likewiſe the great *Gymnaſium* of our capital, the reſort of wreſtlers, boxers, runners, and foot-ball players, and every manly recreation. Here the mountebanks ſet up their ſtages, and diſpenſed infallible medicines, for every ſpecies of diſeaſe, to the gaping gulls who ſurrounded them. Here too, I lament to ſay, that religion ſet up its ſtage itinerant, beneath the ſhade of the trees; and here the pious, well-meaning *Whitefield* long preached ſo ſucceſsfully, as to ſteal from a neighboring *charlatan* the greater part of his numerous admirers, in defiance of the eloquence of the doctor, and the witty ſallies of his pied attendant. The faithful *merry andrew* told his maſter not to be diſcouraged: he would engage ſoon to diſlodge this powerful adverſary. He accordingly climbed a tree above the head of the zealous preacher, who, in the midſt of an ecſtatic attitude, received from the impious wretch the full effects of a moſt active drug, and was forced to quit his diſcourſe with the utmoſt precipitation. But *andrew* found it difficult to eſcape with his life; for he was aſſailed on all ſides by ſhowers of ſtones from the juſtly

* *Fitzſtephen*, &c. tranſlated by the Reverend Doctor *Pegge*.

enraged

enraged congregation; and long felt, in his battered bones, the conſequence of his wit. Mr. *Whitefield* uſed often to relate the adventure with much humour: and I received the account from a gentleman who heard him deſcribe his piteous miſhap.

DOG-HOUSE. ON the north part of theſe fields ſtood the *Dogge-houſe*, in which were kept the hounds for the amuſement of the lord mayor. Here reſided the *Common Hunt*, an officer, the ſecond in rank among thoſe who formed the *Prætorian* eſtabliſhment: *Maſter Sword-bearer* alone took place of him: *Maſter Common Hunt* followed him, and was to wait for his lordſhip's commands, on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays* *.

IT was, in the time of *Edward* II. of ſo little value, that the whole was let at the rent of four marks a year. It could only be paſſed over on cauſeways, raiſed for the benefit of travellers. In 1414, *Thomas Fauconer*, mayor, opened the poſtern in the wall, MOORGATE. called *Moorgate*, to give the citizens a paſſage into the country. He alſo began to drain this watery tract. In 1512, *Roger Atchley*, mayor, made further progreſs in the work †. Succeſſive attempts brought the ground into the ſtate we ſee it at preſent.

THE manor of *Holywell* and *Finſbury*, had been early granted to the prebend of *Finſbury* in the cathedral of *St. Paul*'s. In 1315, the prebendary, *Robert de Baldock*, granted all his clame in the ſaid manors ‡ to Sir *John Giſors*, mayor, and to the commonalty of *London*, for which they were to pay to *Baldock*, and his ſucceſſors, annually, the ſum of xx*s*. The right afterwards

* *Strype*'s *Stow*, ii. book v. p. 163. and his Survaie, p. 960.

† *Dugdale* on embanking, 73.

‡ *Newcourt*'s *Repert*. i. 159. They were called *Mora de Halywell et Fineſbury*.

reverted

reverted to the church; and the prebend granted, within this century, to the city a leaſe for forty-one years, on which a few buildings were erected. It was then diſcovered that to build on ſo ſhort a tenure would be imprudent. The prebend and the city applied to parlement, and got the power enlarged to ninety-nine years. The prebend for the time being and the city unite in granting the leaſes. On this, *Finſbury-ſquare* aroſe within theſe two years: a ſquare that does not give place in beauty, and not much in ſize, to the moſt boaſted in the weſt end of the town. To the diſgrace of the builders, two houſes on the ſouth ſide fell down almoſt as ſoon as they were built: and the reſt of that ſide is in a moſt perilous ſtate. The city cauſed a ſurvey to be taken: and the demolition of that ſide now depends on the reſolutions of the next common-council. Poſſibly the gibbeting of a builder (in effigy) in the middle of the area, may have a happy effect throughout the capital. The late prebend got for himſelf and family above two thouſand pounds a year for the remainder of the leaſe. It is ſaid that the value of rent to the prebend in poſſeſſion, and to the city, is at this time not leſs than ſix thouſand pounds a year.

BETHLEM, OR BEDLAM.

BETWEEN *Biſhopſgate* and *Moorfields* ſtood the hoſpital of *St. Mary* of *Bethlem*; founded by *Simon Fitz-mary*, ſheriff of *London*, in 1247, for a prior, canons, brethren, and ſiſters, of a peculiar order; ſubject to the viſitation of the biſhop of *Bethlem*. They were to be dreſſed in a black habit, and diſtinguiſhed by a ſtar on their breaſt *. In 1403 moſt of the houſes belonging to this hoſpital were alienated, and only the maſter left, who did not wear

* *Steven*'s Suppl. ii. 274.

the habit of the order. It ſeems to have been inſtituted for the reception and cure of lunatics: and had dependent on it ſome leſſer houſes. *Stow* mentions one in *St. Martin's in the Fields:* but a certain king, diſliking that perſons under ſuch unhappy circumſtances ſhould be ſo near the royal palace, cauſed them to be removed to *Bethlem*, without *Biſhopſgate*. In 1523, *Stephen Gennings*, merchant-taylor, with great humanity left by will forty pounds towards the purchaſing of this hoſpital for the reception of lunatics. The mayor and commonalty had taken ſome ſteps to execute his deſign: but in 1545 were prevented by the munificence of their monarch, who beſtowed it on the city of *London*, when it was converted to the humane purpoſe of receiving perſons laboring under this moſt dreadful of maladies. At firſt (the medical relief excepted) their expences were borne by their friends, or their pariſhes; but this edifice being found too ſmall, and growing ruinous, in 1675 the lord mayor and aldermen, removing the ſite to the preſent place, began the noble hoſpital we now ſee; and, great as it is, finiſhed it in the next year, at the expence of ſeventeen thouſand pounds. The front and wings extend five hundred and forty feet; and make a magnificent appearance. It was built on the plan of the palace of the *Tuilleries*, at *Paris*. *Louis* XIV. was ſo incenſed that his palace ſhould be made the model for a lunatic hoſpital, that it was ſaid, he ordered a plan of the palace of our monarch at *St. James*'s to be taken, for offices of the vileſt nature *.

The humanity of our nation, in 1734, was the cauſe that two large wings were added for the reception of *incurables*, of which

* Hiſt. account, &c. of *Bethlem Hoſpital*, publiſhed in 1783.

there were lately one hundred, in that terrible ſtate, maintained within theſe walls. The whole number of diſtracted people, admitted in the laſt year, was two hundred and twenty-eight; cured and diſcharged, a hundred and eighty-nine; buried, fourteen; remained under cure two hundred and eighty.

Over the gates are two capital figures, of raving and melancholy Madneſs, the work of *Caius Gabriel Cibber*, the father of the admirable comedian and wit *Colley Cibber*. *Pope* ſatirizes himſelf, when he makes theſe fine figures the mere vehicle of abuſe on the ſon, by calling them

His brazen brainleſs brothers.

But *Colley Cibber*, after very long-ſuffering, took ample revenge, in a ſhort but bitter *Philippic* againſt our great poet; which touched his pride ſo much as to contribute to bring him ſpeedily to the grave.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

Opposite to *Bethlem Hoſpital*, on the north ſide of *Moorfields*, ſtood the hoſpital of *St. Luke*, a long plain building, till of late appropriated to the ſame purpoſes, but totally independant of the former. It was founded on the humane conſideration that *Bethlem* was incapable of receiving all the miſerable objects which were offered. Of late years, the patients were removed from the old hoſpital, to a new one, erected under the ſame name, in *Old-ſtreet*, on the plan of the former, extending in front four hundred and ninety-three feet. Since the firſt admiſſion of patients, on *July* 30th, 1751, to the ſame day 1791, four thouſand four hundred and twenty-one have been admitted: of which nineteen hundred and thirty-ſix have been diſcharged cured: and fourteen hundred and ſixty-five uncured. By a very liberal regula-

tion, uncured patients may be taken in again, on the payment of five ſhillings a week: ſo that their friends may, if they pleaſe, try a ſecond time the force of medicine on their unhappy relations or connections. The old hoſpital is now pulled down, and replaced by a handſome row of houſes.

PEERLESS-POOL. IMMEDIATELY behind this hoſpital is *Peerleſs-pool*, in name altered from that of *Perillous-pond*, ſo called, ſays old *Stow*, from the numbers of youths who had been drowned in it in ſwimming *. In our time it has, at great expence, been converted into the fineſt and moſt ſpatious bathing place now known; where perſons may enjoy the manly and uſeful exerciſe with ſafety. Here is alſo an excellent covered bath, a large pond ſtocked with fiſh, a ſmall library, a bowling-green, and every innocent and rational amuſement: ſo that it is not without reaſon that the proprietor hath beſtowed on it the preſent name.

THE pariſh of *St. Luke*'s was taken out of that of *St. Giles*'s *Cripplegate*, by an act in his late majeſty's reign. I mention it merely to direct the reader's attention to the ſteeple of the new church, which terminates moſt ſingularly in a fluted obeliſc.

ARTILLERY GROUND. ON the weſt ſide of *Moorfields* is the *Artillery Ground*: a large piece of ground laid out for the purpoſe of proving the artillery; and for exerciſing the military belonging to the city. It was originally in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, where ſome land belonging to the priory of *St. Mary Spittle* was uſed for the ſame purpoſe. *William*, laſt prior of this houſe, granted it, for three ninety-nine years, to the fraternity of artillery, or the gunners of the *Tower*, for the practice of great and ſmall ordnance; and was long called

* *Stow's Survaie*, 18.

the

the *Artillery Garden.* This ſociety was greatly patroniſed by *Henry* VIII: his daughter *Elizabeth* favored it in a high degree; as became a princeſs whoſe dominions were threatened with perpetual invaſion from her potent rival. The earl of *Warwick (Ambroſe Dudley)* was maſter of the ordnance; under him, but more particularly under *William Thomas*, maſter gunner of the queen's ſhip the *Victory*, in 1584, the art was flung into ſyſtem. *Thomas* propoſed to the council, that the charter granted to the *Fraternity* by *Henry* ſhould be confirmed, and that the earl of *Warwick* ſhould be governor; and that a certain number of able gunners ſhould be appointed to inſtruct in the art, and that none ſhould be appointed to any of her majeſty's ſhips or forts, but whom they ſhould approve. This plan was rejected: and the ground remained to the gunners of the *Tower* *.

ARTILLERY COMPANY.

In 1585 a new military ſociety aroſe in the city; which, in thoſe affrighted times, finding itſelf grievouſly harraſſed by continual muſters and exerciſing of men, found a remedy in the gallant ſpirit of ſeveral of the citizens. A number (among whom were many ſkilful officers, who had ſerved with credit abroad) formed themſelves into a reſpectable body of volunteers, exerciſed themſelves, and trained others to the art of war. Within two years there were near three hundred merchants, and others, capable of training and teaching ſoldiers the management of their pieces, pikes, and halbards; to march, counter-march, and ring. They made a conſiderable figure at the camp at *Tilbury*, in the celebrated year 1588. After that time, this uſeful diſcipline was neglected; but in 1610 it revived, and the volunteers became ſo

* *Strype's Stow*, i. book ii. p. 96, 97.

numerous

numerous as to amount in time to ſix thouſand men. The old place of exerciſe being too ſmall for the purpoſe, they removed to the *New Artillery Ground*. In the year 1614, there was a general muſter; and the citizens, bravely furniſhed, under twenty captains, made a moſt creditable appearance. In 1622 they began to build on one ſide an armoury, which is excellently ſupplied. *Charles* II. when prince, and his brother *James* duke of *York*, entered into this company: and on the Reſtoration the duke himſelf took the command, and called it his own company. The preſident, and other officers, conſiſt of the leading perſons in the city: and one of the royal family is captain-general. It conſiſts of three hundred men.

BESIDES this military force, the city has ſix regiments of militia, commanded by gentlemen of the firſt rank in the city: theſe are under a lieutenancy peculiar to *London*; and are exerciſed.

TRAINED-BANDS.

IT was this body, then known by the name of the *Trained-bands*, which decided the fate of the civil war of the laſt century. On every occaſion they behaved with the ſpirit and perſeverance of the moſt veteran troops. They were commanded by *Skippon*, captain of the *Artillery Garden*, who had ſerved long in *Holland*; and raiſed himſelf from a common ſoldier to the rank of captain, and proved himſelf an excellent officer. From the ſervice he had been in, he came over with full prejudice againſt church and ſtate, ſo was greatly in the confidence of his party *. He was totally illiterate; but his ſpeeches to his ſoldiers had more weight in their ears than the fineſt oratory. On marching to join the earl of *Eſſex*, this was his ſpeech: "Come, my boys, my brave boys, "let us pray heartily, and fight heartily: I will run the ſame for-

* *Clarendon*, ii. 380.

"tune

" tune and hazards with you. Remember the cauſe is for GOD,
" and for the defence of yourſelves, your wives, and children.
" Come, my honeſt brave boys, pray heartily and fight heartily,
" and GOD will bleſs you *."

LONDON WALL.

ON the back of *Bethlem* hoſpital is a long ſtreet, called *London Wall*, from being bounded on the north by a long extent of the wall, in which are here and there a few traces of the *Roman* maſonry.

DEVONSHIRE-SQUARE.

A SMALL walk brought me to *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet Without*. On the eaſt ſide is *Devonſhire-ſquare:* the earls of *Devonſhire* had a town-houſe near the ſtreet, which was called after their name. *William*, the ſecond earl, died in it in 1628. It was originally built by *Jaſper Fiſher*, a clerk in Chancery. *Stow* calls it a large and beautiful houſe, with gardens of pleaſure, bowling-allies, and the like. His vanity ruined him, and his houſe got the name of *Fiſher's Folly*. It had a quick ſucceſſion of owners. It belonged to Mr. *Cornwallis*; to Sir *Roger Manners*; and to *Edward* earl of *Oxford*, lord high chamberlain †, the ſame who is recorded to have preſented to queen *Elizabeth* the firſt perfumed gloves ever brought into *England*. Her majeſty lodged in this houſe in one of her viſits to the city: probably when this gallant peer was owner. After him it fell to the *Cavendiſhes*; but that they reſided in this neighborhood long before is to be ſuppoſed, as their anceſtor, *Thomas Cavendiſh*, treaſurer of the exchequer to *Henry* VIII. interred his wife in *St. Botolph*'s, the pariſh church: and by will, dated *April* 13th, 1523, bequeaths a legacy towards its repairs ‡.

* *Whitelock's Memorials*, 65.
† *Stow*, book ii. 96.
‡ *Collins*'s Noble Families, 6.

About

About the time of the civil wars it became a conventicle. The author of *Hudibras* alludes to it in theſe lines, when, ſpeaking of "the packed parliament" of thoſe times, he ſays

> That repreſents no part o' th' nation,
> But *Fiſher's Folly* congregation *.
>
> Canto ii. line 893.

NEAR it was another fair houſe, built by one of our nobility, lord *John Powlet* †; I conjecture, an anceſtor of the duke of *Bolton*. I imagine him to have been the ſecond marquis of *Winchester*, before he came to his title.

ST. MARY SPITTLE.

ON the eaſt ſide of the north end of this ſtreet ſtood the priory and hoſpital of *St. Mary Spittle*; founded, in 1197, by *Walter Brune*, ſheriff of *London*, and *Roſia* his wife, for canons regular of the order of *St. Auguſtine*. It was noted for its pulpit croſs, at which a preacher was wont to preach a ſermon conſolidated out of five others, which had been preached at *St. Paul's Croſs*, on *Good Friday*, and the *Monday*, *Tueſday*, and *Wedneſday* in *Eaſter* week; and then to give a ſermon of his own. At all which ſermons the mayor and aldermen were to attend, dreſſed on each occaſion in different colored robes. This cuſtom continued till the deſtruction of church govenment, in the civil wars of the laſt century. They have ſince been transferred to *St. Bride*'s church, and preached on *Eaſter Monday* and *Tueſday*, that on the *Monday* by a biſhop; that on the *Tueſday* by a dean. The lord mayor and lady mayoreſs, and the aldermen and their wives at-

* See my good friend the Reverend Doctor *Naſh*'s notes on his fine edition of *Hudibras*, vol. ii. p. 417.

† *Stow's Survaie*, 319.

tend

tend in ſtate, preceded by the blue-coat boys. At the diſſolution, here were found not fewer than a hundred and fourſcore beds, well furniſhed for the reception of the poor *.

To page 12 I refer the reader for an account of the antiquities found in theſe fields.

The great population of this part of the town, called *Spittle-fields*, was owning to the bleſſed proſecutions of the *Hugonots*, in the reign of *Louis le Grand*; who ſent thouſands of his induſtrious ſubjects into our kingdom, to transfer to his bittereſt enemies the arts and manufactures of his own kingdom. They flouriſhed in this place to a great degree: at preſent they ſuffer a temporary depreſſion from the giddineſs of faſhion, which, of late, prefers the vegetable material of cotton, to that produced from the antient ſilkworm.

In *April* 1559, queen *Elizabeth* viſited *St. Mary Spittle* † in great ſtate; poſſibly to hear a ſermon given from the croſs. She was attended by a thouſand men in harneſs, with ſhirts of mail, and corſlets, and morice pikes ‡, and ten great pieces carried through *London* unto the court, with drums and trumpets ſounding, and two morice-dancings, and in a cart *two white bears*.

In 1617, numbers of lords, and others of the king's moſt honorable privy council (his majeſty being then in *Scotland*) heard a ſermon preached here by the Reverend Doctor *Page*, of *Deptford*; and afterwards rode with the lord mayor, Sir *John Leman*, fiſhmonger, to his houſe near *Billingſgate*, where they

* *Weever*, 427.

† *Strype's Stow*, i. book p. 97.

‡ *Mooriſh* pikes.—See Mr. *Groſe*'s Antient Armour, 50, 51.

were entertained with a moſt ſplendid dinner *. In honor of Sir *John*, and his brother fiſhmongers, *Anthony Monday* wrote his *Chryſonaleia*, or *Golden Fiſhing*.

BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT.

BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, extends to *Shoreditch*, a long ſtreet, not named from *Shore*, the huſband of the ill-fated *Jane Shore*, but from its lord, Sir *John de Sordich*, a perſon deeply ſkilled in the laws, and much truſted by *Edward* III. and who was ſent by him, in 1343, to the pope *Clement* VI. to remonſtrate to his holineſs againſt his clame of preſenting to *Engliſh* livings, and filling them with foreigners, who never reſided on their cures, and drained the kingdom of its wealth. This, it may be eaſily ſuppoſed, the pope took much amiſs; inſomuch that Sir *John* thought it beſt to make a ſpeedy retreat †. It appears likewiſe that this knight was a very valiant man, and ſerved the king with his ſword, as well as his tongue.

LONG after, *Shoreditch* acquired much fame from another great man, *Barlo*, an inhabitant of this place, and a citizen; who acquired ſuch honor as an archer, by his ſucceſs in a ſhooting-match at *Windſor*, before *Henry* VIII. that the king named him on the ſpot *Duke of Shoreditch*. For a great ſeries of years after this, the captain of the archers of *London* retained the title. On the 17th of *September*, 1583, the *Duke* (at the expence of the city) had a magnificent trial of ſkill: he ſent a ſummons to all his officers, and chief nobility, with all their train of archery in and about *London*, to be ready to accompany him to *Smithfield*. In obedience, appeared the marquis of *Barlo*, and the marquis of

* *Stow's Survaie*, 323.

† *Holinſhed*, 365. *Weever*'s Funeral Monuments, 427.

Clerkenwell,

Clerkenwell, with hunters who wound their horns: the marquiſes of *Iſlington*, *Hogſden*, *Pankridge*, and *Shacklewell*, who marched with all their train fantaſtically habited. Near a thouſand had gold chains; and all were gorgeouſly attired. The ſum of archers were three thouſand; their guards, with bills, four thouſand; beſides pages and henchmen. And the duke ſallied out to meet them from *Merchant Taylor's hall* *, to exhibit ſuch a ſight that was never ſeen before, nor ever will again: unleſs a combination of the modern ſocieties of archers ſhould treat the capital with the revival of this antient and worthy pageantry.

BISHOPSGATE.

THE building of *Biſhopſgate*, which divides the ſtreet, is attributed to *Erkenwald*, elected biſhop of *London* in 675: the reparation of it, to *William*, prelate at the time of the Conqueſt. *Henry* III. confirmed to the *Hans* merchants certain privileges, for which they were bound to ſupport this gate. Accordingly, in 1479, it was elegantly rebuilt by them. In memory of the founder, and the firſt repairer, there were two ſtatues of biſhops: and beſides, two others, conjectured to have been deſigned for *Alfred*, and *Aeldred* earl of *Mercia*, to whoſe care that great prince had committed the gate.

WHITE HART.

NOT far without the gate ſtands a houſe, called the *White Hart*, of moſt antient date, not leſs than 1480, which is ſtill perpetuated in large figures in the front: but none of the original building appears to be left. I believe there are but very few houſes in *London* remaining, of greater age than the time of queen *Elizabeth*, or *James* I. The great fire almoſt entirely deſtroyed thoſe in the city. In *Holborn*, *Broad St. Giles's*, and *St. John's*

* *Strype's Stow*, i. book i. p. 250.

Lane, Clerkenwell, are ſome old houſes: in *Catherine Wheel Alley,* in this ſtreet, is a very old houſe in a ruinous ſtate: and there are ſome alſo about *Temple-bar.* It is no wonder that we have ſo few; till about the year 1200 there were very few ſtone houſes, and none tiled or ſlated: they were built with wood, and thatched with ſtraw or reeds. In the year 1189, *Richard* I. ordered that they ſhould be built with ſtone to a certain height, and that they ſhould be covered with ſlate or burnt tile. This order was repeated, but it was long before it was obeyed. This is not much to be wondered at; for, above a century afterwards, ſuch ſimplicity reigned, that one *Peter Spileman* made fine for his lands to *Edward* II. to find (among other things) *litter* for the king's bed, and hay for his horſe *.

In this ſtreet ſtands the houſe inhabited by the once opulent Sir *Paul Pindar,* which is faithfully engraven in one of the *European* magazines, I think that it is at preſent a public-houſe; and has for the ſign, a head called that of the original owner.

HOUNDSDITCH. I will continue my journey eaſtward from *Biſhopſgate.* On the outſide, parallel to the walls, runs *Houndſditch,* now a long ſtreet, formerly a filthy ditch; which took its name from being the place into which dead dogs, and all manner of dirt was thrown. Into it, as worthy of no better ſepulture, was thrown the noble *Edric,* the murderer of his maſter *Edmund Ironſide*; after having been drawn by his heels from *Baynard's-caſtle,* and tormented to death by burning torches. Here it was cuſtomary for pious people to walk, on purpoſe to relieve the bed-ridden, who lay on a ground floor, covered with a neat cloth, and with a pair of beads,

* *Blunt*'s Jocular Tenures, 123, laſt edition.

to ſhew to charitable paſſengers their helpleſs ſituation, and that they were incapable of doing more than pray for them.

DUKE'S PLACE. DUKE'S PLACE is a conſiderable place, much inhabited by the *Jews*: it ſtands on the ſite of the priory of the *Holy Trinity*, or *Chriſt-church*; founded in 1108, by *Matilda*, wife to *Henry* I: the prior was always an alderman of *London*, and of *Portſoken* ward; who, if he happened to be exceedingly pious, appointed a ſubſtitute to tranſact temporal matters. *Norman* was the firſt prior; and he and his ſucceſſors rode, on ſolemn days, with the aldermen, but in their monaſtic habits. This is ſaid to have been the richeſt priory in *England*; and poſſibly for that reaſon was ſelected to be the firſt which was diſſolved*. *Henry* VIII. granted it to Sir *Thomas Audley*, afterwards lord chancellor of *England*; who inhabited the priory, and died there in 1554. By the marriage of his daughter and ſole heireſs *Margaret*, to *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*, it was conveyed into the *Howard* family; and received the name of *Duke's Place*. In 1562, he rode through the city with his dutcheſs, to his reſidence here, attended by a hundred horſe in his livery, with his gentlemen before him in coats guarded with velvet, preceded (officially as earl marſhal) by the four heralds, *Clarencieux*, *Somerſet*, *Red Croſs*, and *Blue Mantle*. So reſpectable was the appearance of our antient nobility.

PRIORY OF CHRIST-CHURCH.

Two gateways, and ſome parts of the ruins of this priory, may be ſtill traced, enveloped in more modern buildings: ſome of the ſouth tranſept may be diſcovered in certain houſes; from

* *Fuller's* Church Hiſtory, book vi. 306.

which

which it appears that the architecture was of the round arch, or *Saxon* ſtyle *.

SYNAGOGUE. IN *Duke's Place* the *Jews Synagogue* has been lately rebuilt, in a beautiful ſtyle of the ſimpleſt *Grecian* architecture, by Mr. *Spiller*, ſurveyor, and conſecrated in a ſplendid and ſolemn manner.

A CURIOUS inveſtigator of antiquities hath lately recovered the beautiful little chapel of *St. Michael*, near *Aldgate*, under the houſe of Mr. *Relph*, in *Leadenhall-ſtreet* †. It is ſuppoſed to have been built by prior *Norman*, about the year 1108, in the *gothic* architecture. Its dimenſions are forty-eight feet by ſixteen; and is built with ſquare pieces of chalk. The arches are very elegant, ſupported by ribs, which converge, and meet on the capitals of the pillars; which are now nearly buried in the earth; but are ſuppoſed to be covered with ſixteen feet of ſoil. The whole addition of ſoil, ſince its foundation, is ſuppoſed to have been twenty-ſix feet; an amazing increaſe, which might almoſt occaſion one to ſuſpect it to have been the ſub-chapel of ſome now-loſt church.

THE church of *St. James, Duke's Place*, roſe out of the ruins of this priory, in the time of *James* I. and the mayoralty of Sir *Edward Barkham*.

ALDGATE. EALDGATE, or *Aldgate*, which ſignifies *Old Gate*, ſtands in the place where the wall forms an angle, and takes a ſoutherly direction, and terminated in a poſtern near *Tower-hill*. It was one of the four principal gates; the *Roman* road paſſed under it, ſo one muſt have exiſted on the ſite in the earlieſt times. It was alſo one of the ſeven that had double doors, as was evident by the

* Mr. *Carter* has made drawings of theſe remains.

† *Gentleman's Magazine, April* 1789, 293. tab. i.

hinges,

hinges, which exiſted in the time of *Stow*. Mention is made of it in the reign of *Edgar*, by the name of *Ealdgate*. In the fierce wars between king *John* and his barons, the latter entered the city through this gate, and committed great ravages among the houſes of the religious. Their chieftains repaired, or rather rebuilt *Aldgate*, after the *Norman* manner; and made uſe of ſtone brought from *Caen*, and a ſmall brick called the *Flanders* tile, which probably has been often miſtaken for *Roman*. This gate was of great ſtrength, and had a deep well within.

In 1471, the *Baſtard Falconbridge*, at the head of five thouſand riotous people, attacked the city on this ſide, won this gate, and forced in a few of his forces; but, the portcullis being let down, they were all ſlain. The valiant alderman of the ward, and the recorder, ordered it to be drawn up, and ſallying forth, defeated the Baſtard with great ſlaughter. In 1606, this gate was taken down, and rebuilt under the care of *Martin Bond*, aforementioned: as a proof of its antiquity, many *Roman* coins were found among the foundations.

ST. BOTOLPH'S ALDGATE.

Immediately without the gate, is the church of *St. Botolph*'s, *Aldgate*. It is one of four dedicated, in *London*, to this favorite ſaint. In it is the vault of the *Darcies*, of the north; and the tomb of *Thomas* lord *Darcie*, knight of the Garter; with his figure on it, repreſenting him aſleep, with a ſhroud wrapped round him; his face, breaſt, and arms naked. The figure is at preſent deformed by freſh painting, and the inſcription rendered illegible. This nobleman, diſliking the innovations in religious matters, took a ſecret part in the inſurrection called the *Pilgrimage of Grace*: and, in conjunction with the archbiſhop of *York*, was ſuppoſed to have given up to *Aſke*, chief of the malecontents, the caſtle of

Pontefract, on very frivolous pretences. He loſt his head on *Tower-hill*, in 1537, and was interred in this church. He had been in high favor with the king; was entruſted by him, in 1510, with fifteen hundred archers, and four great ſhips, to aſſiſt *Ferdinand* againſt the *Moors* of *Africa*; but that monarch, having brought his deſigns to ſucceed to his wiſh, diſmiſſed lord *Darcie* and his forces with rich rewards *.

SIR NICHOLAS CAREW.

HERE alſo was buried another victim to the unrelenting *Henry*, Sir *Nicholas Carew*, his maſter of the horſe, and knight of the Garter. This gentleman was charged with nothing more than of being of council with *Henry Courtney*, marquis of *Exeter*, for the imaginary plot of depoſing his maſter, and making cardinal *Pole* king in his ſtead: for this, on *March* 3d, 1538, he ſuffered on *Tower-hill*. By the inſtructions of his keeper, he imbibed the principles of the reformers, and died profeſſing their religion.

PERSIAN TOMB.

IN the cœmetery of this church ſtood formerly the very remarkable tomb (in the altar form) of *Coya Shawſware*, a merchant, and ſecretary to *Nogdi-beg*, the *Perſian* embaſſador. Around the margin was an inſcription in the *Perſian* tongue. *Shawſware* died here in 1626, aged 44. The embaſſador, the ſon of the deceaſed, and numbers of *Perſians* attended, and performed the funeral rites, according to the forms of their religion: his ſon was the principal in the ceremony, who ſat croſs-legged at the north end of the grave, ſometimes reading, ſometimes ſinging, and with all the expreſſions of the trueſt filial affection. During a month after, the friends of the deceaſed

* Lord *Herbert*'s life of *Henry* VIII. p. 15.

viſited

viſited the grave morning and evening, and made their oriſons on the ſpot, till they were driven away by the rudeneſs of the *Engliſh* mob. In the latter end of the reign of *James* I. great efforts were made to eſtabliſh a trade with *Perſia*. The great emperor *Abbas* ſent this embaſſador to our court. The famous traveller Sir *Robert Shirley*, and Sir *Dodmore Cotton*, diſcharged the ſame office on our part, and both died at *Caſbin*, in the year 1628. *Nogdi-beg*, the *Perſian* embaſſador, poiſoned himſelf, on his return home, dreading the reſentment of his maſter for his treacherous miſrepreſentation of our illuſtrious *Shirley* *. In *Strype*'s *Stow* is given an engraving of the tomb, and the inſcription.

HOUSE OF JOHN STOW.

NEAR *Aldgate* lived and died the able hiſtorian *John Stow*. He relates a cruel execution on a gibbet, erected on the pavement before his houſe, on the bailiff of *Rumford*, in the time of *Edward* VI. In that age there were moſt barbarous and tyrannous puniſhments, by martial law, againſt all ſpreaders of rumors. The times were turbulent, but ſlighter penalties than death might have ſufficed. The unhappy man, on the ladder, declared, in the preſence of our hiſtorian, 'That he knew not for what offence he 'was brought to die, "except for words by me ſpoken yeſter-"night to Sir *Stephen*, curate and preacher of this pariſh; which "were theſe. He aſked me, What news in the countrey? I "anſwered, Heavey newes. Why, quoth he? It is ſayd, quoth "I, that many men bee up in *Eſſex*; but, thanks be to God, all "is in good quiet about us. And this was all, as God be my "judge." Upon theſe words of the priſoner, Sir *Stephen*, to

* Travels of *Tho. Herbert*, eſq; *London*, 1634.

'avoide the reproach of the people, left the citie, and never was 'heard of ſince among them to my knowledge.'—I ſhall have farther occaſion to ſpeak of Sir *Stephen*, who was a fanatical firebrand of thoſe days.

WHITECHAPEL. ON the outſide of the gate, begins the long ſtreet and ſuburbs of *Whitechapel*. The church ſtands very diſtant from the entrance into the ſtreet. It was originally a chapel of eaſe to *Stepney*, and known, as early as the year 1336, by the name of the church of *St. Mary Matfelon*; which is ſaid to ſignify, in the *Hebrew*, *Mary lately delivered of her holy child:* as the townſhip was ſtyled *Villa Beatæ Mariæ de Matfelon* *. It is now a very rich rectory, in the gift of *Brazen-noſe College, Oxford.*

LIBELLOUS PICTURE. IN the latter end of the reign of queen *Anne*, this church was prophaned by a moſt libellous and ſcandalous picture of the Laſt Supper, placed above the altar, by the then rector. It ſeems that Doctor *White Kennet*, at that time dean of *Peterborough*, had given ſuch offence to the high-church rector, by his writings in defence of the *Hanoverian* ſucceſſion, that he cauſed the dean to be painted among the apoſtles in the character of *Judas*, dreſſed in a black habit, between cloak and gown; a ſhort wig; and, to render it impoſſible to miſtake the object of the ſatire, with a black velvet patch on his forehead, which the dean always wore from the time he received a dreadful accident on that part in his younger days. Beneath was written, *Judas the Traytor.* The dean, with true greatneſs of mind, deſpiſed the inſolence: but the biſhop of *London* interfered, and cauſed the picture to be removed by the very perſons who had ſet it up.

* *Stow*, ii. book iv. p. 44.

In this pariſh ſome of our nobility had formerly their villas, for the ſake of the country air. Here *Cromwel* earl of *Eſſex*, the ſhort-lived miniſter of *Henry* VIII. had a houſe; and the famous *Gondamor* retired here, when diſengaged from his bubble, *James* I.

MINORIES;

Parallel to the walls, between *Aldgate* and the *Tower*, is the ſtreet called the *Minories*; named from certain poor ladies of the order of *St. Clare*, or minoreſſes, who had been invited into *England* by *Blanch* queen of *Navarre*, wife to *Edmund* earl of *Lancaſter*; who, in 1293, founded here, for their reception, a convent. On its ſuppreſſion it was converted into a dwelling-houſe, and granted by the king to ſeveral great people, who inhabited it. The biſhops of *Bath* and *Wells* once had it, in lieu of their manſion in the *Strand:* and in 1552, *Henry Grey*, duke of *Suffolk*, poſſeſſed it by patent from *Edward* VI. On his attainder it reverted to the crown, in which it continued till the Reſtoration. Soon after, a new houſe was built on it, called the *King*'s, for what reaſon is unknown. *Charles* granted it to Colonel *William Legge*, who reſided there, died in it in 1672, and was buried from thence, with great funeral pomp, in the adjoining church, that of *Trinity Minories:* and his deſcendants, of the *Dartmouth* family, ſtill continue to make it the place of their interment.

NOW A FINE STREET.

This ſtreet, from being as deſpicable as any in the city, has of late years been moſt excellently rebuilt; is filled with ſeveral ſpacious ſhops; is become a fine ſtreet; and, on one ſide, has its Square, its Circus, and its Creſcent.

GOODMAN'S FIELDS.

Behind this ſtreet is *Goodman's Fields*, or rather Square. *Stow*, in his ſimple manner, tells, that in his time one *Trolop*, and afterwards *Goodman*, were the farmers there; and that the "fields

" were a farme belonging to the ſaid nunrie; at the which farme " I myſelfe (ſays he) in my youth, have fetched manye a halfe " peny worth of milk, and never had leſſe then 3 ale pints for a " halfe penny in the ſummer, nor leſſe then one ale quart for a " halfe penny in the winter, alwaies hot from the kine *."

THE theatre in *Goodman's Fields* will always be remembered by my cotemporaries, as the ſtage where *Garrick* firſt ſhewed thoſe powers, which, for ſuch a number of years, aſtoniſhed and charmed the public: his firſt appearance was on *October* 19th, 1741. One *Odel* founded the playhouſe in this ſquare, in 1728. As Sir *John Hawkins* expreſſes it, a *halo* of brothels † ſoon incircled that, as it does all theatres: and drove away the induſtrious inhabitants. This theàtre was rebuilt, in an expenſive manner, by *Henry Giffard*, in 1737; but was ſuppreſſed by the excellent act for the licenſing of places of dramatical entertainment. Yet it was ſupported a few years by an evaſion, during which time, Mr. *Garrick* entered himſelf of the company. He drew an audience of nobility and gentry, whoſe carriages filled the whole ſpace from *Temple-bar* to *Whitechapel* ‡.

HOUSE OF CROSSED FRIARS;

ON the weſt ſide of this portion of the walls, ſtood the houſe of the *Crutched* or *Croſſed Friars*, or *Fratres ſanctæ Crucis*. The order was inſtituted, or at leſt reformed, about the year 1169, by *Gerard*, prior of *St. Mary de Morello*, at *Bologna*. They aſtoniſhed the *Engliſh* by appearing among them, in 1244, and requiring from the opulent, a houſe to live in, telling them they were privileged by the pope to be exempt from being reproached by any

* His Survaie, 224.

† Life of Doctor *Johnſon*, 76.

‡ Life of *Garrick*, i. 42.

body;

body; and that they had from him power to excommunicate thoſe who were hardy enough to reprove them. Two citizens, *Ralph Hoſier*, and *William Sabernes*, were wiſe enough to accommodate them with a houſe in this place, and became friars in it. Originally they carried in their hands an iron croſs, which they afterwards changed into one of ſilver. They wore a croſs, made of red cloth, on their garment; which at firſt was grey, and in later times altered to blue. One *Adams* was the firſt prior: *Edmund Streatham*, the laſt. Their annual income was only £. 52. 13*s*. 4*d*. *Henry* VIII. granted their houſe to Sir *Thomas Wyat*, the elder, who built a handſome manſion on part of the ſite. This was the gentleman whom *Anthony Wood** (not without juſtice) calls the delight of the muſes, and of mankind. He had the honor to be in great intimacy with the congenial peer, *Henry* earl of *Surry*. They were the refiners of our poetry: the elegant effuſions of their muſes are united in a little book publiſhed in 1585, intitled, "Songes and Sonnets, by the right honorable "*Henry Howard*, late earl of *Surry*, and others." Sir *Thomas* died in 1541, of a violent fever, in *Dorſetſhire*, contracted by hard riding to conduct to court the emperor's ambaſſador, who had landed at *Falmouth*. He was highly celebrated by his noble friend, and by every perſon of genius in the age in which he lived.

GRANTED TO SIR THOMAS WYAT.

THIS houſe afterwards became the reſidence of *John* lord *Lumley*, a celebrated warrior in the time of *Henry* VIII; who diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly at the battle of *Flodden*, by his valour, and the number of men he brought into the field. Notwithſtanding this, his zeal for the old religion engaged him in the *Pilgrimage*

LUMLEY-HOUSE.

* *Athenæ Ox.* i. 56.

of

of Grace; from which he with much dexterity extricated himſelf and followers. But his only ſon ſoon after loſt his head, for his concern in a freſh inſurrection. *John* lord *Lumley*, grandſon of the firſt, was among the few nobility of that time who had a taſte for literature. He had the honor and good fortune to marry his ſiſter *Barbara* to my illuſtrious countryman *Humphrey Llwyd*, of *Denbigh* *, and by his aſſiſtance formed a conſiderable library, which at preſent makes a moſt valuable part in the *Britiſh Muſeum*.

THE NAVY OFFICE.

IN the place of this houſe roſe the Navy Office, a building of no beauty; in which the comptroller of the navy uſed to reſide, and all buſineſs reſpecting the payment of ſeamen's wages, and many other naval matters, were tranſacted: but this office is now removed to *Somerſet-houſe*. In the place of the Old Navy Office, the *India* company have erected a moſt magnificent warehouſe, a regular oblong ſquare, of about two hundred and fifty feet, by a hundred and ſixty; incloſing a court of a hundred and fifty, by ſixty, entered by an arched gateway. This is the great repoſitory of the teas. I am told that the ſearchers, who have frequent occaſions to thruſt their arms deep into the cheſts, often feel numbneſſes and paralytic affections?

A GLASS-HOUSE.

THE friars hall was converted into a glaſs-houſe, for the making of drinking glaſſes; which, with forty thouſand billets of wood, was deſtroyed by fire, in 1575 †. The manufacture was ſet up in 1557, and was the firſt of the kind known in *England*. I may add here, that the fineſt flint glaſs was firſt made at the

* Tour in *Wales*, vol. ii, 31.

† *Stow's Survaie*, 293.

Savoy; and the firſt glaſs plates for looking-glaſſes, and coach-windows, in 1673, at *Lambeth*, under the patronage of *George Villiers*, duke of *Buckingham*.

I FIND among the liſt of perſons interred in the church belonging to theſe friars, the name of Sir *Rhys ap Gryffydd*, who loſt his head on *Tower-hill*, in 1531. His ſervant, *John Hughes*, was hanged at *Tyburn* the ſame afternoon*. Sir *Rhys* was of the moſt illuſtrious houſe in *South Wales*. He was grandſon to Sir *Rhys ap Thomas*, the great friend and ſupport of the duke of *Richmond*, afterwards *Henry* VII. by whom Sir *Rhys* was created knight of the Garter. His ſon, Sir *Gryffydd ap Rhys*, was father to the unfortunate Sir *Rhys ap Gryffydd* of *Newtown*, in *Caermarthenſhire*. The princely eſtate of the family (on which were fifteen caſtles) was forfeited, and a bare maintenance given to his ſon. Some part was reſtored by queen *Mary*, and ſome more by queen *Elizabeth*. Sir *Rhys* had married *Katherine*, the daughter of *Thomas Howard*, ſecond duke of *Norfolk*, who died on *May* 21ſt, 1524. She was afterwards married to *Henry Daubeney*, earl of *Bridgewater*, and became involved in great trouble on ſuſpicion of ſome concern ſhe had in the intrigues of queen *Katherine Howard*. She was buried at *Lambeth*, on *May* 11th, 155 . Sir *Rhys* had by her *Gryffydd ap Rhys*; whoſe ſon *Walter* was living in 1599. Sir *Rhys* was brother-in-law to *Thomas*, third earl of *Norfolk*, condemned in the latter end of the reign of *Henry* VIII. and (matrimonial) uncle to the accompliſhed *Surry*. The real crime of Sir *Rhys* ſeems to have been his alliance with the unfortunate *Howards*. The oſtenſible cauſe, the ſame as that of his

* *Holinſhed.*

amiable

amiable nephew. The earl was charged with quartering the arms of *England:* Sir *Rhys* with uſing thoſe of the princes of *South Wales:* for which both of them ſuffered death. How his ſervant was involved in his misfortunes I cannot learn. From Sir *Rhys* is deſcended the preſent Mr. *Rice* of *Newtown*, to whom will deſcend the title of baron of *Dinevawr* (one of his family caſtles) on the demiſe of his mother *Cecil*, daughter of the late earl *Talbot*, who had been created baron of *Dinevawr* by his majeſty in 1780, with remainder to his female iſſue.

NORTHUMBERLAND-HOUSE.

NEAR this place ſtood another *Northumberland-houſe*, inhabited, in the reign of *Henry* VI. by two of the earls of *Northumberland:* one loſt his life in the battle of *St. Albans*; the other, his ſon, in that of *Towton*. Being deſerted by the *Percies*, the gardens were converted into bowling-allies, and other parts, ſays *Stow*, into dicing-houſes. This, I imagine, was the firſt of thoſe pernicious places of reſort, for he calls it "their antient and only "patron of miſrule."

SHARRINGTON-HOUSE.

IN *Mark-lane*, near this place, ſtood the magnificent houſe * built by Sir *William Sharrington*, a chief officer of the mint, in the reign of *Edward* VI. He was the inſtrument of the ambition of *Thomas Seymour*, lord admiral: he fell with his maſter, was condemned and attainted: and *Sharrington-houſe* beſtowed on *Henry Fitz-alan*, earl of *Arundel*, being thought a fit habitation for that great peer, on account of its ſize and ſplendor. Let me add, that Sir *William* was pardoned, emerged from his misfortunes, and ſoon raiſed another conſiderable eſtate, under the favor of *Seymour*'s rival, *Dudley* duke of *Northumberland* †;

* *Strype*, i. book ii. 41.
† *Carte*, i. 231.

poſſibly

poſſibly at the price of the admiral's blood, againſt whom he was chief evidence. Mr. WALPOLE has a drawing of Sir *William*, after *Holbein*.

ALL HALLOWS BARKING.

AT the bottom of this lane, in *Tower-ſtreet*, ſtands the church of *All Hallows Barking*. Legend ſays, that *Edward* I. when prince of *Wales*, was admoniſhed, by a viſion, to erect an image here to the glorious virgin; and, in caſe he viſited five times in the year, he was to be victorious over all nations, and in particular over *Scotland* and *Wales*. The image grew into great repute, and vaſt were the pilgrimages to it, till the ſuppreſſion. An indulgence of forty days was granted to every one who performed this act of devotion *.

PERSONS BEHEADED BURIED THERE.

IN this church were depoſited, for a time, the bodies of that accompliſhed nobleman *Henry Howard* †, earl of *Surry*, and two prelates, who ended their days by the ax on *Tower-hill*. The aſhes of the ill-fated *Surry* were, in 1614, removed to *Framlingham*, in *Suffolk*. The pious *Fiſher* (whoſe head was placed on a pole on the bridge) and the indiſcreet *Laud*. The firſt was removed to the chapel in the *Tower*, to reſt by the ſide of his friend Sir *Thomas More* ‡. The remains of *Laud*, beheaded in 1644, lay here till 1663, when they were removed to *St. John's College*, *Oxford*, over which he had preſided ||.

IN this pariſh was deſigned a hoſpital for poor prieſts, and for lunatics of both ſexes, as early as the time of *Edward* III; but not taking effect, it was granted to the hoſpital of *St. Katherine*;

* *Newcourt*, i. 238, 765.
† *Collins*, i. 95. *Stow's Survaie*, 250.
‡ *Weever*, 501.
|| *Newcourt*, 241.

which was to find a chaplain to pray for the ſoul of *Robert Denton*, who had piouſly intended the firſt foundation *.

In *Seething-lane*, or, as it was called antiently, *Sydon-lane*, which runs into *Tower-ſtreet*, ſtood a large houſe built by Sir *John Allen*, lord mayor, and privy counſellor to *Henry* VIII. It was afterwards Sir *Francis Walſingham*'s, and after that became the property of *Robert Devereux*, ſecond earl of *Eſſex*.

From *Aldgate* the walls ran ſouthward to the *Thames*, and ended, as is generally ſuppoſed, with a fort; on the ſite of which aroſe the preſent Tower of *London*. To the north of it was a poſtern, for the benefit of foot paſſengers: it was originally a fair and ſtrong gate, built of ſtone brought out of *Kent*, and *Caen* in *Normandy*. It ſtood till the year 1440, when it fell down; not, as is conjectured, from the pulling down of three hundred feet of the adjacent wall in 1189, for the purpoſe of enlarging and ſtrengthening the Tower, but from decay; it being made at the ſame time with that fortreſs, which was built by the Conqueror in his firſt year, and ſtrongly garriſoned with *Normans*, to ſecure the allegiance of his new and reluctant ſubjects.

POSTERN GATE.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

The firſt work ſeems to have been ſuddenly flung up in 1066, on his taking poſſeſſion of the capital: this included in it a part of the antient wall; for, ſoon after the murder of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, a diſpute aroſe whether he was poiſoned in the liberties of the city, or in the county of *Middleſex*: on examination, part of the antient wall was diſcovered; and his apartment found to be to the weſt of it, and in conſequence the criminals were tried within the juriſdiction of the city. Had it been on the other ſide,

* *Newcourt*, 243.

it

it would have been adjudged to have been within the county. There is another proof of this fortreſs having been built upon the remains of another more antient; for, in 1720, in digging on the ſouth ſide of what is called *Ceſar*'s chapel, were diſcovered ſome old foundations of ſtone, three yards broad, ſo ſtrongly cemented that it was with the utmoſt difficulty they were forced up.

WHITE TOWER.

THE great ſquare tower called the *White Tower*, and by the *Welſh*, *Twr Gwyn*, or *Twr y Bryn-gwyn*, was erected in the year 1078, when it aroſe under the directions of the great military architect *Gundulph*, biſhop of *Rocheſter* *; who gave this noble ſpecimen of innovation in the art of caſtle-building, and which was purſued by him in the execution of *Rocheſter-caſtle*, on the banks of the *Medway*. The walls are eleven feet thick; which have a winding ſtair continued along two of the ſides, like that in the caſtle of *Dover*. *Stow* tells us, from *Edmund de Haddenham*, that during the time *Gundulph* was employed in this work, he was lodged in the houſe of one *Edmere*, a citizen of *London* †. This building was long dignified with the name of *Ceſar*'s tower; but that illuſtrious invader probably never ſaw *London*: originally it ſtood by itſelf. *Fitzſtephen* gives it the name of *Arx Palatina*, the *Palatine* tower; and ſays, with his uſual romance, that the mortar of the foundation was tempered with the blood of beaſts. The commander had the title of *Palatine* beſtowed on him, being, as was the caſe with ſeveral of the great men of that time, who had places of importance truſted to their care, endowed with

* *Guillelm. Pictav.* inter *Script. Normann*, p. 205.

† *Survaie*, 73.

regal powers; ſuch, for example, as the earl palatine, *Hugh Lupus*, had in the county palatinate of *Cheſter* *.

WITHIN this tower is a very antient chapel, dedicated to *St. John*, for the uſe of ſuch of our kings and queens who wiſhed to pay their devotion here, ever ſince the time of *William* the Conqueror. It is of an oblong form, rounded at the eaſt end: on each ſide are five thick ſhort round pillars, with vaſt ſquared capitals cut in different forms on their ſides, with a croſs on each: the arches are round, and all ſuits the architecture of its date. At the eaſt end are two pillars of the ſame form as the others. Above is a gallery, with windows with rounded arches, looking into the chapel. This gallery is ſaid to have been allotted for the females. The columns paſs down quite to the ground floor, through a lower apartment, which is now a magazine of gunpowder. The chapel forms part of the record office, and is filled with papers. That patron of the arts *Henry* III. gave directions about the ornamenting of this chapel. Among other things, *Depingi faciatis patibulum et trabem ultra altare ejuſdem capel. bene et bonis coloribus, et fieri faciatis et depingi duas ymagines pulchras, ubi melius et decentius fieri poſſint in eadem capell. unam de ſancto* EDWARDO *tenente anulum, et donante et tendente Sćto.* JOHAN *Evangeliſte, &c.*

ADJACENT to this room is another very large one, alſo filled with papers. This is called the *Council Chamber*; in which many, of the firſt moment, have been held. Let me inſtance that which *Richard* III. held when duke of *Gloceſter*, when he ordered the

* Lord *Lyttelton's Henry* II. iii. 139.

murder

murder of the noble *Haſtings*, and meditated the death of *Stanley*, and others of the nobility.

In 1092 a violent tempeſt did great injury to the *Tower*; but it was repaired by *William Rufus*, and his ſucceſſor. The firſt added another caſtellated building on the ſouth ſide, between it and the *Thames*, which was afterwards called *St. Thomas's Tower*. Beneath that was *Traitors-gate*, through which ſtate priſoners were brought from the river: and under another, properly enough called *The Bloody*; for, till theſe happier ages, there was little difference between confinement, and the ſcaffold, or private aſſaſſination.

Ye towers of *Julius*, *London*'s laſting ſhame,
With many a foul and midnight murder fed.

In the ſouth-eaſt angle of the incloſure were the royal apartments, for the Tower was a palace during near five hundred years, and only ceaſed to be ſo on the acceſſion of queen *Elizabeth*.

Henry VIII. on the death of his father, immediately retired to the Tower for ſome time for the ſake of privacy, and to have leiſure to form an adminiſtration, and here he continued ſeveral months *. He was here attended by his yeomen of the guard. Fifteen of theſe were left in the Tower, and their name changed to that of *Warders*. Theſe ſeem not to have been allowed the ſame diſtinction of dreſs as thoſe who attended the royal perſon, till the following reign. When the protector, duke of *Somerſet*, was confined there for the firſt time, he obſerved the diligent attendance of the warders; and promiſed them, that, when he was ſet

* Mr. *Pegge*'s *Curialiæ*, part iii. p. 9.

at liberty, he would procure them the favor " to weare the king's clothe as the yeomen of the guarde did. *Somerſet* obtained his releaſe, and cauſed the warders of the Tower to be ſworn extraordinary of the guarde, and to weare the ſame livery they do; which had the beginning by this meanes *."

MURDERS WITHIN THE TOWER.

HERE fell the meek uſurper *Henry* VI. by the dagger of the profligate *Glouceſter*. Here, full of horrors, died, by the hands of hired ruffians, the unſteady *Clarence:* Who can read, without ſhuddering, his dreadful dream, which *Shakeſpeare* † makes him relate to the lieutenant? Here (in the upper floor of the *Bloody Tower*) the ſweet innocents *Edward* V, and his brother, duke of *York*, periſhed, victims to the ambition of their remorſeleſs uncle. And the empoiſoning of Sir *Thomas Overbury* makes up the ſum of the known murders, the reproaches of our antient fortreſs. We had here a ſtrait room or dungeon, called, from the miſery the unhappy occupier of this very confined place endures, the *Little Eaſe*. But this will appear a luxurious habitation, when compared with the inventions of the age of *Louis* XI. of *France*; with his iron cages, in which perſons of rank lay for whole years; or his *Oubliettes*, dungeons made in form of reverſed cones, concealed with trap-doors, down which dropped the unhappy victims of the tyrant, brought there by *Triſtan l'Hermite*, his companion and executioner in ordinary. Sometimes their ſides were plain, ſometimes ſet with knives, or ſharp-edged wheels; but in either caſe, they were true *Oubliettes:* the devoted were certain to fall into the land where all things were forgotten.

WAKEFIELD TOWER.

THE tradition is, that *Henry* VI. was murdered in the *Wake-*

* Communicated by *Tho. Aſtle*, eſq.

† In *Richard* III.

field Tower, in a fine octagonal room, at preſent filled with papers belonging to the *Record Office*, containing all the records from the Conqueſt to the year 1483. The reſt, to the preſent time, are kept in the *Rolls* chapel. This Tower took its name from having been the place in which the priſoners, taken at the battle of *Wakefield*, were confined.

THE *Tower* was firſt incloſed by *William Longchamp*, biſhop of *Ely*, and chancellor of *England*, in the reign of *Richard* I. This haughty prelate having a quarrel with *John*, third brother to *Richard*, under pretence of guarding againſt his deſigns, ſurrounded the whole with walls embattled, and made on the outſide a vaſt ditch, into which, in after times, the water from the *Thames* was introduced. Different princes added other works. The preſent contents, within the walls, are twelve acres and five rods; the circuit, on the outſide of the ditch, one thouſand and fifty-two feet. It was again incloſed with a mud-wall by *Henry* III: this was placed at a diſtance from the ditch, and occaſioned the taking down of part of the city wall; which was reſented by the citizens; who, pulling down this precinct of mud, were puniſhed by the king with a fine of a thouſand marks.

BEAUCHAMP TOWER.

THE *Beauchamp Tower* is noted for the illuſtrious perſonages confined within its walls. Among them is the ill-fated *Anna Bullein*. It was from hence ſhe wrote her celebrated letter to her pitileſs tyrant, dated from her *doleful priſon in the Tower* *. It is a compoſition that gives place to none in the true pathetic. From hence ſhe was led to the block, placed on the green before this Tower, and received the fatal ſtroke with patience and reſignation, on the 19th of *May* 1536.

* *Spectator*, vol. vi. N° 397.

AN

An innocent uſurpreſs ſucceeded to her apartments in 1553. Here the amiable, the learned, the good *Jane Gray* was committed (for the faults of an ambitious father-in-law) and remained priſoner five months. She ſeemed to have been pitied even by *Mary*. She probably would not have ſuffered, but for the imprudent inſurrection of her weak father, the duke of *Suffolk*. She was the moſt accompliſhed lady of her time; was miſtreſs of the *Greek* and *Latin* tongues; verſed in *Hebrew*, *Chaldee*, *Arabic*, *French*, and *Italian*; was ſkilled in muſic; and the toilets worked with her own hand, preſerved at *Zurich* with great reverence, prove the excellence of her needle-work. Her letters to *Bullinger*, moſt exquiſitely written, I have ſeen in the library in that city. She fell, at the age of ſeventeen, on the ſame ſpot as *Anna Bullein* did, on *January* the 12th, 1553-4, and with moſt invincible fortitude: as ſhe was conducted to the block (whether by accident or whether by deſign) ſhe met the headleſs body of her beloved huſband, beheaded juſt before on *Tower-hill*. A line in *Greek*, to the following purport, was her conſolation: "That if his lifeleſs body ſhould give teſtimony againſt her before men, his moſt bleſſed ſpirit ſhould give an eternal witneſs of her innocence in the preſence of God!"

A little farther on I ſhall give an account of another illuſtrious priſoner, *Philip* earl of *Arundel*, who died a natural death within this Tower. I may here add, that it ſeems to have been a common priſon for others of leſs note, as appears by the numerous inſcriptions cut on the walls, or on the wainſcot. I obſerved on the ſtaircaſe a ſhield of arms with a pomegranate in chief, and an eſcutcheon of pretence with three pears? and on the outſide, near to it, the letters P. E. A. And in another

place

place a ſhield with a heart in the middle, with three mullets, two, one. Theſe I refer to the learned in heraldry to explain.

In the lieutenant's lodging is to be ſeen a large piece of ſtone or marble, with five circular tablets on the face, memorials of the gunpowder plot. It was erected in 1607, by Sir *William Wade*, lieutenant of the *Tower*. The middle department, which is the largeſt, gives an account of the conſpiracy. On a ſmaller are the names of the conſpirators. On another, the names of the counſellors who ſat in this room to examine thoſe miſcreants. Above are the arms of the counſellors. In this room is a buſt, called that of *James* I. but ſo animated, that I ſhould have ſuppoſed it to have been that of the gallant *Raleigh*. I hope ſome antiquary will copy, and favor the public with the inſcriptions.

LIONS TOWER. ROYAL MENAGERY.

Edward IV. built the Lions Tower: it was originally called the Bulwark; but received the former name from its uſe. A menagery had very long been a piece of regal ſtate; *Henry* I. had his at his manor of *Woodſtock*, where he kept lions, leopards, lynxes, porcupines, and ſeveral other uncommon beaſts. They were afterwards removed to the *Tower*. *Edward* II. commanded the ſheriffs of *London* to pay the keepers of the king's leopards ſix pence a day, for the ſuſtenance of the leopards; and three half-pence a day for the diet of the keeper, out of the fee-farm of the city. I ſhould have mentioned before, that *Henry* iſſued his order to the ſheriffs, to ſupply four pence a day for the maintenance of his white bear *(urſo noſtro albo)*, and his keeper, in the *Tower* of *London*. They were alſo to provide a muzzle, and an iron chain to hold the ſaid bear out of the water; and a long cord to hold it during the time it was fiſhing in the *Thames*: they

were beſides ordered to build a ſmall houſe in the *Tower* for the king's elephant *(elefantem noſtrum)* and to make proviſion both for beaſt and keeper *.

The royal menagery is to this day exceedingly well ſupplied. In *April* 1787, there was a leopard, of a quite unknown ſpecies, brought from *Bengal*. It was wholly black, but the hair was marked, on the back, ſides, and neck, with round cluſters of ſmall ſpots, of a gloſſy and the moſt intenſe black; the tail hung ſeveral inches beyond the length of the legs, and was very full of hair. Here were alſo two tigers: one had been here ſome time: and its ground-color had faded into a pale ſickly ſandineſs; the other, young and vigorous, and almoſt freſh from its native woods, was almoſt of an orange color; and its black ſtripes, and the white parts, were moſt pure in their kinds †.

The office of the keeper of the menagery was added to that of conſtable of the *Tower*, for the ſake of the emolument. In the reign of *Henry* VII. *John de Vere*, earl of *Oxford*, was conſtable, and was appointed keeper of the lions, with the ſalary of twelve pence per diem, and ſix pence for each beaſt ‡.

The little book ſold in the *Tower*, will give a very ſatisfactory account of all its curioſities, natural and artificial. To that I refer my reader. I will only ſay, that the room in which the artillery is kept, and the armory of ſmall arms above (each three hundred and forty feet five inches long) do great honor to our kingdom. They are now in the moſt admirable order; and I

* *Madox* Antiq. Excheq. i. 376.

† Engraved and deſcribed by *M. de la Metherie*, dans le Journal de Phyſique, *Juillet*, 1788, p. 45. tab. ii.

‡ *Rymer*, xii. 276.

am

am told by my ſon, who hath viſited the moſt boaſted in *Europe*, that theſe far exceed any he ſaw. They well merit the attention of our countrymen. I muſt alſo direct their attention to the fine ſculpture in ſtone, of the royal arms ſurrounded by ſuitable trophies, on the pediment in front of the building, the work of our great artiſt *Gibbons*.

TOWER-HILL.

FOR a conſiderable time, there was a diſpute between the crown and the city, about the right to the *Tower-hill* (the *Gwyn-fryn* of the *Welſh*). In the reign of *Edward* IV. the king's officers erected there a gallows, and a ſcaffold for the execution of offenders. The citizens complained; *Edward* immediately diſavowed the act, by public proclamation, and reſigned to them the monopoly of the ax and the halter, and veſted in them the excluſive privilege of hanging, drawing, and quartering. From that time the fatal apparatus is always provided by the city. The condemned are delivered to the ſheriffs by the lieutenant, who receives from the former a receipt for their delivery; the ſheriffs then ſee execution done, as in other places.

THE FIRST PERSON BEHEADED ON TOWER-HILL.

THE firſt whom I recollect to have ſuffered here by the more honorable death of the ax, was in 1388, when Sir *Simon de Burley*, knight of the Garter, tutor of *Richard* II. and the moſt accompliſhed man of his time, fell a victim to the malice of the potent faction, which had uſurped the regal authority. Queen *Anne*, the good queen *Anne*, went on her knees to the duke of *Gloceſter*, the king's uncle, to implore mercy; and continued in that attitude three hours before the inexorable tyrant.

THE FORMER ROUGH TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

THERE was, during a very long period, a barbarous meanneſs, a ſpecies of inſult to the unhappy criminals, which is in our days happily changed into every ſpecies of tenderneſs and humanity,

conſiſtent with public juſtice and ſecurity. In revenge for the death of Sir *Simon*, and many others who ſuffered in the ſame cauſe, the great earl of *Arundel*, *Richard Fitzalan*, was hurried inſtantly from the place of trial, the palace at *Weſtminſter*, to *Tower-hill*: his arms and his hands were bound; and the king glutted his eyes with the bloody ſcene. That great peer *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*, who was confined here in the laſt year of *Henry* VIII. was reduced to beg for ſheets. He was to have loſt his head, but was ſaved by the death of the tyrant on the very day ordered for his execution. It is ſaid, that it was intended that the king's death ſhould have been concealed till the execution had taken place: but that when the officer of the *Tower* waited on his grace to prepare him for execution, by a fortunate gueſs, the duke told him, the king was dead! He was kept in cuſtody during the next ſhort reign, but was releaſed on the acceſſion of queen *Mary*. He mounted his horſe, at the edge of fourſcore, to aſſiſt in quelling the inſurrection of Sir *Thomas Wyat*, in 1554. This ſerved to fill the *Tower* with new ſubjects for the mean inſults of the times. Sir *Thomas*, and the reſt of the priſoners, were brought into the *Tower* through the *Traitors-gate*. The lieutenant received them, one by one, with inſults and groſs abuſe. When Sir *Thomas* appeared, gallantly dreſſed, the lieutenant actually collared him: Sir *Thomas* gave him a fierce and reproachful look, bravely telling him, *This is no maſterie now!*

SIR GERVIS ELWAYES.

ONE perſon of rank ſuffered here by the more infamous way of the halter. I ſhould not mention Sir *Gervis Elwayes*, lieutenant of the *Tower*, who ſuffered here, in 1615, for his concern in the murder of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, but for the great inſtruction which may be gathered from his end, and his excellent dying

ſpeech. For there is ſomething very peculiar in his admonition to the ſpectators, againſt appealing to Heaven by a raſh vow; for, having been greatly addicted to gaming, he had ſaid ſeriouſly in his prayers, *Lord, let me be hanged if ever I play more:* and yet he broke it a thouſand times *. Of what utility would be a ſenſible collection of theſe proofs of the FINGER OF GOD, exemplified to mankind in the detection and puniſhment of every ſpecies of crime!

CHAPEL OF THE TOWER.

THE church of *St. Petrus ad Vincula*, within the *Tower*, has been the undiſtinguiſhing repoſitory of the headleſs bodies of numbers, who ended their days on the adjacent hill; or, when greatly favored, within the fortreſs. The antient church was much more ſplendid, it being occaſionally the place at which the kings of *England* performed their oriſons. In *Henry* III.'s time here were ſtalls for the king and queen; a chancel dedicated to *St. Peter*, and another to *St. Mary*. The church was adorned with a fine croſs, images of ſaints, and various paintings *benè & bonis coloribus*. Alſo ſeveral holy figures in painted glaſs; all done by that early lover and patron of the arts in *England*, the monarch juſt mentioned †.

EXECUTED PERSONS BURIED THERE.

FISHER, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

To the preſent church, after his execution, was finally removed the body of the conſcientious amiable prelate *Fiſher*, biſhop of *Rocheſter*; a victim to his opinion of the pope's ſupremacy, and the treachery of the attorney-general *Rich*, who, under pretence of conſulting him, obtained his confidence, and betrayed him. The pope rewarded his orthodoxy with a cardinal's hat, but it did

* See the whole in The firſt xiv Yeares of King *James*'s Reign, p. 150.

† *Strype's Stow*, i. book i. 68. Mr. WALPOLE's Anecdotes, i. 4.

not

not arrive till the poor biſhop's head was on a pole on *London-bridge*. His headleſs corſe was removed, to be near that of his friend, who ſuffered about three weeks after, in the ſame cauſe, the great Sir *Thomas More*. But his body did not long keep company with that of his brother ſufferer, nor his head on the bridge. His affectionate daughter, *Margaret Roper*, procured the one to be removed to *Chelſea*; and the head, accidentally blown into the *Thames*, to be given to her. She kept it during life as a relique, and directed that after her death it ſhould be lodged in her arms and buried with her.

SIR THOMAS MORE.

ANNA BULLEN.

THE beauteous *Anna Bullen*, on *May* 19th, 1536, for a fictitious charge of adultery, by a tyrant luſting for a new object: and the profligate *Catherine Howard*, on a full conviction of the ſame crime; reſt here. *George* lord *Rochford*, the innocent brother of the former, involved in the accuſation, preceded her to the grave by two days; as his infamous wife, a cauſe of their death, accompanied, unpitied, her miſtreſs *Catherine Howard*, in execution and in ſepulchre. It is impoſſible not to moralize on comparing the manner in which ſhe was brought priſoner to this fatal fortreſs, with the gay and ſplendid pageantry, which attended her and her ſavage ſpouſe from *Greenwich* by water to the ſame place, on *May* 29th, 1533; and from the *Tower*, two days after, with ſtill greater magnificence, to her coronation. She rejoiced too publickly on the death of *Catherine* of *Arragon*, whoſe place ſhe moſt wrongfully uſurped: in leſs than five months, ſhe herſelf fell as a criminal *.

As I cannot diſcover the place of interment of the venerable

* See a very curious account of the proceſſions in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, iii. 202.

Margaret

Margaret counteſs of *Saliſbury*, beheaded on the green within the *Tower*, on *May* 27th, 1541, I muſt ſuppoſe that it was within the chapel. There is no reaſon to imagine that the tyrant would pay more reſpect to her remains, than to thoſe of his royal conſorts. This illuſtrious woman was daughter to *George* duke of *Clarence*, and laſt of the royal line of *Plantagenet*. That ſeems to have been her only crime, except that of being mother to cardinal *Pole*, to whom *Henry* bore the moſt inveterate hatred. She was attainted, by a ſervile parlement, in 1539, upon no other proof than that of a banner, with the five wounds of CHRIST embroidered on it, being found. This being the ſymbol choſen by the northern rebels, was thought ſufficient to eſtabliſh her guilt. The king, on a trifling inſurrection, in which it was impoſſible ſhe could have any concern, ordered her to be put to death. The executioner directed her to lay her head on the block, which ſhe refuſed to do, telling him, that ſhe knew of no guilt, and would not ſubmit to die like a traitor. He purſued her about the ſcaffold, aiming at her hoary head, and at length took it off, after mangling the poor victim, of ſeventy years of age, in the moſt barbarous manner.

THOMAS CROMWEL, EARL OF ESSEX.

THAT meteor *Thomas Cromwel*, earl of *Eſſex*, the great promoter of the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, experienced the common lot of the preceding. He ſuffered, among other charges, for being a favorer of heretics; yet died in the firm profeſſion of the Catholic religion.

THOMAS SEYMOUR, BARON SUDLEY.

THE turbulent *Thomas Seymour*, baron *Sudley*, and lord high admiral, in 1549 was beheaded, and buried in this church, by a warrant from his own brother, the protector *Somerſet*. On *January* 24th, 1552, the protector himſelf mounted the ſame ſcaffold, and, notwithſtanding his high rank, was flung into the ſame grave

among the attainted herd: and his ambitious rival, the inſtrument of his death, *John Dudley*, duke of *Northumberland*, loſt his head and was laid by his ſide, on the 22d of *Auguſt*, 1553. So ſhort, ſo vain are the dreams of power and ambition!

JOHN DUDLEY, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, EARL OF ESSEX.

THE favorite earl of *Eſſex*, *Robert Devereux*, was reluctantly given to the block by his fond miſtreſs, after a long ſtruggle between fear and affection. Mr. *Walpole* obſerves, that it was a faſhion to treat the paſſion of that illuſtrious princeſs as a romance. She, it is alleged, was ſixty-eight, but it was forgotten that the earl was only thirty-four. Let their ages have been reverſed, you would never have heard of the unhappy love of *Elizabeth*. *Eſſex*, impreſſed with a ſtrong ſenſe of religion, died a true penitent. When marſhal *Biron* heard of his end, he ſaid he died more like a prieſt than a ſoldier. *Biron*, in the ſame ſad circumſtances, ended his days like a frantic coward.

DUKE OF MONMOUTH.

BENEATH the communion table repoſes the handſome, reſtleſs, ungrateful ſon of *Charles* II. the duke of *Monmouth*. His ambition, like that of many of thoſe he followed to this place, occaſioned his death. He is ſaid to have died calmly; and to have acknowledged the guilt of rebellion: but love preſerved her influence to the laſt moment. He was married very young, and for intereſted motives. He had made a connection of the moſt tender nature with lady *Harriet Wentworth*, who lived with him as his wife. He could not, with all the arguments of our beſt divines, be convinced of the ſin of adultery; he called her the choice of his ripened years. I have been told a tradition, that lady *Harriet* had placed herſelf in a window, to take a laſt and farewel look; he was maſter enough of himſelf to make her a graceful bow. With more certainty can I ſay, that the king, on the evening of the execution, viſited the widowed dutcheſs, to give aſſurance of

his

his attention to her and her children. Conſolation ſhe did not want, for ſhe had been ſeparated from him; and when, at the duke's earneſt requeſt, ſhe had an interview with him in the *Tower*, their interview was, as *Barillon* expreſſes it, *aigre de part et d'autre* *.

EARL OF KILMARNOCK.

THE repentant earl of *Kilmarnock*, and the rough and fearleſs lord *Balmerino*, avowing the goodneſs of his cauſe to the laſt, were depoſited here *Auguſt* 18th, 1746. The inſcriptions on the leaden plates of their coffins are here ſhewn to ſtrangers. In the following year the infamous *Simon* lord *Lovat* was interred in the ſame ground, after mounting the ſcaffold with the intrepidity of innocence. He certainly was in his dotage, or, what is more probable, loſt to all ſenſe of ſhame for his immoral and moſt abandoned life, when he could repeat to the ſpectators,

Nam genus et proavos, & QUÆ NON FECIMUS IPSI, vix ea noſtra voco.

SIR RICHARD BLOUNT AND HIS SON.

BESIDES theſe headleſs trunks, numbers of good people lie here, who went to their graves from their quiet beds. Among them, Sir *Richard Blount*, and Sir *Michael* his ſon, both lieutenants of the *Tower*. Sir *Richard* died in 1564; Sir *Michael* in 1592: a ſplendid monument was erected to each. They are repreſented in armour, kneeling; Sir *Richard* with his two ſons, his wife, and two daughters, in the dreſs of the times; Sir *Michael* has a long beard, is attended by three ſons in cloaks, his wife, and daughter.

SIR RICHARD CHOLMONDLY.

IN a corner, on the floor, is an antient monument of a man recumbent, his hands cloſed as in prayer, his hair lank, his chin

* *Dalrymple*'s Memoirs, ii. 168.

beardleſs; his lady by him in a long hood; round his neck is a collar of SS. and a roſe pendent. This is to preſerve the memory of Sir *Richard Cholmondly*, knight, lieutenant of the *Tower* in the time of *Henry* VII.

TALBOT EDWARDS, KEEPER OF THE KING'S REGALIA.

I PASS over leſs intereſting monuments, to the little ſtone on the floor, which records, that "*Talbot Edwards*, late keeper of his "majeſty's *regalia*, 30th *September*, 1674, aged 80," was depoſited here. Was it not a ſhameleſs reign, in which no farther remembrance of this good and faithful ſervant was delivered to poſterity? This venerable man was keeper of the *regalia*, when the ruffian *Blood* made the notorious attempt on the crown, and other ornaments of majeſty. Never was a more determined villain: "with a head to contrive, and heart to execute any wick-"edneſs." *Blood* contrived, under the guiſe of a clergyman, to make acquaintance with Mr. *Edwards*; inſinuated himſelf into his favor and confidence. After various viſits, with the aſſiſtance of ſeveral other aſſociates, he ſeized on the old man, whom he had requeſted to ſhew the jewels to his friends, gagged him, and on his reſiſting, ſtruck him on the head with a mallet, and gave him ſeveral ſtabs. *Edwards* thought it prudent to counterfeit death. *Blood* put the crown under his parſon's gown: another put the globe in his breeches: a third, not being able to conceal the ſceptre by reaſon of its length, broke off the rich ruby and put it in his pocket. As ſoon as they were gone, *Edwards* forced out the gag, and gave the alarm; they were inſtantly purſued, and three of them ſoon taken. *Blood* ſtruggled hard for his prize, ſaying, when it was wreſted from him, *It was a gallant attempt, though unſucceſsful; it was for a* CROWN.

THE curioſity of the king was excited to ſee a man engaged in

ſo

ſo many important villanies: under pretence of obtaining diſcoveries, his majeſty made the wretch a viſit; from that moment the artful *Blood* dated his ſecurity: he told the king ſo many plauſible tales; ſuch indifference he ſhewed for his own life, ſuch anxiety for that of his majeſty (for he inſinuated that his comrades would certainly revenge his death, even on his ſacred majeſty) that in a ſhort time he obtained his pardon. It was neceſſary to apply to the duke of *Ormond* for permiſſion, the ruffian having made the attempt on his grace's life not long before. The duke nobly anſwered, "If his majeſty could forgive him ſtealing the crown, he "might eaſily forgive the attempt upon his life; and if ſuch was "his majeſty's pleaſure, that was a ſufficient reaſon for him, and "his lordſhip (the earl of *Arlington*, who brought the meſſage) "might ſpare the reſt." *Blood* was not only pardoned, but received into favor, had a penſion of five hundred a year, and was perpetually ſeen at court, enjoying the ſmiles of majeſty, and even ſucceſsfully employing his intereſt, as a moſt reſpectable patron. But all good men looked on him with horror, and conſidered him as a *Sicarius* to a profligate ſet of men, to overawe any who had integrity enough to reſiſt the meaſures of a moſt profligate court. This miſcreant died peacefully in his bed, *Auguſt* 29th, 1680, fearleſsly, and without any ſigns of penitence; totally hardened and forſaken by Heaven.

The innocent *Talbot Edwards*, ſo far from receiving the grateful reward of his fidelity and ſufferings, got with great difficulty a penſion of two hundred a year; and his ſon, who was active in taking *Blood*, one hundred more: but the order for the penſions was ſo long delayed, and the expences attending the cure of the good old man's wounds ſo great, that he was forced to ſell his

order for a hundred pounds ready money, and his ſon his for fifty. It is ſingular that this aged man ſurvived his injuries ſeven years; the attempt was made *May* 9th, 1671, and the inſcription, contrary to the aſſertions of ſome hiſtorians, fixes his death in 1680 *.

LAWLESS EXECUTIONS.

OTHERS have fallen, on this fatal hill, by the hands of lawleſs violence. In the rebellion of *Wat Tyler*, his miſcreant followers purſued, with unrelenting rage, the nobility and better rank of people. That worthy primate, *Sudbury* archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; Sir *Robert Hales*, treaſurer of *England*; and many others, took refuge with their youthful king in the *Tower*. It was then garriſoned with ſix hundred armed men, and ſix hundred archers; who, appalled at the mob, ſtood motionleſs. The rebels ſeized on the primate; Sir *Robert*; *John Legge*, ſerjeant at arms; and *William Appledore*, the king's confeſſor; all of whom they inſtantly beheaded on *Tower-hill*; the archbiſhop with peculiar circumſtances of cruelty, being almoſt hewn to pieces by their cruel rage.

ARCHBISHOP SUDBURY.

JAMES LORD SAY, AND HIS SON-IN-LAW.

IN 1450, the mob under *Jack Cade*, in ſo dark and ſavage a period, forced out of this fortreſs *James* lord *Say*, whom the king had committed to appeaſe the furious commons. They brought him to *Guildhall*, and from thence hurried him to the *Standard* in *Cheapſide*, where they ſtruck off his head, tied his naked body to a horſe's tail, dragged it to *Southwark*, and there cut it into quarters. They then beheaded his ſon-in-law, Sir *James Cromer*, placed the heads on poles, and in every ſtreet made them kiſs each other †. What a horrid parallel have we not ſeen in the late year, amidſt the poliſhed and enlightened FRENCH!!! Two

* See the ſeveral accounts in *Kennet*, iii. 283—*Strype's Stow*, i. book i. 92 to 96—*Brit. Biography*, article *Blood*.

† *Fabian's Chronicle*, part vi. 451.

men

men of rank, *M. de Foulon*, and his ſon-in-law *M. Berthier*, were pointed out as victims to the barbarous populace. They were firſt hung, with a ſtudied prolongation of their ſufferings: their heads were ſtruck off, and, by a refinement in cruelty (beyond the invention of *Jack Cade*) the heart of *de Foulon* was torn out, and brought dancing on a pole, to ſalute his unhappy ſon-in-law on his way to execution: nor was any inſult to their mangled trunks omitted by the furious *canaille*.

LORD HASTINGS.

WITHIN the *Tower*, on the green before the chapel, was beheaded the accompliſhed lord *Haſtings*. His fidelity to the children of his late maſter *Edward* IV. was the cauſe of his death. He was dragged from the council-table, by order of their ambitious *protector*, *Gloceſter*, who ſwore he would have his head before he dined; and ſuch was his haſte, that the unfortunate lord had only time to make a ſhort ſhrift to a prieſt who caſually paſſed by, and his head was taken off on a log which happened to lie in the way. So little did he expect death, that, ſcarcely an hour before, he was exulting in the fate of his enemies, lord *Rivers*, lord *Richard Grey*, and Sir *Thomas Vaughan*, at *Pontefract*; yet all four underwent the ſtroke of the headſman on the very ſame day. Beſides theſe, I can make a miſcellaneous recital of ſeveral who died within theſe walls, by natural deaths, by ſuicide, or by accident.

ELIZABETH, WIFE OF HENRY VII.

ELIZABETH, wife of *Henry* VII. breathed her laſt here in childbed, in 1502.

HENRY, EIGHTH EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

HERE may be truly ſaid to have fled indignant to the ſhades, the high ſpirit of *Henry* earl of *Northumberland*. He was confined for the ſame cauſe as the earl of *Arundel*, by the jealous *Elizabeth*. *The B——*, exclames the earl, *ſhall not have my eſtate*;

and

and on *June* 21ſt, 1585, ſhot himſelf with a piſtol loaden with three bullets.

PHILIP EARL OF ARUNDEL.

PHILIP earl of *Arundel*, ſon of the duke of *Norfolk*, beheaded for aſpiring to the bed of *Mary* queen of *Scots*, was condemned to death for favoring that ill-fated princeſs. He was indeed reprieved, but ſuffered to languiſh till his death, in 1595. He was even refuſed the ſight of his counteſs and children. The queen at length ſeemed to feel ſome compunction. Near the latter end of his life, depreſſed with ſorrow, the earl made his earneſt petition for that favor. Her highneſs then made him the offer of granting his petition, his pardon, his liberty, and the reſtoration of his titles and eſtates, and the company of his wife and children, on condition that he would attend her to church. All this he refuſed, and died ſoon after, on *November* 19th, 1595, under the age of forty; having ſuffered an impriſonment of ten years. He was buried in the ſame grave with his father. In 1624 his widow procured the removal of his remains, which ſhe placed in an iron cheſt: and after a ſhort time cauſed them to be reinterred in the church at *Arundel*. A late dutcheſs of the ſame family procured the ſcull, had it enchaſed in gold, and kept it to exalt her devotion, as a relique of a martyr to religion. In 1777, on opening a vault for the funeral of *Edward* duke of *Norfolk*, the coffin was found, having on it the following inſcription:

" PHILIPPI Comitis olim *Arund'* & *Surr'* oſſa veneranda hoc
" loculo condita, impetratâ a *Jacobo* Rege veniâ, *Annæ* uxoris
" delectiſſimæ cura *Thomæ* filii inſigni pietate a Turri *Londinenſi*
" in hunc locum tranſlata ſunt, anno 1624. Qui primo, ob
" fidei Catho' profeſſionem ſub *Elizabetha* carceri mancipatus,
" deinde pœna pecuniaria 10,000 lib' mulctatus, tandem capitis
" iniquiſſimè

" iniquiſſimè condemnatus, poſt vitam in triſtiſſima cuſtodia in
" eadem Turri an' 10, menſ' 6, ſanctiſſimè tranſactum piiſſimè,
" 19 *Oct.* 1595, non abſque veneni ſuſpicione, in Domino ob-
" dormivit."

He had been impriſoned in the *Beauchamp Tower*, in which are many memorials of this unhappy peer: one is an inſcription cut with his own hand on the ſtaircaſe, glorying in his innocence, and his religion.—" *Sicut peccati cauſa vinciri opprobrium eſt, ita e*
" *contra, pro* Christo *cuſtodiæ vincula ſuſtinere maxima gloria eſt.*
" *Arundell*, 28 of *May* 1587."

The other memorial is a ſculpture of an oak bough ſlipped and fruited, a badge of the earls of *Arundel*, with *Verbum* Domini, beneath. Between thoſe words and the oak branch, is a *fret*, the arms of the barony of *Maltravers*, and on one ſide of the *fret* is the letter R, on the other T, or *Robert Turner*, a prieſt, who is ſuppoſed to have executed this ſculpture: above the branch is given the *Turner* arms *.

Arthur Earl of Essex.

Arthur earl of *Eſſex*, accomplice with lord *Ruſſel*, ended here his days. Deſpair ſeized him on his confinement, and, forſaken by Heaven, he put an end to his exiſtence by the razor. He was of a party charged with equal freedom in religious as political principles. He vindicated and practiſed ſuicide. His death was charged on the court, but without the leſt grounds. The prince who could bring lord *Ruſſel* to the block by a legal courſe, need never have incurred the odium of aſſaſſination on a leſs important partner of the conſpiracy.

Sir John Perrot.

Here died, in *September* 1592, Sir *John Perrot*, the ſuppoſed

* *J. Charles Brook*, eſq.

ſon of *Henry* VIII. by *Mary* wife to *Thomas Perrot*, eſq; of *Haroldſtone*, in the county of *Pembroke*. In his great ſtature, and high ſpirit, he bore a ſtrong reſemblance to that monarch. Young *Perrot* firſt attracted his notice by a quarrel he had with two of the yeomen of the guard, whom he foiled in a quarrel he had at the *ſtews* in *Southwark*. He was in high favor in the following reign. In that of *Mary* fell into diſgrace, on account of his attachment to the reformed religion. When queen *Elizabeth* ſucceeded, he experienced the ſmiles of his ſovereign and ſiſter. At length was conſtituted lord deputy of *Ireland*, where he grew very unpopular, by reaſon of his haughty conduct; was recalled, unjuſtly accuſed, and condemned of treaſon. *Naunton*, in his *Fragmenta Regalia*, p. 25, probably gives the real cauſe of the queen's reſentment, which was excited by a very groſs thing he had ſaid of his royal miſtreſs. His ſentence was reſpited; but he died of a broken heart, unable, from his lofty ſpirit, to brook the ill-treatment he met with from one he thought ſo near an ally.

LADY ARABELLA STUART.

In this priſon alſo ſunk a victim to unmerited misfortunes, the innocent *Arabella Stuart*, daughter of *Charles Stuart*, earl of *Lenox*, and younger brother to lord *Darnley*, father to *James* I. Her affinity to the crown brought her under the jealouſy of both *Elizabeth*, and that monarch. The conſpiracy in 1603, for which lord *Cobham*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and others, were condemned, was ſuppoſed, among other objects, to have that of placing the crown on the head of this unfortunate lady; on which ſhe was confined to her own houſe. She found means to be married privately to Sir *William Seymour*, ſecond ſon of *Edward* lord *Beauchamp*, ſon of the earl of *Hertford*, afterwards reſtored to the dukedom of *Somerſet*. On diſcovery of the wedding, he was committed to the

Tower:

Tower: ſhe to cloſe cuſtody at the houſe of Sir *Thomas Parry*, at *Lambeth*. They artfully contrived their eſcape on the ſame day: *June* 3d, 1611: he arrived ſafe at *Dunkirk*; the lady was taken in *Calais* road, and committed to the *Tower*, where her misfortunes deprived her of her ſenſes *. She was releaſed by death, *September* 27th, 1615; and found an honorable interment in *Henry* VIIth's chapel, near the remains of her ill-fated relation *Mary* queen of *Scots*. Her huſband lived to ſucceed to the title of *Somerſet*; and was the faithful ſervant and friend of *Charles* I.

HENRY, NINTH EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, AND HIS WIZARDS.

I SHALL mention two other noblemen who were confined within theſe walls, on account of ſome particularities which attended their durance. The firſt is *Henry* earl of *Northumberland*, impriſoned on the very juſt ſuſpicion of being privy to the Gunpowder treaſon. During the time he was in cuſtody, he amuſed himſelf moſt rationally in the company of learned men, who were permitted to have acceſs to him. Among others, were three who were called his *Wizards:* poſſibly he might be fond of aſtronomy, or dabble in judicial aſtrology; circumſtances that, with the vulgar, might eaſily faſten on him the imputation of dealing with the devil.

EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON, AND HIS CAT.

A VERY remarkable accident befel *Henry Wriothſly*, earl of *Southampton*, the friend and companion of the earl of *Eſſex*, in his fatal inſurrection: after he had been confined there a ſmall time, he was ſurprized by a viſit from his favorite cat, which had found its way to the *Tower*; and, as tradition ſays, reached its maſter by deſcending the chimney of his apartment. I have ſeen at *Bulſtrode*, the ſummer reſidence of the late dutcheſs of *Port-*

* Illuſtrations of *Britiſh* Hiſtory, by *Edmund Lodge*, eſq. iii. 178.

land, an original portrait of this earl, in the place of his confinement, in a black dreſs and cloak, with the faithful animal ſitting by him *. Perhaps this picture might have been the foundation of the tale.

LORD CHANCELLOR JEFFRIES.

THE fallen lord chancellor, the cruel inſtrument of deſpotiſm under *James* II. died, impriſoned here, of a broken heart, aided by intemperance. He was firſt interred in the church belonging to the *Tower*; and afterwards was removed to that of *St. Mary, Aldermanbury*, and depoſited near the body of his rakiſh ſon, lord *Wem*. In my younger days, I have heard of a hard-hearted inſult on this once great man, during his impriſonment. He received, as he thought, a preſent of *Colcheſter* oyſters; and expreſſed great ſatisfaction at the thought of having ſome friend yet left: but, on taking off the top of the barrel, inſtead of the uſual contents, appeared an halter!

GRYFFYDD, FATHER OF OUR LAST PRINCE LLEWELYN.

To conclude this melancholy liſt, I ſhall return to antient times, to lament the ſad fate of my countrymen, victims to *Engliſh* ambition. Here was baſely confined, by *Henry* III. my countryman *Gryffydd*, father of our laſt prince *Llewelyn ap Gryffydd*; who, impatient of impriſonment, attempted to eſcape by lowering himſelf from the walls: the line he was deſcending by broke, and, being of a great bulk, he was daſhed to pieces, and periſhed in a moſt miſerable manner †.

WELSH MANUSCRIPTS DESTROYED IN THE TOWER.

IT is ſuppoſed that many of our nobility, impriſoned within this fortreſs, had obtained leave that part of their libraries might be ſent to them, for their amuſement in their ſolitary hours: ſo

* In the ſame collection is another portrait of the ſame nobleman, out of confinement, richly dreſſed, with a rich helmet and armour lying by him.

† *Powel*'s Hiſtory of *Wales*, 307.—*Wynne*'s Hiſtory, 263.

that in time it became a repoſitory of *Welſh* literature. Theſe valuable manuſcripts were at length burnt by the villainy of one *Scolan*, to the irreparable loſs of our hiſtory, and our poetry. *Gutto' r Glynn*, who wrote about the year 1450, thus relates the fact:

Llyfrau *Cymru* a'u usfrudd,
I'r *Twr Gwynn* aethant ar gudd;
Yſceler oedd i *Scolan*,
Furw'r twrr llyfrau i'r tan.

i. e. "The books of *Wales*, and their deſtroyer, were concealed "in the *White Tower*. Villainous was the deed of *Scolan*, when "he threw the heaps of books into the fire *."

THE HEAD OF LLEWELYN PLACED ON THE BATTLEMENTS.

In the next reign, to the eternal diſgrace of the great *Edward*, the head of the ſon of *Gryffydd*, the laſt of our princes, was placed on theſe battlements, inſultingly crowned with ivy, for gallantly defending his hereditary dominions, to which he had as good a right as his more fortunate conqueror had to the crown of *England*. And, to fill the meaſure of misfortune, in a ſmall time after, the head of prince *Dafydd* was ſent to accompany that of his ill-fated brother.

OWEN TUDOR.

Dafydd Lhwyd ap Llewelyn *o Vathavarn*, a poet, who flouriſhed in 1480, gives our countryman *Owen Tudor*, grandfather to *Henry* VII. a nobler priſon than I fear we can warrant from hiſtory †. He certainly thought it derogating from the honor of *Wales*, to ſend his hero to *Newgate* like a common felon. Thus he bewails his unfortunate ſtate, in a *Cywydd* compoſed on the occaſion. I ſhall give a tranſlation of the parts

* *Evans's Welſh* poetry, 160.

† See *Rymer's Fœd.* x. 685, 709.

relative to the ſubject, by the ſame ingenious friend *, to whom I lie under ſo many ſimilar obligations.

TUDOR, in himſelf a hoſt,
High-born *Owen*, *Cambria*'s boaſt.
Cambria's flower impriſon'd lies,
Where *London*'s lofty towers riſe.
Unjuſt the pride, and raſh the power,
That doom'd him to yon hoſtile *Tower*:
For him our eyes with pity flow,
For him our breaſts with vengeance glow.
Are *Owen*'s feet with fetters bound?
With poetry I'll eaſe the wound:
Around his legs my muſe ſhall twine,
And break them with her ſtrains divine.
How wond'rous are the powers of ſong,
To ſuccour them who ſuffer wrong!

The next explains the cauſe of his impriſonment.

'Tis not for plunder, fraud, or debt,
That *Owen* this misfortune met.
'Tis not for lawleſs force of arms;
But for a queen's reſiſtleſs charms,
Fertile *Gallia*'s daughter fair,
That *Owen*'s feet thoſe fetters wear.
Worthy, virtuous, comely, tall,
CATHERINE did his heart enthrall.
Who could blame th' adventurous youth?
Fam'd for valor, honor, truth.
To him this gem of *Gallia*'s ſhore
Three renowned children bore,

* The Reverend RICHARD WILLIAMS, of *Vron*. See Appendix for a ſimilar Poem, by the ſame Gentleman.

Warlike

Warlike youths, their father's pride,
FRANCE's royal blood allied;
Grandſons to the *Gallic* throne;
Loyal barons of our own.
From them in future times ſhall ſpring
Many a gallant *Britiſh* king *.

IN the reign of *Richard* III. Sir *William Gryffydd*, of *Penrhyn*, chamberlain of *North Wales*, ſuffered impriſonment in the *Tower*, at the ſame time with lord *Strange*, for their ſuppoſed attachment to the intereſts of the duke of *Richmond*, afterwards *Henry* VII. Sir *William* had alſo his poetical friend, in *Howel ap Reinalt*, who, in a *Cywydd*, celebrates the confinement of his patron.

ST. CATHERINE'S HOSPITAL.

A LITTLE to the ſouth of *Eaſt Smithfield*, is the hoſpital of *St. Catherine*'s, originally founded in 1148, by *Matilda* of *Boulogne*, wife of king *Stephen*, for the repoſe of her ſon *Baldwin*, and her daughter *Matilda:* and for the maintenance of a maſter, brothers and ſiſters, and other poor perſons. In 1273, *Elinor*, widow of *Henry*, poſſeſſed herſelf of it, diſſolved the old foundation, re-founded it in honor of the ſame ſaint, for a maſter, three brethren chaplains, three ſiſters, ten *Bedes* women, and ſix poor ſcholars. Queen *Philippa*, wife of *Edward* III. was a great benefactreſs to this hoſpital: and to this day it remains under queenly patronage, according to the reſervation made by the pious re-foundreſs *Elinor*. Our preſent gracious queen is the twenty-ninth royal patroneſs.

THE maſterſhip is a ſinecure of conſiderable value. In this hoſpital is a houſe for him, and all its members. The reader

* See the account of *Owen Tudor*, in my Tour in *Wales*, ii. 256.

will

will find the diſpoſition of them, in the plan printed by Mr. *Nichols*, in the account of *St. Katherine*'s hoſpital, and its collegiate church; a work of that able antiquary the late *Andrew Coltee Ducarel*, LL.D. He was interred in the collegiate church, where a plain piece of marble informs us of little more than the period of his exiſtence.

CHURCH. THE church is a handſome *gothic* building, but almoſt quite loſt in the various houſes, which ſhut it up from public view. The eaſt window is very elegant; and in the modern improvements there is the utmoſt propriety preſerved in the imitation of the antient architecture. The wooden pulpit is a curioſity: on its eight ſides are repreſented the antient building, and different gates of the hoſpital; beneath each compartment extend, EZRA THE SCRIBE—STOOD UPON A—PULPIT OF WOOD—WHICH HE HAD—MADE FOR THE—PREACHIN *Neh—e.* chap. viii. 4.

UNDER one of the ſtalls is a very good carving of the head of queen *Philippa*, and another of her ſpouſe. They bear a reſemblance to the monumental ſculpture of thoſe great perſonages.

TOMB OF JOHN HOLLAND, DUKE OF EXETER. THE moſt remarkable monument is that of *John Holland*, duke of *Exeter*, who is repreſented recumbent, with a fillet round his head, and in a long gown, the weeds of peace *. By him are placed the figure of his firſt wife *Anne*, daughter of *Edmund* earl *Stafford*, and widow of *Edmund Mortimer*, earl of *March*; and another of his ſiſter *Conſtance*, firſt, wife to *Thomas Mowbray*, duke of *Norfolk*; and afterwards to Sir *John Grey*, eldeſt ſon of *Reginald* lord *Grey*, of *Ruthen*. *Aſhmole* ſays, that ſhe was repreſented, on the tomb, with the Garter round her left arm, a mark

* *Milton's L'Allegro.*

of

of distinction on only two other monuments: but time hath obliterated this badge of honor. This potent peer was a great benefactor to the hospital, founded in it a chauntry; and bequeathed to the high altar in the church, "a cuppe of byroll, "garnished with gold, perles, and precious stones, to be put in "the sacrament," and a number of other valuable effects. He died in peace in 1447, a wonderful thing in his family; not fewer than four of this great house, in little more than a century, fell by violent deaths.

THE BERE-HOUSE.

BELOW *St. Catherine's*, on the river side, stood the great breweries or *Bere-house*, as it is called in the map published in the first volume of the *Civitates Orbis*. They were subject to regulations as early as the reign of *Henry* VII; who, in 1492, licenses *John Merchant*, a *Fleming*, to export fifty tons of ale called *Berre* *. And in the same reign one *Geffry Gate*, probably an officer of the king's, spoiled the brewhouses at *St. Catherine's* twice, either for sending too much abroad unlicensed, or for brewing it too weak for their home customers †. The demand for this article from foreign parts encreased to a high degree; in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, five hundred tons were exported at once, as is expressed for the queen's use, at one time; probably for the service of her army in the low countries; three hundred and fifty barrels to *Embden*; three hundred to *Amsterdam*; and again eight hundred to *Embden*. At this time there seems to have been a free exportation, except when checked by proclamation, for fear of enhancing the price of corn, by excess of brewing

* *Rymer*, xii. 271.

† *Maitland*, ii. 1017.

in

in ſcarce times; but even then it was permitted by the royal licence *.

Those who wiſh to attempt to reſtore the ſpirit of the boiſterous reign of *Henry*, as far as depended on the boaſted *Britiſh* liquor, may uſe the following receipt †:

x quarters malte.
ii quarters wheet.
ii quarters ootos.
xl lb. weight of hoppys, to make lx barrel of ſeugyll beer.

It is not in my power to trace the progreſs of this important article of trade. Let me only ſay that it is now a national concern: for the duty on malt, from *July* 5th 1785, to the ſame day 1786, produced a million and half of money ‡, to the ſupport

* *Strype's Stow*, ii. 292.

† Cuſtomes, &c. of *London*, printed in or about 1521, by *Pynſon*.

‡ Vaſt quantities of our beer or porter are ſent abroad; I do not know the ſum, but the following extract from a newſpaper, will ſhew the greatneſs of our Breweries.

The following is a liſt of the chief porter brewers of *London*, and the barrels of ſtrong beer they have brewed, from *Midſummer* 1786, to *Midſummer* 1787. And we make no doubt but it will give our readers much pleaſure, to find ſuch a capital article of trade ſolely confined to *England*; and the more ſo, as a large quantity of the porter makes a conſiderable part of our exports.

		Barrels.			Barrels.
Whitbread, Samuel	—	150,280	*Phillips, John*	—	54,197
Calvert, Felix	—	131,043	*Meux, Richard*	—	49,651
Thrale, Heſter	—	105,559	*Wiggins, Matthew*	—	40,741
Read, W. (Trueman's)	—	95,302	*Faſſet, Thomas*	—	40,279
Calvert, John	—	91,150	*Dawſon, Ann*	—	39,400
Hammond, Peter	—	90,852	*Jordan, Thomas*	—	24,193
Goodwin, Henry	—	66,398	*Dickenſon, Joſeph*	—	23,659

Hare,

port of the ſtate, from a liquor which invigorates the bodies of its willing ſubjects, to defend the bleſſings they enjoy; while that from the *Stygian* gin enervates and incapacitates. One of theſe *Chevaliers de Malte* (as an impertinent *Frenchman* ſtyled a moſt reſpectable gentleman * of the trade) has, within one year, contributed not leſs than fifty thouſand pounds to his own ſhare. The ſight of a great *London* brewhouſe exhibits a magnificence unſpeakable. The veſſels evince the extent of the trade. Mr. *Meux*, of *Liquorpond-ſtreet*, *Gray's-inn-lane*, can ſhew twenty-four tons; containing, in all, thirty-five thouſand barrels; one alone holds four thouſand five hundred barrels of wholeſome liquor; which enables the *London* porter-drinkers to undergo taſks that

		Barrels.			Barrels.
Hare, Richard	—	23,251	*Hodgſon, George*	—	16,384
Allen, Thomas	—	23,013	*Bullock, Robert*	—	16,272
Dickinſon, Rivers	—	18,640	*Clarke, Edward*	—	9,855
Pearce, Richard	—	16,901			
Coker, Thomas	—	16,744	Total of Barrels		1,176,856
Proctor, Thomas	—	16,584			
Newberry, William	—	16,517			

I have not been able to get at the quantity of liquor brewed by particular brewers in the laſt year: but find the following the groſs ſum.

	Porter.	Small Beer.	Table Beer.
Brewers -	2,881,506.	736,564.	579,728.
Victuallers -	1,873,082.	610,520.	13½.
Total of Barrels -	4,754,588.	1,347,084.	579,741½.

* The late *Humphry Parſons*, eſq; when he was hunting with *Louis* XV. excited the king's curioſity to know who he was. His majeſty making enquiry of one of his attendants, received the above anſwer.

ten gin-drinkers would ſink under. In the preſent year he has built a veſſel ſixty feet in diameter, a hundred and ſeventy-ſix feet in circumference, and twenty-three feet in height. It coſt five thouſand pounds in building; and contains from ten to twelve thouſand barrels of beer; valued at about twenty thouſand pounds. A dinner was given to two hundred people at the bottom; and two hundred more joined the company to drink ſucceſs to the vat!

STEPNEY.

I AM now arrived at the very eaſtern extent of *London*, as it was in the age of queen *Elizabeth*. A ſmall village or two might be found in the remaining part of the county of *Middleſex*, but bordered by marſhes, which frequently experienced the ravages of the river. This tract had been a manor in the *Saxon* times, called *Stibben-hedde*, i. e. *Stibben-heath*. In later days it belonged to *John de Pulteney*, who had been four times lord mayor, viz. in 1330, 1331, 1333, and 1336. The biſhops of *London* had here a palace, as appears from antient records, "Given from our palace "of *Stebonhyth*, or *Stebonheath*," which is ſuppoſed to have filled the ſpace now covered with ſeveral tenements *. An antient ſquare gateway is I think ſtill ſtanding. It is built of brick, prettily diſpoſed in lozenge forms. This likewiſe is engraven by Mr. *Smith*. It appears that the ſide next to the *Thames* had been embanked, to reſiſt the fury of the floods. From the 26th of *Edward* I. ſeveral inquiſitions were made to examine the ſtate of the banks and ditches, and the tenants, who were found negligent, were preſented as delinquents †. The church, which

* *Newcourt*, i. 737.

† *Dugdale* on embanking, 69.

ſtands

ſtands far from the river, was originally called *Eccleſia omnium Sanctorum*, but was afterwards ſtyled that of *St. Dunſtan*; for the whole body of ſaints was obliged to give way to him who had the courage to take the devil himſelf by the noſe *. The church is by no means diſtinguiſhed by its architecture. In it were interred the remains of the illuſtrious Sir *Thomas Spert*, comptroller of the navy in the time of *Henry* VIII. and to whom this kingdom was indebted for that ſalutary foundation the TRINITY-HOUSE †. Here alſo may be found that curious epitaph mentioned by the *Spectator:*

> Here *Thomas Saffin* lyes interr'd: Ah why
> Born in *New England*, did in *London* die? &c.

This vaſt pariſh is at preſent divided into eight others, yet the mother pariſh ſtill remains of great extent.

THE dock and ſhip yard, the property of Mr. *Perry*, the greateſt private dock in all *Europe*, is at the extremity of this pariſh, at *Blackwall*, the upper part of the eaſtern ſide of the *Iſle of Dogs*. It may be called the eaſtern end of *London*, being nearly a continued ſucceſſion of ſix miles and a half of ſtreets, from hence to *Tyburn* turnpike.

WAPPING. THE great extent of *Wapping*, which ſtretches along the river ſide from *St. Katherine*'s, aroſe from the opinion of the commiſſioners of ſewers, in 1571, that nothing could ſecure the manor from the depredations of the water, more effectually than the building of houſes: for they thought the tenants would not fail

* Lives of the Saints.

† He died *September* 8th, 1541.

being attentive to the ſafety of their lives and property. The plan ſucceeded, and in our days we ſee a vaſt and populous town added to the antient precincts (which had ſtagnated for ages). A long narrow ſtreet, well paved, and handſomely flagged on both ſides, winding along the banks of the *Thames*, as far as the end of *Limehouſe*, an extent of near two miles; and inhabited by multitudes of ſeafaring men, alternate occupants of ſea and land: their floating tenements lie before them. In fact, the whole river, from the bridge, for a vaſt way, is covered with a double foreſt of maſts, with a narrow avenue in mid-channel. Theſe give importance and ſafety to the ſtate, and ſupply the mutual wants of the univerſe. We ſend the neceſſaries and luxuries of our iſland to every part; and, in return, receive every article which ſhould ſatiate the moſt luxurious, wealth that ought to make avarice cry, Hold! enough! and matters for ſpeculation for the laudable and delicate longings of the intellectual world.

SHADWELL. THE hamlet of *Shadwell* is a continuation of the buildings along the river. Between the houſes and the water, in all this long tract of ſtreet, are frequent docks, and ſmall building yards. The paſſenger is often ſurprized with the ſight of the prow of a ſhip riſing over the ſtreet, and the hulls of new ones appearing at numbers of openings. But all that filth and ſtench, which *Stow* complains of, exiſts no longer. *Execution Dock* ſtill remains at *Wapping*, and is in uſe as often as a melancholy occaſion requires. The criminals are to this day executed on a temporary gallows placed at low-water mark; but the cuſtom of leaving the body to be overflowed by three tides, has long ſince been omitted.

THE

RADCLIFF.

THE village of *Radcliff*, to which *Wapping* now joins, is of ſome antiquity. From hence the gallant Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, on *May* the 20th, 1553, took his departure on his fatal voyage for diſcovering the north-eaſt paſſage to *China*. He ſailed with great pomp by *Greenwich*, where the court then lay. Mutual honors were payed on both ſides. The council and courtiers appeared at the windows, and the people covered the ſhores. The young king alone loſt the noble and novel ſight, for he then lay on his death-bed; ſo that the principal object of the parade was diſappointed *.

LIMEHOUSE.

LIMEHOUSE is a continuation of the town along the river-ſide: it is a new creation; and its church, one of the fifty new churches, was finiſhed in 1724. This may be called the end of *London* on the water-ſide; but it is continued by means of *Poplar*, a chapelry in the pariſh of *Stepney* (antiently a regal manor, ſo named from its abundance of poplar trees) acroſs the upper part of the *Iſle of Dogs*, in a ſtrait line to the river *Lea*, the diviſion of this county from *Eſſex*.

WAPPING, *Shadwell*, and *Limehouſe*, have their reſpective churches; and *Poplar* its chapel. The two firſt have nothing to attract the eye. *Limehouſe* has its awkward tower, a dull ſquare riſing out of another, embelliſhed with pilaſters; heavy pinnacles riſe out of the uppermoſt: the whole proves how unhappily Mr. *Hawkſmoor*, the architect of *Bloomſbury* church, exerted his genius in the obſolete art of ſteeple-building. The church in queſtion is one of the new fifty. In the year 1730 it was added to the bills of mortality.

* *Hacklyt*, i. 239.

IN

In our walk through *Limehouſe*, we croſſed the New Cut, or *Poplar* canal, near its diſcharge into the river. This was begun about twenty years ago; runs by *Bromley*, and joins the river *Lea* near *Bow*, where barges enter by means of a lock called *Bow-lock*. This canal is about a mile and a quarter in length; and ſerves to bring to our capital corn, malt, and flour, from the neighborhood of *Hertford*, and ſeveral other counties, which put their productions on board the barges at that town. It is alſo of great uſe to convey to the *Thames* the produce of the great diſtilleries near *Bow*; and alſo to the internal counties coals, and ſeveral articles from the metropolis. This canal ſaves the great circuit of paſſing down to *Lea-mouth*, and thence round the *Iſle of Dogs*; a navigation often impeded by contrary winds and tides, which frequently fall out ſo adverſe, as to occaſion great delays. Yet this canal by no means annihilates the uſe of the river *Lea* to and from its mouth; but barges go indifferently either way, as conveniency, or the circumſtances above-mentioned, occur. Beſides, many barges will enter the river *Lea* to ſave the navigation expences of the New Cut.

Limehouse dock is a little farther to the ſouth-eaſt, and is much uſed.

We finiſhed our walk, and dined at a ſmall houſe called the *Folly*, on the water's edge, almoſt oppoſite to the ſplendid hoſpital at *Greenwich*, where we ſat for ſome hours enjoying the delicious view of the river, and the moving picture of a ſucceſſion of ſhipping perpetually paſſing and repaſſing.

Bills of Mortality.

It is wonderful, that in this great city there ſhould have been no regular *Cenſus*; but that we muſt depend on the account of the number of inhabitants from the uncertain calculation of the

bills of mortality. I will allow them to be delivered annually, by the only cenſors we have, *the company of pariſh-clerks*, with all poſſible accuracy, as far as their knowledge extends: but, as it is admitted that a number of people find their burials in cœmeteries without the bills, equal nearly to thoſe which are annually reported to be interred within their juriſdiction, the uncertainty of the enumeration collected from them muſt be allowed. In the laſt year, 19,697 were buried within the bills: if the above aſſertion * is well founded, the ſum muſt be 39,394. I refer the deciſion of the numbers of inhabitants to the ſkilful in calculation. I have heard it averred that the preſent number is a million. Three ingenious writers have made the following eſtimates. Mr. *Howlet* gives in his at 800,000, Mr. *Wales* at 650,000, and Doctor *Price* at 500,000. *Maitland* gives the total, in the time of his publication (1756) to have been 725,341 †. The increaſe of *London* ſince his days gives a probability that the enumeration is not much exaggerated.

Bills of mortality took riſe in 1592, in which began a great peſtilence, which continued till the 18th of *December* 1595. During this period they were kept in order to aſcertain the number of perſons who died: but when the plague ceaſed, the bills were diſcontinued. They were reſumed againſt in 1603. At the original inſtitution, there were only a hundred and nine pariſhes: others were gradually added, and, by the year 1681, the number was a hundred and thirty-two: ſince that time fourteen

* Mr. *Richardſon.*

† *Maitland*, ii. 755.—This book is dedicated to *Slingſby Bethel*, eſq; who was lord mayor in that year.

more have been added, ſo that the whole amounts to a hundred and forty-ſix; viz.

97 within the walls.
16 without the walls.
23 out-pariſhes in *Middleſex* and *Surry*.
10 in the city and liberties of *Weſtminſter* *.

AMONG the multitudes who fall victims to diſeaſe, is a melancholy acount of the rural youth, which crowd here in numbers, laboring under the deluſion of preferment: ſome periſh ſoon, without even attaining a ſervice; or, urged by want, fall under the cognizance of juſtice. Others get admiſſion into ſhops, or into places, where they experience hard work, hard wages, hard lodgings, and ſcanty food. They ſoon fall ill, are neglected, or flung into an hoſpital when paſſed all relief: they periſh. Their native villages want their innocent labor, and the whole ruſtic community, I may ſay the whole kingdom, ſuffers for the indiſcreet ambition of theſe unhappy youths or of their ſimple parents.

RADCLIFF HIGHWAY.

WE varied our road on our return, by taking that of *Radcliff Highway*, a broad and very long ſtreet, ending in *Eaſt Smithfield*. On the north ſide ſtands another of the new fifty churches, *St. George's Middleſex*; ſquare riſes out of ſquare, to compoſe the ſteeple; its upper ſtory is incomprehenſible, the outſide ſtuck around with chimney-like columns, ſquare at the lower parts, above making a ſudden tranſition into the round. This church was began in 1715; finiſhed in 1729: and, by the eccentricity

* To ſatisfy the curioſity of thoſe who have not opportunity of ſeeing a *Bill of Mortality*, I have printed that of 1791, at the end of this book.

of

of the ſtyle, may fairly be ſuſpected to have had Mr. *Hawkſmoor* for its builder.

RAG-FAIR.

AT the end of this ſtreet we found ourſelves in the midſt of *Rag-fair*, in the fulleſt hour of buſineſs. The articles of commerce by no means belye the name. There is no expreſſing the poverty of the goods: nor yet their cheapneſs. A diſtinguiſhed merchant, engaged with a purchaſer, obſerving me to look on him with great attention, called out to me, as his cuſtomer was going off with his bargain, to obſerve that man, *For*, ſays he, *I have actually clothed him for fourteen pence*.

ABBY OF ST. MARY OF THE GRACES.

A LITTLE farther on to the eaſt, ſtood the abby of *St. Mary of the Graces*, called alſo the *New Abby*, and *Eaſtminſter*, in oppoſition to *Weſtminſter*, in reſpect to its ſituation. It was founded by *Edward* III. in 1349, in the new church-yard of the *Holy Trinity*, and filled with *Ciſtertians*. That church-yard was made by *John Corey*, clerk, on occaſion of the dreadful peſtilence which raged in that reign, ſo that there was not room in the common church-yards to inter the dead. *Edward* was moved to his piety by a fright he was ſeized with in a violent ſtorm, in his way to *France*; when he vowed, if he got ſafe to ſhore, he would found a monaſtery to the honor of God, and the *Lady of Grace*, if ſhe would grant him the *grace* of coming ſafe on ſhore *. At the diſſolution its revenues, according to *Dugdale*, amounted to £. 5,406. 0*s*. 10*d*. It was granted to Sir *Arthur Darcie*, in 1540, who pulled it entirely down. "In "place thereof," ſays *Stow*, "is builded a large ſtore-houſe "for victual, and convenient ovens are builded for baking of

VICTUALLING OFFICE.

* *Newcourt*, i. 465.

" biſket to ſerve hir majeſties ſhippes." The preſent Victualling Office ſucceeded the original building, and is allotted for the ſame purpoſe.

CUSTOM-HOUSE. FROM hence I paſſed by the *Tower*, to the Cuſtom-houſe, a little to the weſt of that fortreſs. On this ſpot is the buſy concourſe of all nations, who pay their tribute towards the ſupport of *Great Britain*. The preſent building is of brick and ſtone; before which, ſhips of three hundred and fifty tons can lie and diſcharge their cargo. There was one here, built as early as the year 1385, by *John Churchman* *, one of the ſheriffs of *London*; but at that period, and long after, the cuſtoms were collected in different parts of the city, and in a very irregular manner. About the year 1559 the loſs to the revenue was firſt diſcovered, and an act paſſed to compel people to land their goods in ſuch places as were appointed by the commiſſioners of the revenue; and this was the ſpot fixed on: a Cuſtom-houſe was erected, which being deſtroyed by the great fire, was rebuilt by *Charles* II. In 1718, it underwent the ſame fate, and was reſtored in its preſent form. Before the Cuſtom-houſe was eſtabliſhed here, the principal place for receiving the duties was at *Billingſgate*. As early as 979, or the reign of *Etheldred*, a ſmall veſſel was to pay *ad Bilynggeſgate* one penny halfpenny as a toll; a greater, bearing ſails, one penny; a keel or hulk *(Ceol vel Hulcus)* four pence; a ſhip laden with wood, one piece for toll; and a boat with fiſh, one halfpenny; or a larger, one penny †. We had even now trade with *France* for its wines; for mention is made of ſhips

CUSTOMS IN 979.

* *Strype*'s *Stow*, ii. book iv. 114.

† *Brompton* x Scriptores, i. col. 897.

from

from *Rouen*, who came here and landed them, and freed them from toll, i. e. payed their duties. What they amounted to I cannot learn. But in 1268 the half year's cuſtoms, for foreign merchandize in the city of *London*, came only to £. 75. 6 *s.* 10 *d.* In 1268.

In 1331, they amounted to £. 8,000 a year. In 1354, the duty on imports was only £. 580. 6 *s.* 8 *d.*; on our exports (wool and felts) £. 81,624. 1 *s.* 1 *d.* Well may Mr. *Anderſon* obſerve * the temperance and ſobriety of the age, when we conſider the ſmall quantities of wine and other luxuries uſed in theſe kingdoms. In 1331. In 1354.

In 1590, the latter end of the glorious reign of *Elizabeth*, our cuſtoms brought in £. 50,000 a year. They had at firſt been farmed at £. 14,000 a year; afterwards raiſed to £. 42,000; and finally to the ſum I mention, and ſtill to the ſame perſon, Sir *Thomas Smith*. In 1590.

In 1613, by the peaceful politics of *James* I. our imports brought in £. 48,250; our exports £. 61,322. 16 *s.* 7 *d.* the whole of the revenue, from the cuſtoms, amounting this year to £. 109,572. 18 *s.* 4 *d.* in the port of *London* only. Our exports from the out-ports raiſed £. 25,471. 9 *s.* 9 *d.*; the imports £. 13,030. 9 *s.* 9 *d.*; the ſum total was £. 148,075. 7 *s.* 8 *d.*

In 1641, juſt before the beginning of our troubles, the cuſtoms brought in £. 500,000 a year; the effect of a long ſeries of peaceful days. The effects of our civil broils appeared ſtrongly in 1666, when they ſuffered a decreaſe of £. 110,000. From the year 1671 to 1688, they were at a medium £. 555,752. In the year 1709, notwithſtanding a fierce war raged for many years, In 1641. In 1666, 1671. In 1709.

* Dictionary, i. 186.

they were raiſed to £. 2,319,320. For want of materials, I am obliged to paſs to the annual produce of the cuſtoms, ending in *April*, 1789, which amounted to £. 3,711,126.

TRINITY-HOUSE. IN *Water-lane*, a little to the north-weſt of the Cuſtom-houſe, is the Trinity-houſe; a ſociety founded in 1515, at a period in which the *Britiſh* navy began to aſſume a ſyſtem. The founder was Sir *Thomas Spert*, comptroller of the navy, and commander of the great ſhip *Henry Grace de Dieu*. It is a corporation, conſiſting of a maſter, four wardens, eight aſſiſtants, and eighteen elder brethren *; ſelected from commanders in the navy and the merchants ſervice; and now and then a compliment is payed to one or two of our firſt nobility. They may be conſidered as guardians of our ſhips, military and commercial. Their powers are very extenſive: they examine the mathematical children of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*; maſters of his majeſty's ſhips; they appoint pilots for the river *Thames*; ſettle the general rates of pilotage; erect light-houſes, and ſea-marks; grant licences to poor ſeamen, not free of the city, to row on the *Thames*; prevent foreigners from ſerving on board our ſhips without licence; puniſh ſeamen for mutiny and deſertion; hear and determine complaints of officers and men in the merchants ſervice, but liable to appeal to the judge of the court of admiralty; ſuperintend the deepening and cleanſing of the river *Thames*, and have under their juriſdiction the ballaſt-office; have powers to buy lands, and receive donations for charitable uſes; and, in conſequence, relieve annually many thouſands of poor ſeamen, their widows, and orphans.

* The whole corporation are uſually called *The Thirty-one Brethren*. See a full account in *Strype's Stow*, ii. book v. p. 286, 7.

THIS houſe is unworthy of the greatneſs of its deſign. In the council-room are ſome portraits of eminent men. The moſt remarkable is that of Sir *John Leake*, with his lank grey locks, and a looſe night-gown, with a mien very little indicative of his high courage, and active ſpirit. He was the greateſt commander of his time, and engaged in moſt actions of note during the reigns of king *William* and queen *Anne*. To him was committed the deſperate, but ſucceſsful attempt of breaking the boom, previous to the relief of *Londonderry*. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly at the battle of *La Hogue*; aſſiſted at the taking of *Gibraltar*; and afterwards, as commander in chief, reduced *Barcelona*; took *Carthagena*, and brought *Sardinia* and *Minorca* to ſubmit to *Charles*, rival to *Philip* for the crown of *Spain*. He was made a lord of the admiralty, but declined the offer of being head of the commiſſion: at the acceſſion of *George* I. averſe to the new family, he retired; but with the approving penſion of £. 600 a year. He lived privately at *Greenwich*, where he died in 1720, and was buried in a manner ſuitable to his merits, in the church at *Stepney*. His life was written, and privately printed on large paper, octavo, in 1750, by *Stephen Martin Leake*, eſq; late garter king at arms. Only fifty copies were printed. So that the book bears an immoderate price.

IT is in this houſe the buſineſs of the inſtitution is carried on: but the mother-houſe is at *Deptford*, the corporation being named, *The maſter, wardens, and aſſiſtants of the guild or fraternity of the moſt glorious and undivided Trinity*, and of *St. Clement*, in the pariſh of *Deptford Strond*, in the county of *Kent* *.

* *Strype's Maitland*, ii. book v. p. 286.

AFTER

BILLINGSGATE. AFTER the *Cuſtom-houſe*, the firſt place of note is *Billingſgate*, or, to adapt the ſpelling to conjectures of antiquaries, "who go "beyond the realms of *Chaos* and old night," *Belin*'s-gate, or the gate of *Belinus* king of *Britain*, fellow-adventurer with *Brennus* king of the *Gauls*, at the ſacking of *Rome*, three hundred and ſixty years before the *Chriſtian* æra: and the BELI *mawr*, who graces the pedigrees of numbers of us antient *Britons*. For fear of falling on ſome inglorious name, I ſubmit to the etymology; but muſt confeſs there does not appear any record of a gate at this place: his ſon *Lud* was more fortunate, for *Ludgate* preſerves his memory to every citizen, who knows the juſt value of antiquity. *Gate* here ſignifies only a place where there was a concourſe of people *; a common quay or wharf, where there is a free going in and out of the ſame †. This was a ſmall port for the reception of ſhipping, and, for a conſiderable time, the moſt important place for the landing of almoſt every article of commerce. It was not till the reign of king *William* that it became celebrated as a fiſh-market; who, in 1699, by act of parlement made it a free port for fiſh, which might be ſold there every day in the week except *Sunday*. The object of this has long been fruſtrated, and the epicure who goes (as was a frequent practice) to *Billingſgate* to eat fiſh in perfection, will now be cruelly diſappointed.

I CANNOT give a liſt of the fiſh moſt acceptable in the *Saxon* ages; but there is a liſt left of thoſe which were brought to market in that of *Edward* I. who deſcended even to regulate the prices, that his ſubjects might not be left to the mercy of the venders.

* *Skinner*'s Etymology.

† *Edward* I. his grant of *Botolph*'s quay.

	s.	d.
The beſt plaice -	0	1½
A dozen of beſt ſoles	0	3
Beſt freſh mulvil, i. e. *Molva*, either cod or ling - -	0	3
Beſt hadock -	0	2
Beſt barkey - -	0	4
Beſt mullet - -	0	2
Beſt *dorac, John Doree?*	0	5
Beſt conger - -	1	0
Beſt turbot - -	0	6
Beſt bran, ſard, and betule	0	3
Beſt mackrel, in *Lent*	0	1
And out of *Lent* -	0	0½
Beſt gurnard -	0	1
Beſt freſh merlings, i. e. *Merlangi*, whitings, four for - -	0	1
Beſt powdered ditto, 12 for - -	0	1
Beſt pickled herrings, twenty - -	0	1

This ſhews that the invention of pickling was before the time of *William Benkelen*, who died in 1397. See *Brit. Zool.* iii. article *Herring*.

	s.	d.
Beſt freſh ditto, before *Michaelmas*, ſix for	0	1
Ditto, after *Michaelmas*, twelve for -	0	1
Beſt *Thames*, or *Severn* lamprey - -	0	4
Beſt freſh oyſters, a gallon for - -	0	2
A piece of rumb, groſs and fat, I ſuſpect *Holibut*, which is uſually ſold in pieces, at - -	0	4
Beſt ſea-hog, i. e. porpeſſe - -	6	8
Beſt eels, a ſtrike, or ¼ hundred - -	0	2
Beſt lampreys, in winter, the hundred -	0	8
Ditto, at other times	0	6

Theſe, by their cheapneſs, muſt have been the little lampreys now uſed for bait.

But we alſo imported lampreys from *Nantes*: the firſt which came

in

	s.	d.
in was ſold for not leſs than - -	1	4
A month after, at -	0	8
Beſt freſh ſalmon, from *Chriſtmas* to *Eaſter*, for - -	5	0
Ditto, after ditto -	3	0
Beſt ſmelts, the hundred	0	1
Beſt roche, in ſummer	0	1
Beſt *Lucy*, or pike, at	6	8

By the very high price of the pike, it is very probable that this fiſh had not yet been introduced into our ponds, but was imported at this period as a luxury, pickled, or ſome way preſerved.

AMONG theſe fiſh, let me obſerve, that the conger is, at preſent, never admitted to any good table; and to ſpeak of ſerving up a porpeſſe whole, or in part, would ſet your gueſts a ſtaring. Yet, ſuch is the difference of taſte, both theſe fiſhes were in high eſteem. King *Richard*'s maſter cooks have left a moſt excellent receipt for *Congur in Sawſe* *; and as for the other great fiſh, it was either eaten roaſted, or ſalted, or in broth, or *furmente with porpeſſe* †. The learned Doctor *Caius* even tells us the proper ſauce, and ſays, that it ſhould be the ſame with that for a *Dolphin* ‡; another diſh unheard of in our days. From the great price the *Lucy* or pike bore ‖, one may reaſonably ſuſpect that it was at that time an exotic fiſh, and brought over at a vaſt expence.

I CONFESS myſelf unacquainted with the words *Barkey*, *Bran*, and *Betule*: *Sard* was probably the *Sardine* or *Pilchard*: I am equally at a loſs about *Croplings*, and *Rumb*: but the pickled *Ba-*

* Forme of Cury, 52.
‡ *Caii* opuſcula, 116.
† 53, 39, 56.
‖ *Britiſh Zoology*, iii. 320.

lenes

lenes were certainly the *Pholas Dactylus* of *Linnæus*, 1110; the *Balanus* of *Rondeletius de Teſtaceis*, 28; and the *Dattili* of the modern *Italians*, which are to this day eaten, and even pickled.

To this liſt of ſea-fiſh, which were admitted in thoſe days to table, may he added the ſturgeon, and ling; and there is twice mention, in archbiſhop *Nevill*'s great feaſt, of a certain fiſh, both roaſted and baked, unknown at preſent, called a *Thirl-poole*.

THE ſeal was alſo reckoned a fiſh, and, with the ſturgeon and porpeſs, were the only freſh fiſh which, by the 33d of *Henry* VIII. were permitted to be bought of any ſtranger at ſea, between *England* and *France*, *Flanders*, and *Zealand*.

ON *April* 11th of the preſent year, I paſſed through *Billingſgate*, and obſerved, on the ground, ſome large pieces of ice, in which I was told the ſalmon from *Berwick*, and others of our northern fiſhery, was packed in boxes. The ice is preſerved in ice-houſes throughout the winter entirely for that purpoſe.

A LITTLE to the weſt is *London-bridge*. The year of its foundation is not ſettled. The firſt mention of it is in the laws of *Ethelred*, which fix the tolls of veſſels coming to *Billingſgate*, or *ad Pontem*. It could not be prior to the year 993, when *Unlaf*, the *Dane*, ſailed up the river as high as *Stains* *, without interruption: nor yet after the year 1016, in which *Ethelred* died: and the great *Canute*, king of *Denmark*, when he beſieged *London*, was impeded in his operations by a bridge, which even at that time muſt have been ſtrongly fortified, to oblige him to have recourſe to the following vaſt expedient:—He cauſed a prodigious ditch to be cut on the ſouth ſide of the *Thames*, at *Rotherhithe*, or *Redriff*, LONDON-BRIDGE;

* *Saxon Chron.* 148.

a little to the eaſt of *Southwark*, which he continued at a diſtance from the ſouth end of the bridge, in form of a ſemicircle, opening into the weſtern part of the river. Through this he drew his ſhips, and effectually completed the blockade of the city *. But the valour of the citizens obliged him to raiſe the ſiege. Evidences of this great work were found in the place called *The Dock Head*, at *Redriff*, where it began. Faſcines of hazels, and other bruſh-wood, faſtened down with ſtakes, were diſcovered in digging that dock, in 1694; and in other parts of its courſe have been met with, in ditching, large oaken planks, and numbers of piles †.

When built. THE bridge originated from the public ſpirit of the college of prieſts of *St. Marie Overie*. Before, there had been a ferry, left by her parents to their only daughter *Mary*; who, out of the profits, founded a nunnery and endowed it with the profits of the boat. This houſe was afterwards converted into the college of prieſts, who not only built the bridge but kept it in repair: but

First of Timber. it muſt be underſtood that the firſt bridge was of timber, the materials at hand, and moſt probably rudely put together. This account is given by *Stow*, from the report of *Bartholomew Linſted*, alias *Fowle*, laſt prior of *St. Marie Overie*; but was doubted, becauſe the work has been ſuppoſed to be too great, and too diſintereſted for a college of prieſts, who were to give up the certain profits of the ferry, for thoſe reſulting precariouſly from an expenſive undertaking. Even the exiſtence of a religious houſe before the Conqueſt has been ſuſpected: but the *Domeſday* book puts

* *Saxon Chron.* 148.

† *Maitland*, i. 35.

that

that out of doubt, by informing us, *Ipſe epiſcopus habet unum monaſterium in Sudwerche.* Numbers of uſeful, as well as pious works, in early days, originated from the inſtigation of the churchmen, who often had the honor of being called the founders, when the work itſelf was performed by their devotees. Neither is it to be ſuppoſed that they could keep it in repair: the ſame zeal which impelled people to contribute to the building, operated in the veſtiture of land for its future ſupport; and this appears to have been done by ſeveral inſtances; yet the endowments were ſo ſmall, that a ſupplementary tax was often raiſed.

In 1136, the bridge was burnt down. By the year 1163 it grew ſo ruinous as to occaſion its being rebuilt, under the care of one *Peter*, curate of *St. Mary Colechurch*, a celebrated architect of thoſe times. It was ſoon after determined to build a bridge of ſtone, and, about the year 1176, the ſame *Peter* was employed again. It proved a work of thirty-three years: the architect died four years before it was completed; and another clergyman, *Iſenbert*, maſter of the ſchools of *Xainctes*, was recommended to the citizens, by king *John*, for the honor of finiſhing it *; but they rejected their prince's choice, and committed the work to three merchants of *London*, who completed it in 1209. *Peter* was buried in a beautiful chapel, probably of his own conſtruction, dedicated to *St. Thomas*, which ſtood on the eaſt ſide, in the ninth pier from the north end, and had an entrance from the river, as well as the ſtreet, by a winding ſtaircaſe. It was beautifully paved with black and white marble, and in the middle

Rebuilt in 1176 with Stone.

Chapel in one of the Piers.

* *Maitland*, Hiſt. Lond. i. 45.

was a tomb, ſuppoſed to contain the remains of *Peter* the architect.

THIS great work was founded on enormous piles, driven as cloſely as poſſible together: on their tops were laid long planks ten inches thick, ſtrongly bolted; and on them were placed the baſe of the pier, the lowermoſt ſtones of which were bedded in pitch, to prevent the water from damaging the work: round all were the piles which are called the *Sterlings*, deſigned for the preſervation of the foundation piles. Theſe contracted the ſpace between the piers ſo greatly, as to occaſion, at the retreat of every tide, a fall of five feet, or a number of temporary cataracts, which, ſince the foundation of the bridge, have occaſioned the loſs of many thouſand lives. The water, at ſpring-tides, riſes to the height of about eighteen feet. The length of this vaſt work is nine hundred and fifteen feet, the exact breadth of the river. The number of arches was nineteen, of unequal dimenſions, and greatly deformed by the ſterlings, and the houſes on each ſide, which overhung and leaned in a moſt terrific manner. In moſt places they hid the arches, and nothing appeared but the rude piers. I well remember the ſtreet on *London-bridge*, narrow, darkſome, and dangerous to paſſengers from the multitude of carriages: frequent arches of ſtrong timber croſſed the ſtreet, from the tops of the houſes, to keep them together, and from falling into the river. Nothing but uſe could preſerve the reſt of the inmates, who ſoon grew deaf to the noiſe of the falling waters, the clamors of watermen, or the frequent ſhrieks of drowning wretches. Moſt of the houſes were tenanted by pin or needle makers, and œconomical ladies were wont to drive from the *St. James*'s end of the town, to make cheap purchaſes. *Fuller* tells us, that *Spaniſh*

PIN-MAKERS.

needles

needles were made here firſt in *Cheapſide*, by a negro, who died without communicating the art. *Elias Crowſe*, a *German*, in the reign of *Elizabeth*, was more liberal, and firſt taught the method to the *Engliſh*. *Fuller*'s definition of a needle is excellent, *quaſi* NE IDLE.

IN the bridge were three openings on each ſide, with balluſtrades, to give paſſengers a ſight of the water and ſhipping. In one part had been a draw-bridge, uſeful either by way of defence, or for the admiſſion of ſhips into the upper part of the river. This was protected by a ſtrong tower. It ſerved to repulſe *Fauconbridge* the Baſtard, in his general aſſault on the city in 1471, with a ſet of banditti, under pretence of reſcuing the unfortunate *Henry*, then confined in the *Tower*. Sixty houſes were burnt on the bridge on the occaſion *. It alſo ſerved to check, and in the end annihilate, the ill-conducted inſurrection of Sir *Thomas Wiat*, in the reign of queen *Mary*. The top of this tower, in the ſad and turbulent days of this kingdom, uſed to be the ſhambles of human fleſh, and covered with heads or quarters of unfortunate partizans. Even ſo late as the year 1598, *Hentzner*, the *German* traveller, with *German* accuracy, counted on it above thirty heads †. The old map of the city, in 1597, repreſents them in a moſt horrible cluſter. DRAW-BRIDGE.

AT the north end of the bridge one *Peter Corbis*, a *Dutchman* ‡, in the year 1582, invented and placed an engine to force the water of the *Thames* into leaden pipes, to ſupply many of the ad-

* *Holinſhed*, 690.

† *Fugitive Pieces*, vol. ii. 243.

‡ *Stow's Survaie.—London and its Environs*, iv. 146.

jacent

jacent parts of the city. It has, ſince that time, been ſo greatly improved, by the ſkill of the *Engliſh* mechanics, as to become a moſt curious as well as uſeful piece of machinery, and to be extremely worthy the attention of that branch of ſcience.

DREADFUL CALAMITY BY FIRE.

I MUST not quit the bridge, without noticing an unparalleled calamity, which happened on it within four years after it was finiſhed. A fire began on it at the *Southwark* end; multitudes of people ruſhed out of *London* to extinguiſh it; while they were engaged in this charitable deſign, the fire ſeized on the oppoſite end, and hemmed in the crowd. Above three thouſand perſons periſhed in the flames, or were drowned by overloading the veſſels which were hardy enough to attempt their relief.

A BRAVE ACTION.

THE gallant action of *Edward Oſborne*, anceſtor to the duke of *Leeds*, when he was apprentice to Sir *William Hewet*, clothworker, muſt by no means be forgotten. About the year 1536, when his maſter lived in one of theſe tremendous houſes, a ſervant-maid was playing with his only daughter in her arms, in a window over the water, and accidentally dropt the child. Young *Oſborne*, who was witneſs to the misfortune, inſtantly ſprung into the river, and, beyond all expectation, brought her ſafe to the terrified family. Several perſons of rank payed their addreſſes to her, when ſhe was marriageable; among others, the earl of *Shrewſbury*: but Sir *William* gratefully decided in favor of *Oſborne*; OSBORNE, ſays he, *ſaved her*, and OSBORNE *ſhall enjoy her* *. In her right he poſſeſſed a great fortune. He became ſheriff of *London* in 1575; and lord mayor in 1582. I have ſeen the picture of his maſter at *Kiveton*, the ſeat of the duke of *Leeds*, a half

* *Stow*, ii. book v. 133.—and *Collins*'s Peerage, i. 235.

length on board; his dreſs is a black gown furred, a red veſt and ſleeve, a gold chain, and a bonnet. He ſerved the office of lord mayor in 1559; and died in 1566. *Strype* miſtakes, when he ſays, that Sir *William* died in 1599, and was buried in the cathedral of *St. Paul:* another perſon of the ſame name lies there, under the handſome monument * aſcribed by our old hiſtorian to the former.

A Suicide.

Of the multitudes who have periſhed in this rapid deſcent, the names of no one, of any note, has reached my knowledge, except that of Mr. *Temple*, only ſon of the great Sir *William Temple*. His end was dreadful, as it was premeditated. He had, a week before, accepted, from king *William*, the office of Secretary of War. On the 14th of *April*, 1689, he hired a boat on the *Thames*, and directed the waterman to ſhoot the bridge; at that inſtant he flung himſelf into the torrent, and, having filled his pockets with ſtones, to deſtroy all chance of ſafety †, inſtantly ſunk. In the boat was found a note to this effect: "My folly, "in undertaking what I could not perform, whereby ſome miſ-"fortunes have befallen the king's ſervice, is the cauſe of my "putting myſelf to this ſudden end. I wiſh him ſucceſs in all "his undertakings, and a better ſervant." I hope his father's reflection, on the occaſion, was a parental apology, not his real ſentiments: "That a wiſe man might diſpoſe of himſelf, and "make his life as ſhort as he pleaſed." How ſtrongly did this great man militate againſt the precepts of Chriſtianity, and the ſolid arguments of a moſt wiſe and pious heathen ‡!

* Engraven in *Dugdale*'s Hiſtory of *St. Paul's*, 66.

† *Reresby's Memoirs*, 346.

‡ Cicero in his *Somnium Scipionis*.

Very

CHURCH OF ST. MAGNUS.

VERY near to the northern end of the bridge, is the church of *St. Magnus*. It is probably a church of great antiquity; yet the firſt mention is in 1433. It was conſumed in the great fire, but within ten years was reſtored in the preſent handſome ſtyle. The bottom of the tower is open, ſo as to admit a moſt convenient thoroughfare to the numerous paſſengers.

EASTCHEAP.

A LITTLE higher up, on the left hand, is *Eaſtcheap*, immortalized by SHAKESPEARE, as the place of rendezvous of Sir *John Falſtaff* and his merry companions. Here ſtood the *Boar's Head* tavern; the ſite is now covered with modern houſes, but in the front of one is ſtill preſerved the memory of the ſign, the *Boar's Head*, cut in ſtone. Notwithſtanding the houſe is gone, we ſhall laugh at the humor of the jovial knight, his hoſteſs, *Bardolph*, and *Piſtol*, as long as the deſcriptive pages of our great dramatic writer exiſt in our entertained imagination. I muſt mention, that in the wall of another houſe is a *Swan* cut in ſtone; probably, in old times, the ſign of another tavern.

THE renowned *Henry*, prince of *Wales*, was not the only one of the royal family, whoſe youthful blood led them into frolic and riot. His brothers *John*, and *Thomas*, with their attendants, between two and three o'clock, after midnight, raiſed ſuch an uproar, that the mayor and ſheriffs thought proper to interfere. This the princes took as an inſult on their dignity. The magiſtrates were convened by the celebrated chief juſtice-*Gaſcoigne*; they ſtood on their defence, and were moſt honorably diſmiſſed, it being proved that they did no more than their duty, towards the maintenance of the peace *.

* *Stow's Survaie*, 404.

THIS



Peter Maxell del. & sculp.

A VIEW of PART of LONDON as it appeared in the GREAT FIRE of 1666.

From an Original Painting in Painter Stainers Hall.

THIS ſtreet was famous, in old times, for its convivial doings; "The cookes cried hot ribbes of beef roſted, pies well baked, "and other victuals *: there was clattering of pewter, pots, "harpe, pipe, and ſawtrie." Evident marks of the jollity of this quarter.

FIRE IN 1666.

IN *Pudding-lane*, at a very ſmall diſtance from this church, begun the ever-memorable calamity by fire, on the 2d of *September*, 1666. In four days it conſumed every part of this noble city within the walls, except what lies within a line drawn from the north part of *Coleman-ſtreet*, and juſt to the ſouth-weſt of *Leaden-hall*, and from thence to the *Tower*. Its ravages were alſo extended without the walls, to the weſt, as far as *Fetter-lane*, and the *Temple*. As it begun in *Pudding-lane*, it ended in *Smithfield* at *Pye-corner*; which might occaſion the inſcription with the figure of a boy, on a houſe in the laſt place, now almoſt eraſed, which attributes *the fire of* LONDON *to the ſin of gluttony*. The boy is repreſented wonderful fat indeed! I leave the reader to conſult the ſecond volume of the *City Remembrancer*, for the melancholy detail.

SIR *Chriſtopher Wren* was coeval to this misfortune. The plans his great genius offered to the public for rebuilding the city, with genuine taſte, and a ſplendor worthy of ancient *Rome*, were unfortunately rejected. Perhaps the times are not greatly to be blamed; there were a thouſand difficulties in reſpect to the diviſion of property; there was, in a vaſt commercial city, ſuch as *London*, a hurry to reſume their former occupations, and a prejudice for ancient ſites. It was difficult to perſuade people to relinquiſh,

* *Stow's Survaie*, 404.

for a mere work of taſte, a ſpot productive of thouſands, to them or their predeceſſors. Theſe things conſidered, it is not to be wondered that we are left to admire, on paper only, the vaſt deſigns of our great architect. But ſtill he was the reſtorer of ſeveral of our public buildings: many of our temples aroſe with improved beauty from his plans; and ſeveral other buildings, which we have had, or ſhall have occaſion of mentioning.

THE MONUMENT.

THAT aſtoniſhing proof of his genius, the *Monument*, is placed on the ſide of *Fiſh-ſtreet*, very near to the ſpot where the calamity began;

> Where *London*'s column, pointing at the ſkies,
> Like a tall bully lifts its head and lyes.

It is a *Doric* column, two hundred and two feet high, fluted, and finiſhed with a trifling urn with flames, inſtead of a noble ſtatue of the reigning king, as the great architect propoſed *. On the cap of the pedeſtal, at the angles, are four dragons, the ſupporters of the city arms: theſe coſt two hundred pounds, and were the work of *Edward Pierce*, jun. On the weſt ſide of the pedeſtal is a bas relief, cut by *Gabriel Cibber*, in admirable taſte. It repreſents emblematically this ſad *cataſtrophe*; *Charles* is ſeen, ſurrounded with Liberty, Genius, and Science, giving directions for the reſtoring of the city. Here the ſculptor found, luckily, one example to compliment the attention of the thoughtleſs monarch towards the good of his ſubjects; for, during the horrors of the conflagration, and after it was ſubdued,

* Within theſe few years a fellow, determined on ſuicide, went up to the top of this column and precipitated himſelf from the ſummit. He ſeemed actuated by the hope of immortalizing his fame, like the incendiary *Eratoſtratus*, who ſet fire to the temple of *Epheſus*.

his

his endeavours to ſtop the evil, and to remedy the effect, were truly indefatigable. The king was ſeriouſly affected by this calamity, and many emotions of piety and devotion were excited in him. There was, for a ſhort time, great reaſon to expect the fruits of this his brief return to Heaven: but they were quickly blaſted by the uncommon wickedneſs of the people about him, who, by every prophane witticiſm on the recent calamity, and even by ſuggeſting that it was the bleſſing of God, to humble this rebellious city, and to prepare it for his yoke, ſoon removed every good thought from the royal breaſt *. This noble column was begun in 1671; and finiſhed in 1677, at the expence of £. 14,500. A melancholy period of party rage! and the injurious inſcription, written by doctor *Thomas Gale*, afterwards dean of *York*, was permitted. The damage ſuſtained by the cruel element, was computed at ten millions ſeven hundred and ſixteen thouſand pounds. But Providence, mingling mercy with juſtice, ſuffered only the loſs of a very few lives, the ſum being eſtimated at eight only.

GREAT as this calamity was, yet it proved the providential cauſe of putting a ſtop to one of a far more tremendous nature. The plague, which, for a ſeries of ages, had, with very ſhort intervals, viſited our capital in its moſt dreadful forms, never appeared there again after the rebuilding of the city in a more open and airy manner; which removed ſeveral nuſances, which, if not the actual origin of a plague, was aſſuredly one great *pabulum*, when it had ſeized our ſtreets. The laſt was in the year

* Continuation of Lord *Clarendon*'s Life, 675.

1665, when in about ſix months, by the ſmalleſt computation, made by the earl of *Clarendon* (who thought it much underrated) a hundred and threeſcore thouſand people fell by the deſtroying angel: his lordſhip inſtances a miſtake in one of the weekly bills, which was reported with only ſix thouſand deaths: yet the amount of that week was fourteen thouſand *. Notwithſtanding this, doctor *Hodges*, in his book *De Peſte*, collects from the bills of mortality, that the ſum of the dead, who fell by the peſtilence, was not more than ſixty-eight thouſand five hundred and ninety-ſix.

MARSEILLES GOOD BISHOP muſt not engroſs every tongue. We had in our capital, during this ſad calamity, heroes that might vie in piety with that worthy prelate. Sir JOHN LAURENCE, lord mayor in the year of the plague, ſhewed equal intrepidity, humanity, and charity. Fear of the diſeaſe ſeemed to have ſteeled the hearts of men; for, as ſoon as its nature was certainly known, above forty thouſand ſervants were turned into the ſtreets to periſh: no one would receive them into their houſes; and the villagers near *London* drove them away with pitch-forks, and fire-arms †. Sir JOHN LAURENCE took theſe wretched fugitives under his protection, relieved them with his own fortune as long as that laſted, and then by ſubſcriptions which he ſolicited from all parts. The king contributed a thouſand pounds a week: in the whole, the vaſt ſum of a hundred thouſand pounds was weekly diſtributed ‡.

SIR JOHN LAURENCE.

* Continuation of the Life of *Edward* earl of *Clarendon*, octavo ed. vol. iii. p. 620.

† Journal of the *Plague-year*.

‡ *London's Remembrancer*, 418.

THE

DUKE OF ALBEMARLE AND EARL CRAVEN.

THE heroiſm of *George Monk*, duke of *Albemarle*, and *William* earl *Craven*, muſt not paſs unnoticed; their virtue forbad them to abſent themſelves in this dire ſeaſon. They, in conjunction with the civil magiſtrate, took every means to alleviate the calamity, and to prevent its progreſs: here their valour was put to the teſt; and, amidſt the horrors of death, which no wiſdom could avert, they behaved with the ſame coolneſs as when they were ſupported by the glory of victory, amidſt the thunder of artillery, and flights of bullets.

ARCHBISHOP SHELDON.

In archbiſhop *Sheldon* was united the firm courage of the former characters, with the piety of a churchman. He continued at *Lambeth* during the whole contagion: preſerving, by his charities, multitudes who were ſinking under the preſſure of diſeaſe and want; and, by his pathetic letters to his ſuffragrans, procured from their dioceſes benevolences to a vaſt amount.

ALMOST oppoſite to the place where the Monument now ſtands, was a large ſtone houſe, the habitation of *Edward*, our famous black prince, the flower of *Engliſh* chivalry. In *Stow*'s time it was altered to a common hoſterie or inn, having a black bell for the ſign *.

FISHMONGERS-HALL.

AT a ſmall diſtance, to the weſt of the bridge, is *Fiſhmongers-hall*, a very handſome building, erected ſince the deſtruction of the old hall by the great fire. It faces the river, and commands a fine view of the water and the bridge. In the court-room are ſeveral pictures of the various ſorts of vendible fiſhes. A printed catalogue of the ſpecies and varieties, with their ſeaſons, was preſented to me when I viſited the place.

IN the great hall is a wooden ſtatue of the brave Sir *William*

* *Survaie*, 403.

Walworth,

Walworth, armed with his rebel-killing dagger; here is alſo another of *St. Peter*: the former was of this company; the latter with great propriety is adopted as its titular ſaint. The arms of the benefactors are beautifully expreſſed in painted glaſs on the ſeveral windows.

THIS is one of the twelve great companies: it originally was divided into *Stock-mongers*, and *Saltfiſh-mongers*; the firſt were incorporated in 1433; a period in which we had very conſiderable trade with *Iceland* in that very article *: the laſt not till 1509, but were united in 1536. There was once a deſperate feud between this company and the Goldſmiths, about precedency. The parties grew ſo violent, that the mayor and aldermen, by their own authority, were obliged to pronounce them rebels, and even *banniſiati*, baniſhing the city ſuch of them as perſiſted in their contumacy †. I fear that, in old times, the Goldſmiths were a pugnacious ſociety; for I read of a deſperate battle, in 1269, between them and the Taylors. This company pays £. 800 a year to charitable uſes.

COLD HARBOUR. THE next place I ſhall take notice of, to the weſt of this hall, is *Cold Harbour*, mentioned as a tenement as early as the reign of *Edward* II. A magnificent houſe was, in after-times, built on the ſpot, which, from its occupant, Sir *John Poultney*, four times mayor of *London*, was, in the ſtyle of the times, called POULTNEY-INN. *Poultney-Inn*: for the town habitations of moſt of the great men were called *Inns*. *Warwick-Inn* was the palace of the great king-maker, and many others had the ſame addition. In feudal days the town had no pleaſures to attract the great; they ſeldom came there but to ſupport a cauſe (as now and then is the caſe with a

* See *Arct. Zool. Introd.* p. lxxv. ſecond edit.

† *Fabian's Chr.* part vii. p. vii.

modern

modern ſenator) to make or unmake a king, or lay the foundation of civil broils. In 1397, it was the *Inn* of *John Holland*, duke of *Exeter*, and earl of *Huntingdon*, who here gave a dinner, and doubtleſsly a very magnificent one, to his half-brother *Richard* II. Next year it became the inn of *Edmund* of *Langley*, earl of *Cambridge*, but ſtill retained the addition of *Poultney*. In 1410, *Henry* IV. granted this houſe to his ſon *Henry* prince of *Wales*, by the title of *quoddam hoſpitium ſive placeam* (vocatum *le Coldeherbergh*) for the term of his life. And in the ſame year (to ſtock his cellars) gives him an order on the collector of the cuſtoms for twenty caſks and one pipe of red wine of *Gaſcogny*, and that without the payment of any duty. In 1472, *Henry Holland*, duke of *Exeter*, lodged in it. In 1485, *Richard* III. granted it to *Garter* king of arms, and his brother heralds. In the time of *Henry* VIII. it was given to *Tonſtal*, biſhop of *Durham*, in lieu of *Durham-place*. On his depoſal it was granted to the earl of *Shrewſbury*, by *Edward* VI; and changed its name to that of *Shrewſbury-houſe*.

STEEL-YARD.

To the weſt of this place was the *Steel-yard*, a moſt noted quay for the landing of wheat, rye, and other grain; cables, maſts, tar, flax, hemp, linen cloth, wainſcot, wax, ſteel, and other merchandize, imported by the *Eaſterlings*, or *Germans*. Here was the *Guildhalda Teutonicorum*, or *Guildhall* of thoſe people. They were our maſters in the art of commerce, and ſettled here even before the eleventh century. For we find them here in the year 979, at leſt in the time of king *Ethelred:* for the *Emperor*'s men, i. e. the *Germans* of the Steel-yard, coming with their ſhips, were accounted worthy of good laws. They were not to foreſtall the market from the burghers of *London*; and to pay toll, at *Chriſt-*

mas, two grey cloths, and one brown one, with ten pounds of pepper, five pair of gloves, two veſſels of vinegar; and as many at *Eaſter*. The name of this wharf is not taken from *Steel* the metal, which was only a ſingle article, but from *Stael-hoff*, contracted from *Stapel-hoff*, or the general houſe of trade of the *German* nation. The powerful league of the *Hanſe Towns*, and the profits we made of their trade (for they were for a long ſeaſon the great importers of this kingdom) procured for them great privileges. They had an alderman of *London* for their judge, in caſe of diſputes; and they were to be free from all ſubſidies to the king, or his heirs; ſaving, ſays the king, to us and our heirs, our antient prizes, *priſis juribuſque conſuetudinibus coſtumiſque**. In return for theſe diſtinguiſhing favors, they were to keep in repair the gate called *Biſhopſgate*. In 1282, they were called on to perform their duty, the gate being at that time in a ruinous ſtate; they refuſed; but being compelled by law, *Gerard Marbod*, their alderman, advanced the neceſſary ſum. In 1479, it was even rebuilt in a moſt magnificent manner, by the merchants of the *Steel-yard*. As they decreaſed in ſtrength, and we grew more powerful and more politic, we began to abridge their privileges. We found that this potent company, by their weight, interfered with the intereſt of the natives, and damped their ſpirit of trade. After ſeveral revocations and renewals of the charter, the houſe, in 1597, was ſhut up, by our wiſe and patriotic queen, and the *German* inhabitants expelled the kingdom.

At this time it is the great repoſitory of the imported iron, which furniſhes our metropolis with that neceſſary material. The

* *Rymer*, xi. 498.

quantity

quantity of bars, that fill the yards and warehouſes of this quarter, ſtrike with aſtoniſhment the moſt indifferent beholder. Next to the water-ſide are two eagles, with imperial crowns round their necks, placed on two columns.

In the hall of this company were the two famous pictures, painted in diſtemper by *Holbein*, repreſenting the triumphs of Riches and Poverty. They were loſt, being ſuppoſed to have been carried into *Flanders*, on the deſtruction of the company, and from thence into *France*. I am to learn where they are at preſent, unleſs in the cabinet of M. *Fleiſchman*, at *Heſſe-Darmſtadt*. The celebrated *Chriſtian a Mechel*, of *Baſil*, has lately publiſhed two engravings of theſe pictures, either from the originals, or the drawings by *Zucchero*; for *Frid. Zucchero*, 1574, is at one corner of each print. Drawings of theſe pictures were found in *England*, by *Vertue*, aſcribed to *Holbein*; and the verſes over them to Sir *Thomas More* *. It appears that *Zucchero* copied them at the *Steel-yard* †, ſo probably thoſe copies, in proceſs of time, might have fallen into the hands of M. *Fleiſchman*.

In the triumph of Riches, *Plutus* is repreſented in a golden car, and *Fortune* ſitting before him, flinging money into the laps of people, holding up their garments to receive her favors: *Ventidius* is wrote under one; *Gadareus* under another; and *Themiſtocles* under a man kneeling beſide the car: *Cræſus*, *Midas*, and *Tantalus* follow; *Narciſſus* holds the horſe of the firſt: over their heads, in the clouds, is *Nemeſis*. There are various allegorical figures, I ſhall not attempt to explain. By the ſides of the

* Mr. *Walpole*'s Anecdotes, i. 83.

† The ſame, p. 83, 142.

horſes walk dropſical and other diſeaſed figures, the too frequent attendants of riches.

POVERTY appears in another car, mean and ſhattered, half naked, ſqualid, and meagre. Behind her ſits *Misfortune*; before her *Memory*, *Experience*, *Induſtry*, and *Hope*. The car is drawn by a pair of oxen, and a pair of aſſes; *Diligence* drives the aſs; and *Solicitude*, with a face of care, goads the ox. By the ſides of the car walks *Labor*, repreſented by luſty workmen with their tools, with chearful looks; and behind them *Miſery*, and *Beggary*, in ragged weeds, and with countenances replete with wretchedneſs and diſcontent.

THE ERBER. NOT remote from hence formerly ſtood the *Erber*, a vaſt houſe or palace. *Edward* III. for it is not traced higher, granted it to one of the noble family of the *Scroopes*; from them it fell to the *Nevills*. *Richard*, the great earl of *Warwick*, poſſeſſed it, and lodged here his father, the earl of *Saliſbury*, with five hundred men, in the famous congreſs of barons, in the year 1458, in which *Henry* VI. may be ſaid to have been virtually depoſed. It often changed maſters: *Richard* III. repaired it, in whoſe time it was called the *King's Palace*. It was rebuilt by Sir *Thomas Pulliſon*, mayor, in 1584; and afterwards dignified by being the reſidence of our illuſtrious navigator Sir *Francis Drake*.

DOWGATE. BEYOND the *Steel yards* is *Dowgate*, now a place of little note. Here ſtood one of the *Roman* gates, through which was the way for paſſengers, who took boat at the *trajectus*, or ferry, into the continuation of the military way towards *Dover*. The *Britons* are ſuppoſed to have given it the name of *Dwr* or *Dwy*, water; and the *Saxons* added the word *Gate*, which ſignifies way. It became

a noted wharf, and was called the port of *Downgate*. In the time of *Henry* III. and *Edward* III. cuſtoms were to be paid by ſhips reſting there, in the ſame manner as if they rode at *Queenhithe*.

NEAR *Dowgate* runs concealed into the *Thames* the antient *Wal-brook*, or river of *Wells*, mentioned in a charter of the Conqueror to the college of *St. Martin le Grand*. It riſes to the north of *Moorfields*, and paſſed through *London Wall*, between *Biſhopſgate* and *Moorgate*, and ran through the city; for a long time it was quite expoſed, and had over it ſeveral bridges, which were maintained by the priors of certain religious houſes, and others. Between two and three centuries ago it was vaulted over with brick *; the top paved, and formed into a ſtreet; and, for a long time paſt, known only by name.

THE Three Cranes, in the *Vintry*, was the next wharf, which, in old times, by royal order, was allotted for the landing of wines, as the name imports. The *Cranes* were the three machines uſed for the landing of the wines, ſuch as we uſe to this day. In the adjacent lane was the *Painted Tavern*, famous as early as the time of *Richard* II. In this neighborhood was the great houſe called the *Vintrie*, with vaſt wine-vaults beneath. Here, in 1314, reſided Sir *John Giſors*, lord mayor, and conſtable of the *Tower*. But the memorable feaſting of another owner, Sir *Henry Picard*, vintner, lord mayor in 1356, muſt not be forgotten, who, "in "one day, did ſumptuouſly feaſt *Edward* king of *England*, "*John* king of *France*, the king of *Cipres* (then arrived in *Eng-* "*land,*) *David* king of *Scots*, *Edward* prince of *Wales*, with

THREE CRANES.

THE VINTRIE.

* *Stow's Survaie*, 16.

" many noblemen, and other: and after, the ſayd *Henry Picard*
" kept his hall againſt all commers whoſoeuer, that were willing
" to play at dice and hazard. In like manner the lady *Margaret*,
" his wife, did alſo keepe her chamber to the ſame intent. The
" king of *Cipres*, playing with *Henry Picard*, in his hall, did
" winne of him fifty markes; but *Henry*, beeing very ſkilfull in
" that art, altering his hand, did after winne of the ſame king the
" ſame fifty markes, and fifty markes more; which when the
" ſame king began to take in ill part, although hee diſſembled
" the ſame, *Henry* ſaid unto him, My lord and king, be not
" agreeued, I court not your gold, but your play, for I have not
" bidd you hither that I might grieue, but that amongſt other
" things I might your play; and gave him his money againe,
" plentifully beſtowing of his owne amongſt the retinue: be-
" ſides, he gave many rich gifts to the king, and other nobles
" and knights, which dined with him, to the great glory of the
" cittizens of *London* in thoſe days *."

VINTNERS-HALL.

VINTNERS-HALL faces *Thames-ſtreet*. It is diſtinguiſhed by the figure of *Bacchus* ſtriding his tun, placed on the columns of the gate. In the great hall is a good picture of *St. Martin*, on a white horſe, dividing his cloak with our Saviour, who appeared to him in the year 337, in the character of a beggar.

Hic CHRISTO chlamydem *Martinus* dimidiavit;
Ut faciamus idem nobis exemplificavit.

There is, beſides, a ſtatue of that ſaint in the ſame room; and another picture of him above ſtairs. Why this ſaint was ſelected

* *Stow's Annals*, 263.

as

as patron of the company I know not, except they imagined that the ſaint, actuated by good wine, had been inſpired with good thoughts; which, according to the argument of *James Howel*, producing good works, brought a man to heaven. And, to ſhew the moral in a contrary effect, here is a picture of *Lot* and his inceſtuous daughters, exemplifying the danger of the abuſe of the beſt things.

This hall was built on ground given by Sir *John Stodie*, vintner, lord mayor in 1357. It was called the manour of the *Vintre*. The *Vintners*, or *Vintonners*, were incorporated in the reign of *Edward* III. They were originally divided into *Vinetarii et Tabernarii*; *Vintners* who imported the wine, and *Taverners* who kept taverns, and retailed it for the former. This company flouriſhed ſo much, that, from its inſtitution till the year 1711, it produced not fewer than fourteen lord mayors, many of which were the keepers of taverns. Yet, in the time of *Edward* III. the *Gaſcoigne* wines were not ſold at the rate of above 4*d.* a gallon; nor the *Rheniſh* above 6*d.* In 1379, red wine was 4*d.* a gallon; and a little after, the price of a tun £. 4. As late as the year 1552, the *Guienne* and *Gaſcoigne* wines were ſold at 8*d.* a gallon; and no wines were to exceed the price of 12*d.* To reſtrain luxury, it was at the ſame time enacted, that no perſon, except thoſe who could expend 100 marks annually, or was worth 1000 marks, or was the ſon of a duke, marquiſs, earl, viſcount, or baron of the realm, ſhould keep in his houſe any veſſel of wine, for his family uſe, exceeding ten gallons, under penalty of ten pounds.

Our great wine trade was at firſt with *Bourdeaux*, and the neighboring provinces; it commenced as early as the Conqueſt,

perhaps ſooner *. But it became very conſiderable in the reign of *Henry* II. by reaſon of his marriage with *Elianor*, daughter of the duke of *Aquitaine*; our conqueſt of that, and other great wine-provinces of *France*, increaſed the trade to a high degree, and made great fortunes among the adventurers of this company. In after-times, when ſweet wines came into faſhion, we had conſiderable intercourſe with the *Canary* iſlands.

SIR RICHARD WHITTINGTON.

I MUST not be ſilent about the celebrated Sir *Richard Whittington*, three times lord mayor of *London*, in 1397, 1406, and 1419. I ſhall leave the hiſtory of his cat to the friend of my younger days, *Punch*, and his dramatical troop. But will not omit ſaying, that his good fortune was not without parallel; for it is recorded, "how *Alphonſo*, a *Portugueſe*, being wrecked on "the coaſt of *Guinney*, and being preſented by the king thereof "with his weight in gold for a *Cat*, to kill their mice, and an "oynment to kill their flies, which he improved, within five "years, to £. 6000 on the place, and returning to *Portugal*, "after 15 years traffick, becoming the third man in the king-"dom †."

OUR munificent citizen founded, near this place, *Whittington College*, in the church of *St. Michael Royal*, rebuilt by him, and finiſhed by his executors in 1424. The college was dedicated to the Holy Ghoſt, and the Virgin *Mary*, and had in it an eſtabliſhment of a maſter and four fellows, clerks, choriſters, &c.; and near it an almſhouſe for thirteen poor people. The college

* *Cambden*, i. 672. † A deſcription of *Guinea*, 4to. 1665, p. 87.

was

was ſuppreſſed at the reformation, but the almſhouſes ſtill exiſt *.

THIS great man was thrice buried: once by his executors, under a magnificent monument, in the church which he had built; but by the ſacrilege of *Thomas Mountein*, rector, in the reign of *Edward* VI. who expected great riches in his tomb, it was broke open, and the body ſpoiled of its leaden ſheet, and then a ſecond time committed to its place †. In the next reign the body was again taken up, to renew a decent covering, and depoſited the third time. His epitaph began thus:

Ut fragrans nardus, fama fuit iſte *Ricardus*,
Albificans villam qui juſtè rexerat illam,
Flos mercatorum, fundator Preſbyterorum, &c. ‡.

TOWER ROYAL.

THE *Tower Royal*, which ſtood in a ſtreet of the ſame name, a little beyond this church, muſt not paſs unnoticed. It was ſuppoſed to have been founded by *Henry* I; and, according to *Stow*, it was the reſidence of king *Stephen*. Whether it was deſtroyed by any accident does not appear: but in the reign of *Edward* I. it was no more than a ſimple tenement, held by one *Simon Beawmes*. In that of *Edward* III. it acquired the title of *Royal*, and the *Inn Royal*, as having been the reſidence of the king: under that name he beſtowed it on the college of *St. Stephen, Weſtminſter*; but it reverted to the crown, and in the time of *Richard* II. was called the *Reol*, or the *Queen's Wardrobe* ||. It muſt have been a place of great ſtrength; for, when the rebels,

* *Tanner's Monaſticon.* † *Stow's Survaie*, 443.

‡ See *Stow*, i. book iii. p. 5.—*Albificans*, and *villam*, alluding to his name.

|| *Stow's Survaie*, 445.

under

under *Wat Tyler*, had made themſelves maſters of THE TOWER, and forced from thence the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and every other victim to their barbarity, this place remained ſecure. Hither the princeſs *Joan*, the royal mother, retired during the time the rebels were committing every exceſs in all parts of the town; and here the youthful monarch found her, after he had, by his wonderful calmneſs and prudence, put an end to this peſtilential inſurrection *.

IN this tower *Richard*, in 1386, lodged, when his royal gueſt *Leon* III. king of *Armenia*, or, as *Holinſhed* † calls him, *Lyon* king of *Armony (Armenia)* who had been expelled his kingdom by the *Turks*, took refuge in *England*. *Richard* treated him with the utmoſt munificence, loaded him with gifts, and ſettled on the unfortunate prince a thouſand pounds a year for life. After two months ſtay, he returned into *France*, where he alſo met with a reception ſuitable to his rank ‡; and dying at *Paris*, in 1393, was interred in the *Celeſtins*, where his tomb is to be ſeen to this day §.

JOHN duke of *Norfolk*, the faithful adherent of the uſurper *Richard* III. had a grant of this tower from his maſter, and made it his reſidence ‖. In queen *Elizabeth*'s time it was turned into tenements and ſtables.

WORCESTER PLACE.

NEAR the water-ſide, a little to the weſt of *Vintners-hall*, ſtood *Worceſter Place*, the houſe of the accompliſhed *John Tiptoft*, earl

* *Stow's Survaie*, 445.
† *Holinſhed*, 448.
‡ *Froiſſart*, ii. c. 41.
§ *Monfaucon*, Mon. Franç. iii. 92.
‖ Mr. *Brooke*.

of

of *Worceſter*, lord high treaſurer of *England* *. All his love for the ſciences could not ſoften in him the ferocious temper of the unhappy times he lived in. While he was in *Ireland*, he cruelly deſtroyed two infants of the *Deſmond* family. And, in 1470, ſitting in judgment on twenty gentlemen and yeomen, taken at ſea near *Southampton*, he cauſed them to be hanged and beheaded, then hung up by their legs, and their heads ſtuck on a ſtake driven into their fundaments. He had deſerted the cauſe of *Henry*, and was beheaded by order of the great earl of *Warwick*, who had juſt before thought proper to quit that of *Edward*.

QUEEN-HITHE.

THE next place of antiquity, on the banks of the *Thames*, is *Queen-hithe*, or harbour: its original name was *Edred's-hithe*, and poſſibly exiſted in the time of the *Saxons*. This was one of the places for large boats, and even ſhips, to diſcharge their lading; for there was a draw-bridge in one part of *London-bridge*, which was pulled up, occaſionally, to admit the paſſage of large veſſels; expreſs care being taken to land corn, fiſh, and proviſions, in different places, for the conveniency of the inhabitants; and other hithes were appointed for the landing of different merchandiſe, in order that buſineſs might be carried on with regularity. When this hithe fell into the hands of king *Stephen*, he beſtowed it on *William de Ypres*, who, in his piety, again gave it to the convent of the *Holy Trinity*, within *Aldgate*. It again fell to the crown, in the time of *Henry* III. and then acquired its preſent name, being called *Ripa Reginæ*, the *Queen's Wharf*. That monarch compelled the ſhips of the cinque ports to bring their corn here, and to no other place. It probably was part of her

* Royal and Noble Authors, i. 59.

majeſty's pin-money, by the attention paid to her intereſt in the affair.

When I viſited this dock, I ſaw a melancholy proof of the injury trade may ſuſtain by the ruinous ſtate of *Blackfriars-bridge*, the reſult of the bad materials of which part of it has been unhappily compoſed. A large ſtone had fallen out of its place. A vaſt barge deeply laden, I think, with corn and malt, ſtruck on this ſunk rock, and foundered. It was weighed up, and brought into this place to diſcharge its damaged cargo.

A little to the north-weſt of *Queen-hithe*, on *Old Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, ſtood the inn or town reſidence of the lords of *Mont-hault*, or *Mold*, in *Flintſhire*. The preſent church, named from them *St. Mary Mounthaw*, had been their chapel. In 1234, the biſhop of *Hereford* purchaſed it, and it became his inn, and ſo continued till 1553, when it was granted to *Edward Clinton*, earl of *Lincoln*. In this pariſh was alſo the houſe of *Robert Belknap*, one of the judges who was baniſhed by the turbulent lords in the time of *Richard* II; when it became forfeited, and was granted to *William* of *Wickham*, biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

Beaumont-Inn. I cannot aſcertain the place, but in *Thames-ſtreet*, ſomewhere to the north-eaſt of *St. Paul*'s wharf, ſtood *Beaumont-Inn*, or houſe, the reſidence of the noble family of that name. *Edward* IV. in 1465, preſented it to his favorite, the lord *Haſtings*. On the advancement of his grandſon to the earldom of *Huntingdon*, it was named after the title of the noble poſſeſſors.

In this neighbourhood, near *Trig-ſtairs*, the abbot of *Cherſey* had his inn, or city manſion: it was afterwards called *Sandy-houſe*, becauſe it became the reſidence of the lord *Sandys*.

Near *Broken Wharf*, (between *Trig-ſtairs* and *Queen-hithe*)

was

was an antient and large building of ſtone, with arched gates, the reſidence of *Hugh de Bigot*, earl of *Norfolk*, in the time of *Henry* III. In 1316, it was poſſeſſed by *Thomas Brotherton*, duke of *Norfolk*, and earl-marſhal; and in 1432, by *John Moubray*, alſo duke of *Norfolk*. But in the reign of queen *Elizabeth* it was much more honored, by being the manſion of that opulent and charitable citizen *Thomas Sutton*, founder of the *Charter-houſe* hoſpital, and author of numberleſs other good deeds.

PAINTER-STAINERS HALL.

OPPOSITE to *Queen-hithe*, on the ſouth ſide of *Thames-ſtreet*, is *Little Trinity Lane*, where the company of Painter-ſtainers have their hall. Theſe artiſts formed themſelves into a fraternity as early as the reign of *Edward* III. and alſo erected themſelves into a company; but were not incorporated. They ſtyled themſelves *Painter-ſtainers*; the chief work being the ſtaining or painting of glaſs, illuminating miſſals, or painting of portatif or other altars, and now and then a portrait; witneſs that of *Richard* II. and the portraits of the great *John Talbot* and his wife, preſerved at *Caſtle Aſhby* *. In the year 1575, they found that plaiſterers, and all ſorts of unſkilful perſons, intermeddled in their buſineſs, and brought their art into diſrepute by the badneſs and ſlightneſs of their work. They determined (as the ſurgeons in later days) to keep their myſtery pure from all pretenders. They were incorporated in 1576, had their maſter, warden, and common ſeal: *George Gower* was queen *Elizabeth*'s ſerjeant painter †; but, as I do not find his name in Mr. *Walpole*'s Anecdotes, I ſuſpect his art was confined to the humbler part. This corpo-

* Journey to *London*.

† *Strype's Stow*, ii. book v. p. 214.

ration extended only to ſuch artiſts who practiſed within the city. As art is unconfined, numbers aroſe in different parts, and ſettled in *Weſtminſter*, the ſeat of the court. They for a long time remained totally unconnected even with each other. About the year 1576, they ſolicited and received the royal patronage, and were incorporated under the title of maſter, wardens, and commonalty of *Painter-ſtainers*. The majority are independent of any other body corporate; but ſeveral among them are regular freemen of the city under the antient company.

NUMBERS of paintings are preſerved here: many of them probably by the members of the ſociety. The portraits of *Charles* II. and his queen, by *Houſeman*; architecture of the *Corinthian* order, by *Trevit*; the fire of *London*, by *Waggoner*; a landſcape, by *Aggas*; *Heraclitus* and *Democritus*, by *Penn*; fiſh and fowl, by *Robinſon*; birds, by *Barlow*; fruit and flowers, by *Everbrook*; a ruin, by *Griffier*; and *Monamy* contributed a fine piece of ſhipping. On the cieling is an allegorical painting, the work of *Fuller*. The ſilver cup and cover, given to this ſociety by the great *Cambden*, who was ſon of a painter in the *Old Bailey*, is preſerved here, and annually produced on St. *Luke*'s day, the old maſter drinking out of it to the new one, then elected.

BAYNARD CASTLE.

THE next remarkable place is *Baynard Caſtle*, one of the two caſtles built on the weſt end of the town, "with walls and ram-"parts," mentioned by *Fitzſtephens*. It took its name from its founder, a nobleman and follower of the Conqueror, and who died in the reign of *William Rufus*. It was forfeited to the crown in 1111, by one of his deſcendants. *Henry* I. beſtowed it on *Robert Fitz-Richard*, fifth ſon of *Richard de Tonebrugge*, ſon of *Gilbert*

Gilbert earl of *Clare**. To this family did appertain, in right of the caſtle, the office of caſtilian, and banner-bearer of the city of *London*. There is a curious declaration of their rights, in the perſon of *Robert Fitzwalter*, one of his deſcendants, expreſſing his duty in time of war, made in all the fullneſs of chivalry, in 1303, before *John Blondon*, then lord mayor. It is there recited, that, " The ſayd *Robert*, and his heyres, ought to be, and are " chiefe bannerers of *London*, in fee for the chaſtilarie, which he " and his anceſtors had by *Caſtell Baynard*, in the ſaid city. In " time of warre, the ſayd *Robert*, and his heyers, ought to ſerve " the citie in manner as followeth: that is,

RIGHTS OF ROBERT FITZWALTER, CASTILIAN AND STANDARD-BEARER OF LONDON, IN TIME OF WAR.

" THE ſayd *Robert* ought to come, he beeing the twentith " man of armes, on horſebacke, covered with cloth, or armour, " unto the great weſt doore of *Saint Paul*, with his banner diſ- " played before him of his armes. And when hee is come to the " ſayd doore, mounted and apparelled as before is ſaid, the " maior, with his aldermen and ſheriffes, armed in their armes, " ſhall come out of the ſayd church of *Saint Paul* unto the ſayd " doore, with a banner in his hand, all on foote: which banner " ſhall be gules, the image of *Saint Paul*, gold; the face, hands, " feete, and ſword of ſilver: and aſſoone as the ſayd *Robert* ſhall " ſee the maior, aldermen, and ſheriffes come on foot out of the " church, armed with ſuch a banner, he ſhall alight from his " horſe, and ſalute the maior, and ſay to him, Sir maior, I am " come to do my ſervice, which I owe to the citie. And the " maior and aldermen ſhall anſwere, We give to you, as to our " bannerer of fee in this citie, this banner of this citie to beare

BANNER OF ST. PAUL.

* *Dugdale's Baron*, i. 218.

" and

" and governe, to the honour and profite of the citie, to our
" power. And the ſayd *Robert*, and his heyers, ſhall receive the
" banner in his hands, and ſhall go on foote out of the gate, with
" the banner in his hands; and the maior, aldermen, and ſhe-
" riffes ſhall follow to the doore, and ſhall bring a horſe to the
" ſaid *Robert*, worth twenty pound, which horſe ſhall be ſaddled
" with a ſaddle of the armes of the ſaid *Robert*, and ſhall be co-
" vered with ſindals of the ſayd armes. Alſo, they ſhall preſent
" to him twenty pounds ſtarling money, and deliver it to the
" chamberlaine of the ſayd *Robert*, for his expences that day.
" Then the ſaid *Robert* ſhall mount upon the horſe, which the
" maior preſented to him, with the banner in his hand, and as
" ſoon as he is up, he ſhall ſay to the maior, that he cauſe a
" marſhall to be choſen for the hoſt, one of the citie; which
" marſhall being choſen, the ſaid *Robert* ſhall command the
" maior and burgeſſes of the citie to warne the commoners to
" aſſemble together; and they ſhall all goe under the banner of
" *Saint Paul:* and the ſaid *Robert* ſhall beare it himſelf unto
" *Aldgate*; and there the ſaid *Robert* and maior ſhall deliver the
" ſaid banner of *Saint Paul* from thence, to whom they ſhall
" aſſent or think good. And if they muſt make any iſſue forth
" of the citie, then the ſayd *Robert* ought to chooſe two forth of
" every ward, the moſt ſage perſonages, to foreſee to the ſafe keep-
" ing of the citie after they bee gone forth. And this counſell
" ſhall be taken in the priorie of the *Trinitie*, neere unto *Aldgate*;
" and againe before every towne or caſtell, which the hoſt of
" *London* ſhall beſiege: if the ſiege continue a whole yeere,
" the ſayd *Robert* ſhall have for every ſiege, of the communalty
" of *London*, a 100 ſhillings for his travaile, and no more.

" THESE

IN TIME OF PEACE.

" THESE be the rights that the ſaid *Robert* hath in the time of " warre. Rights belonging to *Robert Fitzwalter*, and to his " heires, in the citie of *Lond.* in the time of peace, are theſe; " that is to ſay, The ſayd *Robert* hath a ſoken or ward in the " citie, that is, a wall of the canonrie of *Saint Paul*, as a man " goeth downe the ſtreet, before the brewhouſe of *Saint Paul*, " unto the *Thames*, and ſo to the ſide of the mill, which is in the " water that commeth down from the *Fleet-bridge*, and goeth ſo " by *London* wals, betwixt the Friers preachers and *Ludgate*, and " ſo returneth backe by the houſe of the ſayd Friers, unto the " ſayd wall of the ſayd canonrie of *Saint Paul*, that is, all the pa- " riſh of *Saint Andrew*, which is in the gift of his anceſtors, by " the ſayd ſigniority: and ſo the ſaid *Robert* hath, appendant " unto the ſayd ſoken, all theſe things underwritten: That hee " ought to have a ſokemanrie, or the ſame ward; and if any of " the ſokemanry be impleaded in the *Guild-hall*, of any thing " that toucheth not the body of the maior that for the time is, " or that toucheth the body of no ſheriffe, it is not lawful for " the ſokeman of the ſokemanry of the ſayd *Robert*; and the " maior, and his citizens of *London*, ought to grant him to have " a court, and in his court he ought to bring his judgements, " as it is aſſented and agreed upon in the *Guild-hall*, that ſhall " be given them.

" IF any therefore be taken in his ſokemanrie, he ought to " have his ſtockes and impriſonment in his ſoken, and he ſhall " be brought from thence to *Guild-hall*, before the maior, and " there they ſhall provide him his judgement that ought to be " given of him: but his judgement ſhall not be publiſhed till he " come into the court of the ſayd *Robert*, and in his libertie.

" And

" And the judgement ſhall be ſuch, that if he have deſerved death " by treaſon, he to be tied to a poſt in the *Thames* at a good " wharf, where boats are faſtened, two ebbings and two flowings " of the water. And if he be condemned for a common thief, " he ought to be led to the Elmes, and there ſuffer his judge- " ment as other theeves. And ſo the ſaid *Robert* and his heirs " hath honour, that he holdeth a great franches within the citie, " that the maior of the city, and citizens, are bound to doe him " of right; that is to ſay, that when the maior will hold a great " counſaile, he ought to call the ſaid *Robert* and his heyres, to " be with him in counſaile of the citie; and the ſaid *Robert* " ought to be ſworne, to be of counſaile with the city againſt all " people, ſaving the king and his heirs. And when the ſaid " *Robert* commeth to the huſtings, in the *Guild-hall* of the citie, " the maior or his lieutenant ought to riſe againſt him, and ſet " him downe neere unto him; and ſo long as he is in the *Guild-* " *hall*, al the judgements ought to be given by his mouth, " according to the record of the recorders of the ſaid *Guild-hall*. " And ſo many waifes as come, ſo long as he is there he ought " to give them to the bayliffes of the towne, or to whom he wil, " by the counſaile of the maior of the citie."

BAYNARD CASTLE BURNT AND REBUILT.

IN 1428, the old caſtle was burnt: it probably at that time had changed maſters, for it was rebuilt by *Humphrey* duke of *Glouceſter*. On his death it was granted, by *Henry* VI. to *Richard* duke of *York*. In the important convention of the great men of the kingdom, 1458, the prelude to the bloody civil broils, *Richard* lodged here with his train of four hundred men; and all his noble partizans had their warlike ſuite. Let me ſay, that the king-making earl came attended with ſix hundred men, all in red

jackets embroidered, with ragged ſtaves, before and behind, and were lodged in *Warwick-lane*; in whoſe houſe there was often the ſcene of boundleſs hoſpitality, the inſtrument of his furious ſpirit and boundleſs ambition.

THIS mighty peer, in all his caſtles, was ſuppoſed to feed annually thirty thouſand men. But *Baynard Caſtle* was the ſcene of a ſtill more important action, in 1460; the youthful *Edward* aſſumed the name and dignity of king, confirmed by a number of perſons of rank aſſembled in this place, after it had been conferred on him by a mixed and tumultuary multitude.

THE uſurper *Richard* in the very ſame caſtle took on him the title of king. Here he was waited on by his creature *Buckingham*, the mayor, and ſuch part of the citizens who had been prepared for the purpoſe of forcing the crown on the ſeemingly reluctant hypocrite. SHAKESPEARE has made an admirable ſcene out of this part of our hiſtory *. His ſucceſſor repaired, or perhaps rebuilt *Baynard Caſtle*, and, as if foreſeeing a long ſeries of peaceful years, changed its form into that of a palace for quiet times †. According to the view I have ſeen, it included a ſquare court, with an octagonal tower in the center, and two in the front; between which were ſeveral ſquare projections from top to bottom, with the windows in pairs one above the other; beneath was a bridge and ſtairs to the river.

HENRY often reſided here, and from hence made ſeveral of his ſolemn proceſſions. Here, in 1505, he lodged *Philip* of *Auſtria*, the matrimonial king of *Caſtile*, tempeſt-driven into

* *Richard* III. act iii. ſc. vii.

† From an old ſurvey of *London*.

his dominions, and ſhewed him the pomp and glory of his capital *.

THIS caſtle was the reſidence of Sir *William Sydney*, who died chamberlain and ſteward to *Edward* VI. And in this place *Mary*, the gloomy queen of *Philip* II. of *Spain*, had her right to the throne reſolved on; and from hence her partizans ſallied forth to proclame her lawful title. At this time it was the property and reſidence of *William Herbert*, earl of *Pembroke*, a particular favorer of the rightful heir. Her ſucceſſor, *Elizabeth*, did him the honor of taking a ſupper with his lordſhip: after ſupper, her majeſty went on the water to ſhew herſelf to her ſubjects; her barge was inſtantly ſurrounded by hundreds of boats; loud acclamations delivered from the heart, muſic, and fireworks teſtified the happineſs they felt at the ſight of this mother of her people. Early hours were then the faſhion, for, notwithſtanding this ſcene was exhibited on the 25th of *April*, ſhe retired to her palace at 10 o'clock †. The family of the earls of *Shrewſbury* reſided in it till it was burnt in the great fire.

TOWER OF MONTFICHET.

To the weſt of this ſtood the other of *Fitzſtephen*'s caſtles, the tower of *Montfichet*, founded by *Gilbert de Montfichet*, a native of *Rome*, but related to the Conqueror: he brought with him a ſtrong force, and fought gallantly in his cauſe, in the field of *Haſtings* ‡. By him was founded this tower: its date was ſhort, for it was demoliſhed by king *John* in 1213, after baniſhing *Richard*, ſucceſſor to *Gilbert*, the actual owner §. The materials

* *Holinſhed*, 793.
† *Strype's Annals.*
‡ *Dugdale's Baron.* i. 438.
§ *Stow's Survaie*, 114.

were

were applied, in 1276 (as before related) to the building of the monaſtery of the *Black Friars*.

PUDDLE DOCK. A LITTLE farther is *Puddle Dock*, and *Puddle Dock Hill*, remarkable only for having in the latter the weſtern termination of

THAMES-STREET. the long ſtreet called *Thames-ſtreet*, which extends eaſtward as far as the *Tower*, a mile in length. In early times, the ſouthern ſide was guarded by a wall, cloſe to the river, ſtrengthened with towers. Theſe are mentioned by *Fitzſtephens* as having been ruined and undermined by the river. Lord *Lyttelton* juſtly obſerves, that after the building of the *Tower* and the bridge, there was no neceſſity of reſtoring theſe fortifications; as it was impoſſible (at leſt after the bridge was flung acroſs the *Thames*) for any fleet to annoy the city. It originally ſtood farther from the river than the preſent buildings and wharfs, a conſiderable ſpace between the ſtreet and the water having been gained in a long ſeries of ages.

NOT far from *Puddle Dock*, in old times, ſtood an antient houſe of ſtone and timber, built by the lords of *Berkeley*, a potent race of barons. In the reign of *Henry* VI. it was the reſidence of the great *Richard Beauchamp*, earl of *Warwick* *, who ſeems to have made himſelf maſter of this by violence, among other eſtates of the *Berkelies*, to which he made pretenſions on the death of *Thomas* fourth lord *Berkeley* †.

FROM hence I turn north till I arrive at the ſite of *Ludgate*. Before us riſes the magnificent ſtructure of *St. Paul*'s, and its confined church-yard. To the north all is piety. *Ave-maria-*

* *Stow's Survaie*, 641.

† *Dugdale's Baron.* i. 362.

lane, *Pater-noſter-row*, and *Amen Corner*, indicate the ſanctity of the motley inhabitants. And on the ſouth ſide, we may find *Credo-lane*, *Sermon-lane*, and *Godly-man-ſtreet*. Before I mention that noble cathedral, I purſue the left hand way to *Warwick-lane*;

> Where ſtands a dome majeſtic to the ſight,
> And ſumptuous arches bear its oval height;
> A golden globe, plac'd high with artful ſkill,
> Seems to the diſtant ſight a gilded pill.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

In proſe, the *College of Phyſicians*; a ſociety founded originally by Doctor *Linacre*, the firſt who reſcued the medical art from the hands of illiterate monks and empirics. He ſtudied in *Italy*: and became phyſician to *Henry* VII. and VIII. He died in 1524. The college was firſt in *Knight-rider-ſtreet*; afterwards it was removed to *Amen Corner*; and finally fixed here. The preſent building was the work of Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*. On the top of the dome is a gilt ball, which the witty *Garth* calls the gilded pill. On the ſummit of the centre is the bird of *Æſculapius*, the admoniſhing cock.

ON one ſide of the court is a ſtatue of *Charles* II: on the oppoſite, that of the notorious Sir *John Cutler*. I was greatly at a loſs to learn how ſo much reſpect was ſhewn to a character ſo ſtigmatized for avarice. I think myſelf much indebted to Doctor WARREN for the extraordinary hiſtory. It appears, by the annals of the college, that in the year 1674, a conſiderable ſum of money had been ſubſcribed by the fellows, for the erection of a new college, the old one having been conſumed in the great fire, eight years before. It alſo appears, that Sir *John Cutler*, a near

relation

relation of Doctor *Whiſtler*, the preſident, was deſirous of becoming a benefactor. A committee was appointed to wait upon Sir *John*, to thank him for his kind intentions. He accepted their thanks, renewed his promiſe, and ſpecified the part of the building of which he intended to bear the expence. In the year 1680, ſtatues in honour of the king, and Sir *John*, were voted by the members: and nine years afterwards, the college being then completed, it was reſolved to borrow money of Sir *John Cutler*, to diſcharge the college debt, but the ſum is not ſpecified. It appears, however, that in 1699, Sir *John*'s executors made a demand on the college of £. 7000; which ſum was ſuppoſed to include the money actually lent, the money pretended to be given, but ſet down as a debt in Sir *John*'s books, and the intereſt on both. Lord *Radnor*, however, and Mr. *Boulter*, Sir *John Cutler*'s executors, were prevaled on to accept £. 2000 from the college, and actually remitted the other five. So that Sir *John*'s promiſe, which he never performed, obtained him the ſtatue, and the liberality of his executors has kept it in its place ever ſince. But the college wiſely have obliterated the inſcription, which, in the warmth of its gratitude, it had placed beneath the figure.

OMNIS CUTLERI CEDAT LABOR AMPHITHEATRO.

PORTRAITS. IN the great room are ſeveral portraits of gentlemen of the faculty. Among them Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, a native of *Geneva*, phyſician to *James* and *Charles* I. The great *Sydenham*, to whom thouſands owe their lives, by his daring attempt (too long neglected) of the cool regimen in the ſmall-pox. *Harvey*, who firſt

diſcovered

discovered the circulation of the blood. And the learned and pious Sir *Thomas Brown*, who said that the discovery of that great man's, was preferable to the discovery of the New World.

SIR EDMUND KING.

Sir *Edmund King*, a favorite of *Charles* II. When that monarch was first struck with the apoplexy, he had the courage to relieve his majesty by instant bleeding; putting the rigour of the law to defiance in case of failure of success. A thousand pounds was ordered as a reward, but never paid *. He was among the philosophers of his time, who made the famous experiment of transfusing the blood of one animal into another. The blood of a healthy young spaniel was conveyed into the veins of an old mangy dog, who was perfectly cured in less than a fortnight †. The blood of a young dog was transfused into one almost blind with age, and which, before, could hardly move: the latter did in two hours leap and frisk; and yet the young dog, which received in return the blood of the old or distempered, felt no sort of injury ‡. Would that the same experiment could be extended to the human species! and, should the change be effected on mind as well as body, how unspeakable would be the benefit to the whole race! Not only every loathsome disorder would be done away, but every folly, meanness, and vice, changed to their opposite virtues, by a due transfusion of worthy *plebeian* blood: and, what would make the experiment more beautiful, not the

OF TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

* *Burnet*'s Hist. of his own Times, i. 606.

† Phil. Trans. abr. iii. 224.

‡ The same.

left

leſt inconvenience in body or mind would reſult to the generous lender of the uncontaminated fluid.

A VERY good portrait of the anatomiſt *Veſalius*, on board, by *John Calkar*, a painter from the dutchy of *Cleves*, who died in 1546. This celebrated character had filled the profeſſor's chair at *Venice*; after that, was for ſome time phyſician to *Charles* V. Diſguſted with the manners of a court, he determined on a voyage to the *Holy Land*. The republic of *Venice* ſent to him to fill the profeſſorſhip of medicine at *Padua*, vacant by the death of *Fallopius*. On his return, in 1564, he was ſhipwrecked on the iſle of *Zante*, where he periſhed by hunger.

DOCTOR *Goodal*, the *Stentor* of *Garth*'s Diſpenſary. Doctor *Millington*, whom the witty author compliments with the following lines, and, from what I underſtand, with great juſtice;

> *Machaon*, whoſe experience we adore,
> Great as your matchleſs merit is your power:
> At your approach the baffled tyrant Death
> Breaks his keen ſhafts, and grinds his claſhing teeth.

THE portrait of Doctor *Freind*, the hiſtorian of phyſic, and the moſt able in his profeſſion, and the moſt elegant writer of his time, muſt not be omitted. The fine buſts of *Harvey*, *Sydenham*, and *Mead*, the phyſician of our own days, merit attention: and with them I cloſe the diſtinguiſhed liſt.

THE library was furniſhed with books by Sir *Theodore Mayerne*. And it received a conſiderable addition from the marquis of *Dorcheſter*.

I REFLECT with pleaſure on my frequent viſits to Mr. *George Edwards*, the worthy librarian, and very able ornithologiſt. His

works are ſo well known, and ſo juſtly eſteemed, as to render any panegyric of mine ſuperfluous. Notwithſtanding we were *both of a trade*, we lived in the moſt perfect harmony. I eſteem his preſent to me, not long before his death, of ſeveral of his original drawings in *Indian* ink, a moſt valuable part of my collection, as well as a proof of the friendſhip of a truly honeſt man *.

WARWICK-LANE took its name from its having in it the inn or houſe of the *Beauchamps* earls of *Warwick*. *Cecily* counteſs of *Warwick* lived in it the 28th of *Henry* VI. It afterwards fell to *Richard Neville*, the famous king-making earl, whoſe popularity and manner of living merits recital. "*Stow* mentions his "coming to *London*, in the famous convention of 1458, with "600 men, all in red jackets imbrodered, with ragged ſtaves, "before and behind, and was lodged in *Warwicke-lane:* in "whoſe houſe there was often ſix oxen eaten at a breakfaſt, "and every taverne was full of his meate; for hee that had any "acquaintance in that houſe, might have there ſo much of ſod-"den and roſt meate, as he could pricke and carry upon a long "dagger †."

ON the front of a houſe in the upper end of the lane is placed a ſmall neat ſtatue of *Guy* earl of *Warwick*, renowned in the days of king *Athelſtan* for killing the *Daniſh* giant *Colbrand*, and performing numbers of other exploits, the delight of my childiſh days. This ſtatue is in miniature the ſame with that in the chapel of *St. Mary Magdalen*, in *Guy's-cliff* near *Warwick*. The

* He died *July* 23d, 1773, aged 80.

† *Stow's Survaie*, 130.

arms

arms on the ſhield are *chequè or* and *azure*, a *cheveron ermine*, which were his arms, afterwards *gold*, by the *Beauchamps* earls of *Warwick* *.

ANTIENT HOUSE OF THE DUKES OF BRETAGNE.

NOT far from hence, near *Ave-Maria-lane*, ſtood a great houſe of ſtone and wood, belonging, in old times, to *John* duke of *Bretagne*, and earl of *Richmond*, cotemporary with *Edward* II. and III; after him it was poſſeſſed by the earls of *Pembroke*, in the time of *Richard* II. and *Henry* VI. and was called *Pembroke's inn*, near *Ludgate*. It next came to *William Beauchamp* lord *Abergavenny*, and was called *Burgavenny-houſe*. In the 19th of *Henry* VI. it fell, in right of his wife, to *Edmund Neville*, lord *Abergavenny*; and in the time of queen *Elizabeth* we find it poſſeſſed by *Henry* lord *Abergavenny*. To finiſh the anti-climax, it was finally poſſeſſed by the Company of Stationers, who rebuilt it of wood, and made it their hall. It was deſtroyed by the great fire; and was ſucceeded by the preſent plain building. The preceding owners might boaſt of their nobility; their ſucceſſors of their wealth; for in that ſad calamity, lord *Clarendon* eſtimated that the loſs of the company did not amount to leſs than two hundred thouſand pounds.

STATIONERS HALL.

MY munificent countryman *John Boydel*, late lord mayor of *London*, preſented to this hall two good pictures, one of *George Douglas* aſſiſting *Mary Stuart* in her eſcape from *Lochleven Caſtle*. The queen and the gallant *Douglas*, are repreſented by the painter, Mr. *Graham*, of exquiſite beauty. The other is of *Alfred* dividing his loaf with a pilgrim, the work of Mr. *Weſt*.

* *John C. Brooke*, eſq; *Somerſet*. See alſo *Dugdale's Warwickſh.* i. 274.

In the ſtock room is a well-painted portrait of *Tycho Wing*, a celebrated aſtrologer and almanac-maker.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The cathedral of *St. Paul* more than fills the ſpace of *Ludgate-hill*. The beſt authority we have for the origin of this church, is from its great reſtorer Sir CRISTOPHER WREN. His opinion, that there had been a church on this ſpot, built by the Chriſtians in the time of the *Romans*, was confirmed: when he ſearched for the foundations for his own deſign, he met with thoſe of the original *preſbyterium*, or ſemicircular chancel of the old church. They conſiſted only of *Kentiſh* rubble-ſtone, artfully worked, and conſolidated with exceeding hard mortar, in the *Roman* manner, much excelling the ſuperſtructure *. He explodes the notion of there having been here a temple of *Diana*, and the diſcovery of the horns of animals uſed in the ſacrifices to that goddeſs, on which the opinion had been founded, no ſuch having been diſcovered in all his ſearches †. What was found, is mentioned in the 11th page of this book.

The firſt church is ſuppoſed to have been deſtroyed in the *Dioclefian* perſecution, and to have been rebuilt in the reign of *Conſtantine*. This was again demoliſhed by the pagan *Saxons*; and reſtored, in 603, by *Sebert*, a petty prince, ruling in theſe parts under *Ethelbert* king of *Kent*, the firſt Chriſtian monarch of the *Saxon* race; who, at the inſtance of *St. Auguſtine*, appointed *Melitus* the firſt biſhop of *London*. *Erkenwald*, the ſon of king *Offa*, fourth in ſucceſſion from *Melitus*, ornamented his cathedral very highly, and improved the revenues with his own patrimony.

* *Parentalia*, 266.

† The ſame, 272.

He-

He was moſt deſervedly canonized; for the very litter in which he was carried in his laſt illneſs, continued many centuries to cure fevers by the touch; and the very chips, carried to the ſick, reſtored them to health.

When the city of *London* was deſtroyed by fire, in 1086, this church was burnt; the biſhop *Mauritius* began to rebuilt it, and laid the foundations, which remained till its ſecond deſtruction, from the ſame cauſe, in the laſt century. Notwithſtanding *Mauritius* lived twenty years after he had begun this pious work, and biſhop *Beaumes*, or *Belmeis*, enjoyed the ſee twenty more, yet, ſuch was the grandeur of the deſign, that it remained unfiniſhed. The firſt had the ruins of the *Palatine* tower beſtowed on him, as materials for the building: and *Henry* I. beſtowed on the ſame prelate part of the ditch belonging to the *Tower*, which, with purchaſes made by himſelf, enabled him to incloſe the whole with a wall. The ſame monarch granted beſides, that every ſhip, which brought ſtone for the church, ſhould be exempted from toll; he gave him alſo all the great fiſh taken in his precincts, except the tongues; and laſtly, he ſecured to him and his ſucceſſor, the delicious tythes of all his veniſon in the county of *Eſſex*.

ST. FAITH'S.

The ſteeple was finiſhed in 1221. The noble ſubterraneous church of *St. Faith*, *Eccleſia Sanctæ Fidis in cryptis*, was begun in 1257. It was ſupported by three rows of maſſy cluſtered pillars, with ribs diverging from them to ſupport the ſolemn roof. This was the pariſh church. This undercroft, as theſe ſort of buildings were called, had in it ſeveral chauntries and monuments. It extended, ſays *Dugdale*, p. 119, under part of the choir, and the ſtructure eaſtward, and was ſupported by three rows of large and maſſy pillars: a print of it attends the deſcription

given by our great antiquary. No part is now left, or of any other antient crypt. A vaſt vault, ſupported by pillars, runs under the whole of *St. Paul's*, the work of its celebrated architect. Sir *Chriſtopher* is interred in an obſcure corner, beneath an ordinary flag, and on the wall above is the following inſcription, written by his ſon.

Subtus conditur,
Hujus eccleſiæ et urbis conditor,
CRISTOPHERUS WREN,
Qui vixis annos ultra nonaginta,
Non ſibi ſed bono publico.
Lector, ſi monumentum requiris,
CIRCUMSPICE.

It is to be lamented that this beautiful thought ſhould be flung away in the moſt darkſome nook of the whole fabrick. May we venture to ſuggeſt to the venerable Chapter, the propriety with which the inſcription might be placed beneath the center of the magnificent dome, on ſome elegant cenotaph directing the eye to the intended object?

HENRY LACIE, earl of *Lincoln*, who died in 1312, made what was called the *New Work*, at the eaſt end of the church *, in which was the chapel of our Lady, and that of *St. Dunſtan*. In the laſt was the tomb of that great earl.

CHAPTER-HOUSE.

THE Chapter-houſe was adjoining to the ſouth tranſept, was circular, and ſupported by four central pillars, and of more elegant *gothic* than the reſt of the building. This projected into a moſt beautiful cloiſter, two ſtories high. On the walls of a

* See the plan in *Dugdale's St. Paul's*, 161.

cloiſter

cloiſter on the north ſide of *St. Paul's*, called *Pardon-church-haugh*, was painted the *Machabre*, or dance of death, a common ſubject on the walls of cloiſters or religious places. This was a ſingle piece, a long train of all orders of men, from the pope to the loweſt of human beings; each figure has as his partner, Death; the meagre ſpectre which leads the dance, ſhaking his remembering hour-glaſs *. Our old poet *Lydgate*, who flouriſhed in the year 1430, tranſlated a poem on the ſubject, from the *French* verſes which attended a painting of the ſame kind, about *St. Innocent*'s cloiſter, at *Paris*. The original verſes were made by *Machaber*, a *German*, in his own language. This ſhews the antiquity of the ſubject, and the origin of the hint from which *Holbein* executed his famous painting at *Baſil*.

THIS cloiſter, the dance, and innumerable fine monuments (for here were crowded by far the moſt ſuperb) fell victims to the ſacrilege of the protector *Somerſet*, who demoliſhed the whole, and carried the materials to his palace then erecting in the *Strand*.

FARTHER to the weſt, adjoining to this ſouth ſide, was the pariſh church of *St. Gregory*. Over it was one of the towers which ornamented the weſtern front. It was called the *Lollards Tower*, and was the biſhop's priſon for the heterodox, in which was committed many a midnight murder. That of *Richard Hunn*, in 1514, was one moſt foul; he was committed there; he was hanged there by the contrivance of the chancellor of the dioceſe, *Horſey*; he was ſcandalized with ſuicide; his corpſe was ig-

LOLLARDS TOWER.

* *Dugdale's Monaſt.* i. 367; in which both print and verſes are preſerved.—See *Dugdale's St. Paul's*, 134, and *Stow's Survaie*, 616.

nominiouſly

nominiouſly buried. The murder came out; the coroner's inqueſt ſat on the aſhes, and they brought in a verdict of *wilful murder* againſt *Horſey* and his accomplices. The biſhop, *Fitz-james*, defended them. The king interfered, and ordered the murderers to make reſtitution to the children of the deceaſed, to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds. Yet the perpetrators of this villainy eſcaped with a pardon, notwithſtanding the king, in his order, ſpeaks to them as having committed what himſelf ſtyles the cruel murder *.

THE laſt perſon confined here was *Peter Burchet* of the *Temple*, who, in 1573, deſperately wounded our famous ſeaman Sir *Richard Hawkins*, in the open ſtreet, whom he had miſtaken for Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*. He was committed to this priſon, and afterwards removed to the *Tower*; he there barbarouſly murdered † one of his keepers; he was tried, convicted, had his right hand ſtruck off, and then hanged. He was found to be a violent enthuſiaſt, who thought it lawful to kill ſuch who oppoſed the truth of the goſpel.

THE ſtyle of the antient cathedral was a moſt beautiful *gothic*; over the eaſt end was a moſt elegant circular window; alterations were made in the ends of the two tranſepts, ſo that their form is not delivered down to us in the antient plans; from the central tower roſe a lofty and moſt graceful ſpire.

DIMENSIONS OF THE CHURCH.

THE dimenſions of this noble temple, as taken in 1309, were theſe: the length ſix hundred and ninety feet; the breadth a hundred and twenty; the height of the roof of the weſt part, from

* *Fox*'s Martyrs, ii. 8 to 14.

† *Stow*, 690.—*Kennet*, ii. 449.

the

the floor, one hundred and two; of the eaſt part, a hundred and eighty-eight; of the tower, two hundred and ſixty; of the ſpire, which was made of wood covered with lead, two hundred and ſeventy-four. The whole ſpace the church occupied was three acres and a half, one rood and a half, and ſix perches *.

We may be aſtoniſhed at this amazing building, and naturally enquire what fund could ſupply money to ſupport ſo vaſt an expence. But monarchs reſigned their revenues reſulting from the cuſtoms due for the materials, which were brought to the adjacent wharfs; they furniſhed wood from the royal foreſts: prelates gave up much of their revenues: and, what was more than all, the pious bait of indulgences, and remiſſions of penance, brought in, from the good people of this realm, moſt amazing ſums. Pope *Innocent* III. in 1252, gave a releaſe of ſixty days penance: the archbiſhop of *Cologne* gave, a few years before, a relaxation of fifty days: *Boniface*, archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, forty days. In brief, there was not a prelate who did not, in this manner, excite his flock to contribute liberally to this great and pious deſign.

The nave was ſupported by cluſtered pillars and round arches, the ſtyle preſerved by the *Normans*, after the conquered *Saxons*. The galleries and windows of the tranſepts were alſo finiſhed with rounded arches. The ſkreen to the choir, and the chapel of our Lady, were *gothic*. The ſkreen remarkably elegant, ornamented with ſtatues on each ſide of the door, at the expence of Sir *Paul Pindar* †. We are obliged to the induſtry of *Hollar*,

* *Dugdale*, 17.

† See *Dugdale's St. Paul's*, p. 143. plates marked 145-6-7-8.

for preſerving this knowledge of its antient ſtate. His great employer Sir *William Dugdale*, and that eminent artiſt, were fortunately *coeval*. The pen of the one, and the *burin* of the other, were in full vigour, before the ravages of the great fire, on multitudes of the choice antiquities of our capital. To the ſame diſtinguiſhed characters we owe our acquaintance with the tombs: but we are not to expect in this church the number, nor the elegance, of thoſe of *Weſtminſter*. *St. Peter*, the porter of heaven, had far the preference to the tutelar ſaint of this cathedral. Few crowned heads crowded here: except thoſe of *Saxon* race, none were found within theſe walls.

ETHELRED AND SEBBA. *Dugdale*, 94.

BUT if they were deprived of that boaſt, they had the honor of receiving the remains of

JOHN OF GAUNT. *Dugdale*, 90.

Old *John* of *Gaunt*, time-honored *Lancaſter!*

the brother, father, and uncle of kings. He died in 1399; and had a moſt magnificent tomb erected over him, ruined by the fanatical ſoldiery of the laſt century. He, and his firſt wife *Blanch*, lay recumbent beneath a rich canopy of tabernacle work; his creſt upon his *abacof*, or cap of ſtate; his ſhield, and his mighty ſpear, were hung on his monument as ſo many trophies.

SHRINE OF ST. ERKENWALD. *Dugdale*, 114.

IN point of time, as well as ſanctity, the rich *gothic* ſhrine of *St. Erkenwald* ſhould have preceded; which reſted on his plain altar tomb. No wonder if, on account of the miracles before mentioned, this ſhrine was a great reſort of pious devotees. It was enriched with gold, ſilver, and pretious ſtones, by the dean and chapter, who, in 1339, employed three goldſmiths to work on it a whole year; the wages of the moſt expert was only eight

ſhillings

ſhillings a week, the other two, five ſhillings. Of the gifts from devotees, that of *Richard de Preſton*, of *London*, grocer, was moſt valuable, being his beſt ſapphire ſtones, there to remain for curing of infirmities in the eyes *.

SHRINE OF ROGER NIGER. *Dugdale*, 86.

THE ſhrine of *Roger Niger*, biſhop of *London* in the thirteenth century, was alſo in high repute. A viſit to his ſhrine was frequently enjoined to the indulgences given for the rebuilding of this church.

EARL OF LINCOLN. *Dugdale*, 84.

HENRY LACIE, the great earl of *Lincoln*, an eminent commander under *Edward* I. particularly in the *Welſh* wars, was buried in that part of the church of his own building, called the *New Work*. He died at his houſe in town, called *Lincoln's-Inn*. He was armed in mail; his body covered with a ſhort gown; his legs croſſed, for he had either the merit of viſiting the *Holy Land*, or (which would entitle him to a right to that attitude) made a vow to perform that expiatory privilege.

SIR JOHN BEAUCHAMP. *Dugdale*, 52.

SIR *John Beauchamp*, a younger ſon of *Guy* earl of *Warwick*, in 1360 was interred here. His figure lay armed, and recumbent. He was one of the founders of the order of the Garter; and diſtinguiſhed himſelf, in the martial reign of *Edward* III. by numbers of gallant actions by ſea and by land.

SIR SIMON DE BURLEY. *Dugdale*, 104.

THAT accompliſhed knight, the ill-fated Sir *Simon de Burley*, lay here in complete armour, under a moſt elegant *gothic* arch. I have mentioned his ſad ſtory at p. 299, ſo will not repeat the ſubject. Here was depoſited, in 1468, (ſevered from her huſband the great *John Talbot*, who was interred at *Whichurch*, in

* *Dugdale*, 23.—See *Boethius* de Lapid. et Gem. 184; who treats of the virtues of the ſapphyr.

Shropſhire) Margaret counteſs of *Shrewſbury*. A monument was deſigned by the friendſhip of one *John Wenlok*, at the expence of a hundred pounds; but, from ſome unknown cauſe, the inſcription only was executed.

WILLIAM EARL OF PEMBROKE. *Dugdale*, 88.

WILLIAM earl of *Pembroke*, an active character in the reigns of *Henry* VIII. *Mary*, *Edward* VI. and *Elizabeth*, with his firſt counteſs *Anne* *, ſiſter to *Catherine Parre*, queen to *Henry* VIII. who dying at *Baynard Caſtle*, in 1551, was interred here with vaſt ſolemnity. The portraits of *Anne*, and her lord, in painted glaſs, are ſtill extant in the chapel at *Wilton*, and ought to be engraved †. The earl followed her in 1569. They lay beneath a magnificent canopy divided into two arches; at their head, kneeling, is their daughter *Anne* lady *Talbot*; at their feet, in the ſame attitude, their ſons *Henry* earl of *Pembroke*, and Sir *Edward Herbert*, of *Pool*, i. e. *Powis Caſtle*, anceſtor of the earls of *Powis*.

DEAN COLET. *Dugdale*, 64.

AT the expence of the Mercers Company was erected a monument to the memory of *John Colet*, the learned dean of *St. Paul*'s, the intimate of *Eraſmus*, and all the eminent ſcholars of the time. This compliment was payed him by the Mercers, becauſe his father had been of their company, and twice lord mayor. He was, in the beginning of life, luxurious, high-ſpirited, and ſubject to exceſs in mirth; and uſed a freedom of ſpeech which he afterwards corrected. He thought too much for the clergy of his days; and often expoſed the corruptions of the church. This ſubjected him to perſecution, but he eſcaped unhurt. At length he determined to retire from the world;

* *Dugdale's Baron.* ii. 259.

† Mr. WALPOLE.

which

which he quitted for a better in 1519. He dedicated his great fortune to the founding of the ſchool of *St. Paul*'s, in honor of *Chriſt Jeſu in pueritia*, for a hundred and fifty-three ſcholars. A handſome houſe is built for this purpoſe, under the care of the Mercers Company. His monument had his buſt in *terra cotta*, dreſſed in a gown and ſquare cap; and beneath it, a ſkeleton laid on a mat rolled up under its head.

SIR NICHOLAS BACON. *Dugdale*, 71.

THAT great and honeſt man, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, lay here recumbent, and, notwithſtanding he was a gownſman, was ſingularly clad in complete armour: beneath him were his two wives, in gowns and ſhort ruffs.

SIR PHILIP SYDNEY. *Dugdale*, 109.

SIR PHILIP SYDNEY, the delight of the age, the moſt heroic and virtuous character of his time, had no more than a board with a moſt wretched inſcription of eight verſes, to record a fame which nothing can injure. His remains were brought here on *January* 16, 1586, with the utmoſt magnificence. There was a general mourning for him, and it was accounted indecent, for many months, for any gentleman to appear at court, or in the city, in gay apparel *. The partiality of an individual may miſtake the qualities of a friend; but the teſtimony of a whole nation puts his merits beyond diſpute.

WALSINGHAM. *Dugdale*, 99.

THE memory of the great *Walſingham* alſo reſts on his own deſerts. He died ſo poor, that his friends were obliged to ſteal his remains into their grave, for fear leaſt they ſhould be arreſted. By accident was left, in an old book of legends which I purchaſed, an antient manuſcript-liſt of ſtateſmen in the reign of *Elizabeth*, conſigned by the writer to the pains of hell, for their

* Memoirs of the *Sydnies*, p. 109.

zeal againſt the Catholics. The 1ſt, *Leiceſter, all in fire*, died 1588: 2d, *Walſingham*, the *Secretarie, alſo in fire and flames*. He died, *Ap.* 6, 1590. No wonder, ſince he could contrive to get the pope's pocket picked, when his holineſs was aſleep, of the keys of a cabinet, by which he made himſelf maſter of an original letter of the firſt importance, which proved the ſaving of our iſland from the machinations of its enemies.

OWEN THE EPIGRAMMATIST. *Dugdale.*

As a *Welſhman*, I muſt not paſs over the quibbling epitaph of the quibbling epigrammatiſt, my countryman *John Owen*, born at *Llanarmon*, in *Caernarvonſhire*, educated at *Wincheſter*, and elected fellow of *New College* *. He lived under the patronage of archbiſhop *Williams*, and died in 1623.

Parva tibi ſtatua, quia parva ſtatura, ſupellex
Parva, volat parvus magna per ora liber.
Sed non parvus honos, non parva eſt gloria, quippe
Ingenio haud quicquam eſt majus in orbe tuo.
Parva domus texit, templum ſed grande, poetæ
Tum verè vitam, quum moriuntur, agunt.

DOCTOR DONNE. *Dugdale*, 62.

I WILL conclude with the melancholy corſe of Doctor *Donne*, the wit of his time, ſtanding in a nich, and wrapped in a ſhroud gathered about his head; with his feet reſting on an urn. Not long before his death, he dreſſed himſelf in that funebrial habit, placed his feet on an urn fixed on a board exactly of his own height, and, ſhutting his eyes, like a departed perſon, was drawn in that attitude by a ſkilful painter. This gloomy piece he kept in his room till the day of his death, on *March* 31, 1631; after which it ſerved as a pattern for his tomb.

* *Athenæ Oxon.* i. 470.

THE HIGH ALTAR.

It will be endleſs to enumerate the altars of this vaſt temple, numerous as thoſe of the *Pantheon*. I content myſelf with the mention of the *High Altar*, which dazzled with gems and gold, the gifts of its numerous votaries. *John*, king of *France*, when priſoner in *England*, firſt paying his reſpects to *St. Erkenwald*'s ſhrine, offered four baſons of gold: and the gifts at the obſequies of princes, foreign and *Britiſh*, were of immenſe value. On the day of the converſion of the tutelar ſaint, the charities were prodigious, firſt to the ſouls, when an indulgence of forty days pardon was given, *verè pœnitentibus, contritis et confeſſis*; and, by order of *Henry* III. fifteen hundred tapers were placed in the church, and fifteen thouſand poor people fed in the church-yard.

SINGULAR OFFERING.

But the moſt ſingular offering was that of a fat doe in winter, and a buck in ſummer, made at the high altar, on the day of the commemoration of the ſaint, by Sir *William de Baude* and his family, and then to be diſtributed among the canons reſident. This was in lieu of twenty-two acres of land in *Eſſex*, which did belong to the canons of this church. Till queen *Elizabeth*'s days, the doe or buck was received ſolemnly, at the ſteps of the high altar, by the dean and chapter, attired in their ſacred veſtments, and crowned with garlands of roſes. " They ſent the body of " the bucke to baking, and had the head, fixed on a pole, borne " before the croſſe in the proceſſion, untill they iſſued out of the " weſt doore, where the keeper that brought it blowed the deathe " of the bucke, and then the horners, that were about the citie, " preſently anſwered him in like manner; for which paines they " had each man, of the deane and chapter, four pence in money, " and their dinner; and the keeper that brought it was allowed,

" during

" during his abode there, for his ſervice, meate, drinke, and " lodging, and five ſhillings in money at his going away, toge- " ther with a loafe of breade having the picture of St. *Paul* " upon it *."

MYSTERIES. THE boys of St. *Paul*'s were famous for acting of the myſteries or holy plays, and even regular dramas. They often had the honor of performing before our monarchs. Their preparations were expenſive; ſo that they petitioned *Richard* II. to prohibit ſome ignorant and unexperienced perſons from acting the *Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament*, to the great prejudice of the clergy

BOY-BISHOP. of the church. They had their *barne-biſhop*, or *child-biſhop*, who aſſumed the ſtate and attire of a prelate. Ludicrous as this holy counterfeit was, dean *Colet* expreſsly orders that his ſcholars ſhall, " every *Childermas* daye, come to *Paulis churche*, and heare the " *chylde biſhop*'s ſermon, and after be at the hygh maſſe, and each " of them offer a penny to the *chylde biſhop*; and with them, the " maiſters and ſurveyors of the ſcole †." This character was very common in many of the churches in *France*, under the name of *L'Evêque des foux*, or *Archevêque des foux*. They were dreſſed in the pontifical habits, and ſung ſuch indecent ſongs, danced and committed ſuch horrible profanations, even before the altar, that at length they were ſuppreſſed by an arret of parlement ‡, at the requeſt of the dean and chapter of *Rheims*.

THE holineſs of this place did not prevent thieves and profligates of all denominations lurking within the precincts, and

* *Warton*'s Hiſt. of Poetry, ii. 390.

† *Stow's Survaie*, 641.

‡ Memoires de la fête des foux, pp 5, 8, 10.

committing, under favor of the night, murders and every ſort of crime. *Edward* I. gave the dean and canons permiſſion to incloſe the whole within a wall; and to have gates to be ſhut every night, to exclude all diſorderly people. Within theſe walls, on the north-weſt ſide, was the biſhop's palace. *Froiſſart* tells us, that after the great tournament in *Smithfield*, king *Edward* III. and his queen lodged here (I think on occaſion of their nuptials);

" There was goodly daunſyng in the quenes lodging, in preſence
" of the kyng and his uncles, and other barons of *England*, and
" ladyes, and damoyſelles, tyll it was daye, whyche was tyme for
" every perſon to drawe to theyr lodgynges, except the kynge
" and quene, who laye there in the byſhoppe's palayce, for there
" theye laye al the feaſtes and juſtes durynge *."

CHURCH, AND BUILDINGS BELONGING TO IT, INCLOSED WITH A WALL.

BISHOP'S PALACE.

IT was a building of vaſt extent, and frequently lodged our kings on different occaſions. The poor prince *Edward* V. was brought here, as he ſuppoſed to take poſſeſſion of the crown: and, in 1501, the unhappy *Catherine* of *Arragon* was conducted to this palace to meet her young lover, prince *Arthur*; and on *Nov.* 14, was publicly married to him at St. *Paul*'s: they returned to the palace, where they were entertained with a ſplendid nuptial feaſt, and reſided here a few days, till they were viſited by the king and queen, who took the royal pair with them by water from *Baynard Caſtle* to *Weſtminſter* †.

IN 1526, *Anne de Montmorenci*, and others, ambaſſadors from *Francis* I. were magnificently lodged and entertained at this palace. They were ſent over to ratify the important treaties be-

* *Froiſſart, Eng. tranſl.* ii. civ.

† *Holinſhed*, 789.

tween

tween the two monarchs, and to compliment *Henry* with the order of *St. Michael* *. And in 1546, the *French* ambaſſador *Claude Annebau*, admiral of *France*, was ſplendidly lodged in the ſame place †. He was a favorite of *Francis* I. and ſent over to make peace between *Charles* V. his maſter, and *Henry*.

In the reign of *Edward* VI. the queen dowager of *Scotland* was here entertained. The dean's houſe, and the houſes of the prebendaries and reſidentiaries, were on the oppoſite ſide; and, in thoſe days of plain living, kept great houſholds and liberal hoſpitality ‡.

PAUL'S CROSS. BEFORE this cathedral was the famous *Paul's Croſs*, a pulpit formed of wood, mounted upon ſteps of ſtone, and covered with lead, in which the moſt eminent divines were appointed to preach every *Sunday* in the forenoon. To this place, the court, the mayor and aldermen, and principal citizens, uſed to reſort. The greateſt part of the congregation ſat in the open air; the king and his train had covered galleries; and the better ſort of people, if I may judge from the old prints, were alſo protected from the injury of the weather; but the far greater part ſtood expoſed in the open air: for which reaſon the preacher went, in very bad weather, to a place called the *Shrowds*; a covered ſpace on the ſide of the church, to protect the congregation in inclement ſeaſons. Conſiderable contributions were raiſed, among the nobility and citizens, to ſupport ſuch preachers as were (as was often the caſe) called to town from either of the univerſities. In particular, the lord mayor and aldermen ordered that every preacher,

THE SHROWDS.

* *Holinſhed*, p. 898.

† *Maitland*, ii. 880.

‡ The ſame.

who

who came from a diſtance, ſhould be freely accommodated, during five days, with ſweet and convenient lodgings, fire, candle, and all neceſſaries. And notice was given by the biſhop of *London*, to the preacher appointed by him, of the place he was to repair to.

The origin of the cuſtom of preaching at croſſes, was probably accidental. The ſanctity of this ſpecies of pillar often cauſed a great reſort of people, to pay their devotion to the great object of their erection. A preacher, ſeeing a large concourſe, might be ſeized by a ſudden impulſe, aſcend the ſteps, and deliver out his pious advice from a ſtation ſo fit to inſpire attention, and ſo conveniently formed for the purpoſe. The example might be followed, till the practice became eſtabliſhed by cuſtom.

It certainly at firſt was a common croſs, and coeval with the church. When it was firſt covered, and converted into a pulpit-croſs, we are not informed. We are given to underſtand that it was overthrown by an earthquake in 1382, and that *William Courtney*, then archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, collected great ſums for the rebuilding; which, ſays dean *Nowel*, in a ſermon he preached at this croſs, he applied to his own uſe. *Courtney* was a moſt munificent prelate, and not likely to abuſe the charity of his flock; yet it was not rebuilt till the time of *Thomas Kemp*, elected biſhop of *London* in 1449, who finiſhed it in the form, ſays *Godwin*, in which we ſee it at preſent*; and ſo it ſtood till it was demoliſhed, in 1643, by order of parlement, executed by the willing hands of *Iſaac Pennington*, the fanatical lord mayor of that year, who died in the *Tower*, a convicted regicide.

* *Præſul. Angl.* 248.—*Godwin* publiſhed his book in 1616.

We hear of this being in uſe as early as the year 1259. It was uſed not only for the inſtruction of mankind, by the doctrine of the preacher, but for every purpoſe political or eccleſiaſtical: for giving force to oaths, for promulging of laws, or rather the royal pleaſure, for the emiſſion of papal bulls, for anathematizing ſinners, for benedictions, for expoſing of penitents under cenſure of the church, for recantations, for the private ends of the ambitious, and for the defaming of thoſe who had incurred the diſpleaſure of crowned heads.

In 1259, *Henry* III. commanded the lord mayor to ſwear, before the aldermen, every perſon of twelve years and upwards, to be true to him and his heirs.

In 1262, the ſame monarch cauſed the bull of *Urban* IV. to be here made public, as an abſolution of him and his adherents, who had ſworn to obſerve the *Oxford* proviſions, made in the violent meeting at that city in 1258, called the *mad* parlement.

Here, in 1299, *Ralph de Baldoc*, dean of St. *Paul*'s, curſed all thoſe who had ſearched, in the church of *St. Martin in the Fields*, for a hoard of gold, &c.

The Penance of Jane Shore.

Before this croſs, in 1483, was brought, diveſted of all her ſplendor, *Jane Shore*, the charitable, the merry concubine of *Edward* IV. and, after his death, of his favorite, the unfortunate lord *Haſtings*. After the loſs of her protectors, ſhe fell a victim to the malice of crook-backed *Richard*. He was diſappointed (by her excellent defence) of convicting her of witchcraft, and confederating with her lover to deſtroy him. He then attacked her on the weak ſide of frailty. This was undeniable. He conſigned her to the ſeverity of the church: ſhe was carried to the biſhop's palace, cloathed in a white ſheet, with a taper in her

her hand, and from thence conducted to the cathedral, and the croſs, before which ſhe made a confeſſion of her only fault. Every other virtue bloomed in this ill-fated fair with the fulleſt vigour. She could not reſiſt the ſolicitations of a youthful monarch, the handſomeſt man of his time. On his death ſhe was reduced to neceſſity, ſcorned by the world, and caſt off by her huſband, with whom ſhe was paired in her childiſh years, and forced to fling herſelf into the arms of *Haſtings*. "In her penance ſhe went," ſays *Holinſhed*, "in countenance and paſe demure, ſo womanlie, "that, albeit ſhe were out of all araie, ſave her kirtle onlie, yet "went ſhe ſo faire and lovelie, namelie, while the woondering "of the people caſt a comelie rud in hir cheeks, (of whiche ſhe "before had moſt miſſe) that hir great ſhame wan hir much "praiſe among thoſe that were more amorous of hir bodie than "curious of hir ſoule. And manie good folkes that hated hir "living, (and glad were to ſee ſin corrected) yet pitied they "more hir penance, than rejoiſed therin, when they conſidered "that the Protector procured it more of a corrupt intent, than "anie virtuous affection *."

Rowe has ſung this part of her ſad ſtory into the following poetical dreſs; but it is far from depreciating the moving ſimplicity of the old hiſtorian.

Submiſſive, ſad, and lowly was her look;
A burning taper in her hand ſhe bore,
And on her ſhoulders careleſsly confus'd,
With looſe neglect, her lovely treſſes hung;
Upon her cheek a faintiſh fluſh was ſpread;
Feeble ſhe ſeem'd, and ſorely ſmit with pain,

* *Holinſhed*, 724.

While, barefoot as ſhe trod the flinty pavement,
Her footſteps all along were mark'd with blood.
Yet ſilent ſtill ſhe paſs'd, and unrepining;
Her ſtreaming eyes bent ever on the earth,
Except when, in ſome bitter pang of ſorrow,
To Heav'n ſhe ſeem'd in fervent zeal to raiſe,
And beg that mercy man deny'd her here.

THE poet has adopted the fable of her being denied all ſuſtenance, and of her periſhing with hunger; but that was not fact. She lived to a great age, but in great diſtreſs and miſerable poverty; deſerted even by thoſe to whom ſhe had, during proſperity, done the moſt eſſential ſervices. She dragged a wretched life, even to the time of Sir *Thomas More*, who introduces her ſtory into his life of *Edward* V. The beauty of her perſon is ſpoken of in high terms: "Proper ſhe was, and faire: nothing "in hir bodie that you would have changed; but you would "have wiſhed hir ſomewhat higher. Thus ſaie they that knew "hir in hir youth.—Now is ſhe old, leane, withered, and dried "up; nothing left but rivelled ſkin and hard bone; and yet, "being even ſuch, who ſo well adviſe her viſage, might geſſe "and deviſe, which parts how filled would make it a faire "face *."

THE late ingenious the Reverend Mr. *Michael Tyſon*, made me a preſent of an etching of this unfortunate fair, done from the ſuppoſed original in the provoſt's lodgings, in *King's College, Cambridge*. Her hair is curled in ſhort curls high above her neck, and mixed with chains of jewels ſet in a lozenge form: her

* *Holinſhed*, 724.

neck

neck and body, as far beneath her arms, are naked; the firſt has two ſtrings of pearls hanging looſe round it: over her ſhoulders is a rich chain of jewels ſet in circles, and pendant from the middle, which hangs down her breaſt, is a rich lozenge of jewels, and to each link is affixed one or more pearls. In her countenance is no appearance of charms; ſhe muſt have attracted the hearts of her lovers by her intellectual beauties.

For my part, I entertain doubts as to the authenticity of this portrait; but am clear that the elegant engraving given in Mr. *Harding*'s Illuſtrations of *Shakeſpear* by Prints, N° IV. is taken from a picture of ſome beauty of the ſucceeding century. The lady there repreſented is in the dreſs of the ſixteenth century: of the times of *Henry* VIII. and his ſucceſſors, to the end of the reign of *Elizabeth*. The famous picture of *Mary Stuart*, by *Zucchero*, at *Chiſwick*-houſe, is exactly in this habit. Many more ſimilar may be found among the *Engliſh* portraits; and among the *French*, cotemporary to the periods I mention.

PROSTITUTE PREACHERS.

Under her cruel proſecutor, this pulpit-croſs became the ſeat of proſtituted eloquence. The uſurper made uſe of Doctor *Shaw*, brother to his creature the lord mayor, and friar *Pinke*, an *Auguſtine*, (both, ſays *Stow*, doctors of divinity, both great preachers, both of more learning than virtue) as his engines. They addreſſed the people, and inferred the baſtardy of his brother's children, and enlarged on the great qualities of their ambitious employers. But *Pinke* loſt his voice in the middle of his ſermon, and was forced to deſcend: and *Shaw* was afterwards ſtruck with ſuch remorſe, finding himſelf deſpiſed by all the world, that he ſoon after died of a broken heart *.

* See *Fabian*, 515. *Holinſhed*, 725. *Stow's Annals*, 451.

Royal

ROYAL CONTRACTS OF MARRIAGE.

ROYAL contracts of marriage were notified to the people from this place. Thus that between *Margaret*, daughter of *Henry* VII. and *James* the IVth of *Scotland*, was here declared in 1501; *Te Deum* was ſung, twelve bonfires ſet a blazing, and twelve hogſheads of *Gaſcoigne* wine given to the populace *.

PAPAL BULLS PREACHED DOWN.

BUT the moſt famous preachments ever made here, were thoſe done by order of *Henry* VIII; who compelled the biſhop of *London* to ſend up to *Paules Croſs, from Sonday to Sonday*, preachers to preach down the pope's authority; to ſhew to the people that he was no more than the ſimple biſhop of *Rome*, and that his uſurpations were only the effect of the negligence of the princes of this realm †. And thus his holineſs's bulls were fairly baited out of the kingdom by his own dogs.

PENITENCE OF HENRY VIII.

FROM this pulpit was proclamed to the people, by *Henry Holbetch*, biſhop of *Rocheſter*, the death-bed remorſe of the ſame tyrant; who, finding the ſtroke inevitable, he ordered the church of the *Grey Friars*, which he had converted into a ſtore-houſe, to be cleared of the goods, and opened for divine ſervice, and preſented by patent to the city, for the relieving of the poor ‡.

RECANTATIONS.

MANY are the examples of perſons bearing the faggot, and of making public recantation of their faith, of both religions, at this place. The Reformers bore that badge as a mark of their eſcape: the Catholics were excuſed from the burning, therefore were excuſed from the burden. The laſt who appeared, was a ſeminary prieſt, who, in 1593, made his recantation. In 1537, Sir *Thomas Newman*, prieſt, bore the faggot here on a ſingular

* *Stow's Annals*, 483.

† *Weever's* Funeral Monuments, 91, 92.

‡ *Stow's Survaie*, 591.

occaſion, for ſinging maſs with good ale. To this place *Henry Grey*, duke of *Suffolk*, ſent his chaplain, *Harding*, to diſſuade the people from revolting from their allegiance to queen *Mary**: yet, actuated by weakneſs and ambition, concurred in ſetting up his unhappy daughter, *Jane Grey*, in oppoſition to his rightful ſovereign.

We are told in *Strype's Memorials*, iii. 21, that queen *Mary* made uſe of the ſame arts in the ſame place, and appointed ſeveral of her beſt divines to preach the old religion, and her deſign of reſtoring the antient worſhip: but ſo averſe were the people, that the attempt was attended with great tumults. Theſe ſhe allayed by the temporary expedients of fire and faggot.

THE REFORMATION PREACHED FROM HENCE.

The reign of queen *Elizabeth* was wiſely uſhered in by the appointment of good and able men to preach from this Croſs the doctrine of the Reformation, and rejection of the Papal power †; in which politics were naturally intermixed. This began *April* the 9th, 1559, with doctor *Bill*, the queen's almoner; he was followed by *Grindal*, *Horn*, *Jewel*, *Sandys*, and many others, who ſoon after enjoyed the higheſt dignities in our church.

ESSEX CALUMNIATED.

The ſame heroine, giving way to a moſt ungenerous paſſion, cauſed from this pulpit the memory of her once-beloved *Eſſex* to be blackened; to ſuffer "the indignity of a ſermon at *Paul's* "*Croſs*, ſet out in command. Some ſparks of indignation "remaining in the queen, that were unquenched even by his "blood ‡."

It was more worthily employed, when her majeſty cauſed

* *Fox's Martyrs.*

† *Strype's Annals*, i. 133.

‡ *Wotton's Remains*, edit. 3d p. 193.

from

DEFEAT OF THE ARMADA ANNOUNCED.

from thence a ſermon of thankſgiving to Providence, in 1588, for the ſignal deliverance her ſubjects received from the *invincible armada* of *Philip* II.

BATTLE OF ST. QUINTIN.

AFTER the battle of St. *Quintin*, her predeceſſor, queen *Mary*, cauſed doctor *Harpsfield* to preach a ſermon, and from this Croſs to give the people information of the victory gained by count *Egmont*, general of her huſband, *Philip* of *Spain*, over the *French*, and of the ſucceeding capture of St. *Quintin*; before which that monarch, the only time in his life, appeared clad in armour.

LEVIES INCITED.

IN 1596, while the lord mayor and aldermen were attending a ſermon at this place, they received an order from the queen, to levy a thouſand able-bodied men. They quitted their devotions, and performed their commiſſion before eight at night, and had them ready armed for their march before morning. The ſervice they were deſigned for was to aſſiſt the *French* in raiſing the ſiege of *Calais*, then beſieged by the *Spaniards*; but the place being taken by the time they reached *Dover*, they returned to the city, after a week's abſence. From the uſual policy of *Elizabeth*, it is poſſible the ſermon and order were both preconcerted; the moment of devotion being the apteſt to inſpire zeal, and promote an enthuſiaſtic ardor in the people to fly to a ſtandard raiſed againſt a nation ſo deteſted, and ſo inimical to our religion and liberties, as the *Spaniards*.

JAMES I. HEARS A SERMON AT THE CROSS.

THE laſt ſermon which was preached at this place, was before *James* I. who came in great ſtate on horſeback from *Whitehall*, on *Midlent Sunday*, 1620: he was received at *Temple Bar* by the lord mayor and aldermen, who preſented him with a purſe of gold. At St. *Paul*'s he was received by the clergy in their richeſt veſtments.

veſtments. Divine ſervice was performed, attended with organs, cornets, and ſagbots; after which his majeſty went to a prepared place, and heard a ſermon at the Croſs, preached by *John King*, biſhop of *London*. The object of the ſermon was the repairing of the cathedral. The king and the principal perſons retired from the Croſs to the biſhop's palace, to conſult on the matter, and, after a magnificent banquet, the court returned to *Whitehall* *.

SPIRE OF THE CHURCH BURNT.

I WILL not mention the different misfortunes this cathedral experienced, except the laſt, previous to its final deſtruction by the great fire. In 1561, the noble ſpire was totally burnt by lightning; as others ſay, by the careleſſneſs of a workman, who made a confeſſion of it on his death-bed. After this it never was reſtored. This circumſtance ſhews the date of 1560, to *Aggas*'s famous ſurvey of *London*, to have been erroneous: he having given the church without the ſpire; which he never could have omitted, had it exiſted at that time.

IN conſequence of the reſolutions taken in 1620, by *James* I. to repair the cathedral, the celebrated *Inigo Jones* was appointed to the work. But it was not attempted till the year 1633, when *Laud* laid the firſt ſtone, and *Inigo* the fourth. That great architect begun with the moſt notorious impropriety, giving to the weſt end a portico of the *Corinthian* order (beautiful indeed) to this antient gothic pile †; and to the ends of the two tranſepts gothic fronts in a moſt horrible ſtyle. The great fire made way for the reſtoring of this magnificent pile by Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, ſurveyor general of his majeſty's works, an architect

* *Stow's Annals*, 1033.—*Hiſt. London*, i. book iii. 151.

† *Parentalia*, 273.

worthy of ſo great a deſign. I will not attempt to deſcribe ſo well-known a building; the deſcription is well done in ſeveral books eaſy to be had *. Sir *Chriſtopher* made a model in wood of his firſt conception for rebuilding this church, in the *Roman* ſtyle. He had in it an eye to the loſs of the *Pulpit-croſs*, and had ſupplied its place by a magnificent auditory within, for the reception of a large congregation. This was approved by men of excellent judgment, but laid aſide under the notion it had not ſufficiently a temple-like form. A ſecond was made, ſelected out of various ſketches he had drawn; on this deſign Sir *Chriſtopher* ſet a high value: but this alſo was rejected †. The third, which produced the preſent noble pile, was approved and executed. A ſingular accident happened at the beginning: while the great architect was ſetting out the dimenſions of the dome, he ordered a common laborer to bring him a flat ſtone, to be laid as a direction to the maſons; he brought a fragment of a graveſtone, on which was the word RESURGAM. This was not loſt on Sir *Chriſtopher*; he caught the idea of the *Phœnix*, which he placed on the ſouth *portico*, with that word cut beneath.

THE firſt ſtone was laid on *June* 21, 1675; and the building was completed by him in 1710 ‡; but the whole decorations were not finiſhed till 1723 §. It was a moſt ſingular circumſtance, that, notwithſtanding it was thirty-five years in building, it was begun

* *London and its Environs deſcribed*, in ſix vols. 8vo. 1761—Stranger's Guide through *London*, duod. 1786—Beſides the larger works, ſuch as, *Wren's Parentalia—Maitland's London—Strype's* edition of *Stow*, &c.

† *Parentalia*, 282.

‡ The ſame, 292.

§ *Maitland*, ii.

and

and finiſhed by one architect, and under one prelate, *Henry Compton*, biſhop of *London*. It is alſo ſaid that the ſame ſtone-maſon (whoſe name was *Strong*) ſaw the laying of the firſt and the laſt ſtone. The church of *St. Peter's* was a hundred and thirty-five years in building, in the reigns of nineteen popes, and went through the hands of twelve architects. It is not, as often miſtaken, built after the model of that famous temple: it is the entire conception of our great countryman; and has been preferred in ſome reſpects, by a judicious writer, to even the *Roman Baſilica*. Its dimenſions are leſs. The comparative view is given in the *Parentalia*, and copied in *London and its Environs*.—I will only mention the great outlines:—The height of *St. Peter's*, to the top of the croſs, is four hundred and thirty-ſeven feet and a half; that of *St. Paul's*, three hundred and forty feet: ſo that, from its ſituation, it is lofty enough to be ſeen from the ſea. The length of the firſt, is ſeven hundred and twenty-nine feet; of the latter, five hundred. The greateſt breadth of *St. Peter's* is three hundred and ſixty-four; of *St. Paul's*, one hundred and eighty.

I AM ſorry to relate that our great architect, to whom our capital was ſo highly indebted, was, in 1718, diſmiſſed from his employ (which he had for the ſpace of fifty years moſt honorably diſcharged) in favor of Mr. *Benſon*, whoſe demerits became ſoon ſo apparent, as to occaſion his almoſt immediate removal. Sir *Chriſtopher* ſurvived this ſhameful inſult five years: and died in his 91ſt year, on *February* 25th, 1723.

FOR the honor of our kingdom, it muſt be told, that not leſs than £.126,604. 6*s*. 5*d*. was collected, in various parts, between the year 1669 and 1685, firſt towards the repair, and afterwards

towards the rebuilding the fabric: the far greater part of which was contributed by the venerable and worthy clergy of that period.

In the reigns of *James* I. and *Charles* I. the body of this cathedral was the common resort of the politicians, the news-mongers, and idle in general. It was called *Pauls walk*, and the frequenters known by the name of *Paul's walkers*. It is mentioned in the old plays, and other books of the times. The following droll descriptionmay possibly give some amusement to the reader:

PAUL'S WALKERS.

"It is the land's epitome, or you may call it to the lesser ile of "*Great Brittaine*. It is more than this, the whole world's map, "which you may here discerne in it's perfect'st motion, justling "and turning. It is a heap of stones and men, with a vast con-"fusion of languages; and, were the steeple not sanctified, no-"thing liker *Babel*. The noyse in it is like that of bees, a "strange humming or buzze, mixt of walking, tongues, and "feet. It is a kind of still roare, or loud whisper. It is the "great exchange of all discourse, and no busines whatsoever but "is here stirring and a foot. It is the synod of all pates poli-"ticke, joynted and laid together in the most serious posture; "and they are not halfe so busie at the parliament. It is the "anticke of tailes to tailes, and backes to backes; and for "vizards, you need goe no further than faces. It is the market "of young lecturers, whom you may cheapen here at all rates "and sizes. It is the generall mint of all famous lies, which "are here, like the legends popery first coyn'd and stampt in "the church. All inventions are emptyed here, and not few "pockets. The best signe of a temple in it is, that it is the

"theeves

" theeves ſanctuary, which robbe more ſafely in the croud then
" a wilderneſſe, whilſt every ſearcher is a buſh to hide them.
" It is the other expence of the day, after playes, taverne, and
" a baudy houſe, and men have ſtill ſome oathes left to ſweare
" here. It is the eare's brothell, and ſatisfies their luſt and ytch.
" The viſitants are all men, without exceptions; but the prin-
" cipall inhabitants and poſſeſſors are ſtale knights, and cap-
" taines out of ſervice; men of long rapiers and breeches, which
" after all turne merchants here, and trafficke for newes. Some
" make it a preface to their dinner, and travell for a ſtomacke:
" but thriftier men make it their ordinarie, and boord here verie
" cheape. Of all ſuch places it is leaſt haunted with hobgoblins,
" for if a ghoſt would walke, move he could not *."

STATUE OF QUEEN ANNE.

THE ſtatue of queen *Anne*, of white marble, with the figures of *Britain*, *France*, *Ireland*, and *America* at the baſe, is placed before the weſtern front. This roſe from the chizzel of *Francis Bird*, as did the converſion of St. *Paul* in the pediment, and the bas reliefs under the portico †. Let the fine irony of Sir *Samuel Garth*, whoſe ſpirit lay dormant till it roſe in later days wrapped in the ſheets of the eloquent *Junius*, conclude all I have ſaid of this majeſtic pile.

Near the vaſt bulk of that ſtupendous frame
Known by the Gentiles great Apoſtle's name,
With grace divine, great *Anna*'s ſeen to riſe,
An awful form that glads a nation's eyes:
Beneath her feet four mighty realms appear,
And with due reverence pay their homage there.

* *Microcoſmographie*, 1628.

† Anecdotes of Painting, iii. 150.

Britain

Britain and *Ireland* ſeem to own her grace,
And ev'n wild *India* wears a ſmiling face.
But *France* alone with downcaſt eyes is ſeen,
The ſad attendant of ſo good a queen:
Ungrateful country! to forget ſo ſoon
All that great *Anna* for thy ſake has done:
When ſworn the kind defender of thy cauſe,
Spite of her dear religion, ſpite of laws;
For thee ſhe ſheath'd the terrors of her ſword,
For thee ſhe broke her gen'ral—and her word:
For thee her mind in doubtful terms ſhe told,
And learn'd to ſpeak like oracles of old.
For thee, for thee alone, what cou'd ſhe more?
She loſt the honour ſhe had gain'd before;
Loſt all the trophies, which her arms had won,
(Such *Cæſar* never knew, nor *Philip*'s ſon)
Reſign'd the glories of a ten years reign,
And ſuch as none but *Marlborough*'s arm cou'd gain.
For thee in annals ſhe's content to ſhine,
Like other monarchs of the *Stuart* line.

In digging the foundation for the rebuilding of this cathedral, it was diſcovered, beneath the graves mentioned at p. 11, that the foundation of the old church reſted on a layer of hard and cloſe pot earth. Curioſity led Sir *Chriſtopher Wren* to ſearch farther. He found that on the north ſide it was ſix feet thick, that it grew thinner towards the ſouth, and on the decline of the hill was ſcarcely four. On advancing farther, he met with nothing but looſe ſand; at length he came to water and ſand mixed with periwinkles, and other ſea-ſhells; and, by boring, came at laſt to the beach, and under that the natural hard clay: which evinced that the ſea had once occupied the ſpace on which St. *Paul*'s now ſtands. This ſand had been one of thoſe ſand-hills frequent on

MARINE STRATA.

many coaſts, not only on thoſe of *Holland* and *Flanders*, but on our own. It was the opinion of our great architect, that all the ſpace between *Camberwell* hill and the hills of *Eſſex* had been a vaſt bay, at low-water a ſandy plain. All which appears in ſome diſtant age to have been embanked, poſſibly by the *Romans**, who were greatly employed in that uſeful work, *paludibus emuniendis*.

DOCTORS COMMONS.

To the ſouth of this cathedral are the college of civilians, or Doctors Commons, the court of arches, the court of delegates, and ſeveral others, the great ſatellites of the church. The court of *arches* took its name, *curia de arcubus*, from having been once kept in *Bow church, Cheapſide*. With the downfall of the church of *Rome* their powers decreaſed, and continued decreaſing as the rights of mankind became better underſtood.

HERALDS COLLEGE.

On *Bennet-hill*, adjacent to theſe courts, is the *College of Heralds*, a foundation of great antiquity, in which the records are kept of all the old blood of the kingdom. In the warlike times of our *Henries* and our *Edwards*, the heralds were in full employ, and often ſent upon moſt dangerous ſervices; to hurl defiance into the teeth of irritated enemies, or to bring to their duty profligate rebels. Sometimes it has coſt them their noſe and ears, and ſometimes their heads. At preſent they reſt ſafe from all harms: are often of great uſe in proving conſanguinity, and helping people to ſupply legal clames to eſtates; and often are of infinite uſe to our numerous children of fortune, by furniſhing them with a *quantum ſufficit* of good blood, and enabling them to ſtrut in the motley proceſſion of gentility.

* *Parentalia*, p. 285.

The houſe they occupy was built on the ſite of *Derby-houſe*, a palace of the great family of the *Stanlies*. It was built by the firſt earl, father-in-law to *Henry* VII. who in it lived and died, as did his ſon *George*, the intended victim to the rage of *Richard* III. before the battle of *Boſworth*. *Edward* earl of *Derby*, that prodigy of charity and hoſpitality *, exchanged it with *Edward* VI. for certain lands adjoining to his park at *Knowſley*, in *Lancaſhire*. Queen *Mary* preſented it to *Dethick*, Garter king of arms, and his brother heralds, to live in, and diſcharge the buſineſs of their office †. This houſe was deſtroyed in the great fire, but ſoon rebuilt. It is inhabited by ſeveral of the heralds. *J. C. Brooke*, eſq; *Somerſet*, muſt permit me to acknowlege his frequent ſervices and liberal communications.

In this neighborhood, to the weſt, ſtood the royal wardrobe, kept in a houſe built by Sir *John Beauchamp*, who made it his reſidence. It was ſold to *Edward* III. In the 5th of *Edward* IV. it was given to *William* lord *Haſtings*, and was afterwards called *Huntingdon-houſe*, and became the lodging of *Richard* III. in his ſecond year.

Adjacent to it (on the weſt) was *Scrope's-inn*, in the 31ſt of *Henry* VI.

KNIGHT-RIDER-STREET.

Cross *Bennet-hill* paſſes *Knight-rider-ſtreet*, ſo named from the gallant train of knights who were wont to paſs this way, in the days of chivalry, from the *Tower Royal* to the gay tournaments at *Smithfield*. From hence I paſs to the *King's Exchange*, or the *Old Change*, a ſtreet parallel to the eaſt ſide of *St. Paul's church-yard*,

* *Stow's Survaie*, 138.

† *Collins's Peerage*, ii. 53.—*Stow*, 694.

which

which croſſes the *Roman road*, or *Watling-ſtreet*, and terminates cloſe to the weſt end of *Cheapſide*. This was the ſeat of the *King's Exchanger*, who delivered out to the other exchangers, through the kingdom, their coining irons, and received them again when worn out, with an account of the ſums coined: neither was any body to make change of plate, or other maſs of ſilver, unleſs at this place *.

MANSION OF SIR JOHN GISORS.

To the eaſt of *Knight-rider-ſtreet*, on the ſouth ſide of *Baſing-lane*, ſtood the manſion of Sir *John Giſors*, mayor of *London*, and conſtable of the *Tower* in 1311. In the turbulent time of *Edward* II. he was charged with ſeveral harſh and unjuſt proceedings, and, being ſummoned to appear before the king's juſtices, to anſwer to the accuſation, he, and other principal citizens, fled, and put themſelves under the protection of the rebellious barons. His houſe was built upon arched vaults, and had arched gates made of ſtone brought from *Caen*. In the lofty roofed hall, ſays *Stow*, in his Survaie, p. 665, ſtood a large fir-pole, near forty feet high, which was feigned to have been the ſtaff of *Gerardus*, a mighty giant: which proved to be no more than a *May-pole*, which, according to antient cuſtom, uſed to be decked and placed annually before the door. From this fable the houſe long bore the name of *Gerard's-hall*, but it was properly changed to that of *Giſors*. It remained in the family till the year 1386, when it was alienated by *Thomas Giſors*. The houſe was divided into ſeveral parts, and in the time of *Stow* was a common hoſterie, or inn. At preſent nothing remains but the vault, ſupported by

* *Stow's Survaie*, 609, 610.

pillars, which ſerves as cellars to the houſes built on the ſite of the old manſion.

In this ſtreet ſtood the *College of Phyſicians*, till it was deſtroyed by the great fire: it was founded by the ornament of his age, Doctor *Linacre*, the greateſt and moſt general ſcholar of the time. He lived in this ſtreet, and left his houſe to the public, for the uſe of his inſtitution. He was appointed by *Henry* VII. phyſician to prince *Arthur*, and alſo his tutor. He was beſides phyſician to that monarch, and *Henry* VIII; and died in 1524, an honor to our country. He had travelled much, and was particularly reſpected by the reigning duke of *Tuſcany*, (the politeſt ſcholar of his days), and other foreigners; and met with at home a return ſuitable to his merit.

In the ſame ſtreet was *Ormond-place*, belonging to the *Botelers*. In the 5th of *Edward* IV. it was given to the queen; but in 1515 it was reſtored to the *Botelers*.

CHEAPSIDE. Cheapside received its name from *Chepe*, a market, as being originally the great ſtreet of ſplendid ſhops. In the year 1246 it was an open field, called *Crown-field*, from an *hoſterie*, or inn, with the ſign of a crown, at the eaſt end. "At the ſame period," adds *Stow*, at p. 187 of his *Chronicle*, "nor two hundred years "after, was any ſtreet in *London* paved, except *Thames-ſtreet*, and "from *Ludgate-hill* to *Charing-croſs*." The goldſmiths ſhops were particularly ſuperb, "conſiſting," ſays *Stow*, "of a moſt "beautiful frame of faire houſes and ſhops than be within the "walls of *London* or elſewhere in *England*, commonly called "*Goldſmiths-Row*; builded by *Thomas Wood*, goldſmith, and one "of the ſheriffes of *London* in 1491. It contained tenne faire "dwelling houſes, and fourteen ſhops, all in one frame, uni-

" formely builded foure ſtories high, beautified toward the " ſtreet with the goldſmithes arms, and likeneſs of woodmen, in " memorie of his name, riding on monſtrous beaſts, all richly " painted and gilt *."

GOLDSMITHS HALL.

In *Foſter-lane*, which opens into the weſt end of this ſtreet, ſtands the hall of this opulent company. In the court-room is a fine portrait of Sir *Hugh Myddelton*, with a ſhell by him, out of which he may be ſuppoſed to have poured the uſeful element to the thirſting metropolis. The words *Fontes Fodinæ* are painted on the picture, to imply his double attentions. The wealth he got in the mines was totally exhauſted in the execution of his project, of which the metropolis, to this moment, receives increaſing benefit. Sir *Hugh* left a ſhare in the New River to this company, for the benefit of the decayed members; which, *even* in 1704, amounted to £. 134.

Here is a good portrait of Sir *Martin Bowes*, lord mayor in 1545, with his chain and robes of office. The date of his picture is 1566.

St. *Dunſtan* appears here in canvas, in a rich robe, and with his croſier. The unfortunate devil is not forgotten, roaring between the pincers of the ſaint; with the heavenly hoſt above, applauding the deed. It ſeems by this that St. *Dunſtan* amuſed himſelf in works of gold as well as iron: ſo that it is no wonder to ſee the evil ſpirit in a place where the *irritamenta malorum* ſo much abound.

Queen *Elizabeth* preſented this company with a ſilver cup, out of which annual libations are made to her memory. She

* *Stow's Survaie*, 660.

was particularly kind to the citizens, and borrowed money of them on all occaſions. The Goldſmiths muſt of courſe have enjoyed a diſtinguiſhed place in her eſteem.

THIS company appeared as a fraternity as early as 1180, being then amerced for being *adulterine*, or for ſetting up without the king's licence. In the reign of *Edward* III. they obtained a patent, and were incorporated for the ſum of ten marks. *Richard* II. confirmed the ſame, in conſideration of the ſum of twenty marks. They increaſed in wealth, and have left evident marks of charity, by having above a thouſand pounds a year to diſpoſe of for benevolent purpoſes. They became in time the bankers of the capital. The *Lombards* were the firſt and the greateſt, and moſt of the money contracts in old times paſſed through their hands. Many of our monarchs were obliged to them for money. They did not ſeem to like truſting *Henry* IV. on his bond, ſo took the cuſtoms in pawn for their loan.

THE buſineſs of goldſmiths was confined to the buying and ſelling of plate, and foreign coins of gold and ſilver, melting them, and coining others at the mint. The banking was accidental, and foreign to their inſtitution.

REGULAR banking by private people reſulted, in 1643, from the calamity of the time, when the ſeditious ſpirit was incited by the arts of the parlementary leaders. The merchants and tradeſmen, who before truſted their caſh to their ſervants and apprentices, found that no longer ſafe; neither did they dare to leave it in the mint at the *Tower*, by reaſon of the diſtreſſes of majeſty itſelf, which before was a place of public depoſit. In the year 1645, they began to place it in the hands of goldſmiths, when they firſt began publicly to exerciſe both profeſſions. Even in

my

my days were ſeveral very eminent bankers, who kept the goldſmiths ſhop: but they were more frequently ſeparated. The firſt regular banker was Mr. *Francis Child*, goldſmith, who began buſineſs ſoon after the Reſtoration. He was the father of the profeſſion, a perſon of large fortune and moſt reſpectable character. He married, between the years 1665 and 1675, *Martha*, only daughter of *Robert Blanchard*, citizen and goldſmith, by whom he had twelve children. Mr. *Child* was afterwards knighted. He lived in *Fleet-ſtreet*, where the ſhop ſtill continues *, in a ſtate of the higheſt reſpectability. Mr. *Granger* † mentions Mr. *Child* as ſucceſſor to the ſhop of alderman *Backwel*, a banker in the time of *Charles* II. noted for his integrity, abilities, and induſtry; who was ruined by the ſhutting up of the exchequer in 1672. His books were placed in the hands of Mr. *Child*, and ſtill remain in the family.

THE next antient ſhop was that poſſeſſed at preſent by Meſſrs. *Snow* and *Denne*, a few doors to the weſt of Mr. *Child*'s; who were goldſmiths of conſequence in the latter part of the ſame reign. Mr. *Gay* celebrates the predeceſſor of theſe gentlemen, for his ſagacity in eſcaping the ruin of the fatal year 1720, in his epiſtle to Mr. *Thomas Snow*, goldſmith, near *Temple Bar*:

> O thou, whoſe penetrative wiſdom found
> The *South-Sea* rocks, and ſhelves where thouſands drown'd!
> When credit ſunk and commerce gaſping lay
> Thou ſtood'ſt; nor ſent'ſt one bill unpaid away.

* For theſe particulars I am obliged to the civility of Mr. *Dent*, partner in this great ſhop.

† Vol. iii. 410.

To the weſt of *Temple Bar*, the only one was that of Meſſrs. *Middleton* and *Campbel*, goldſmiths, who flouriſhed in 1692, and is now continued, with great credit, by Mr. *Coutts*. From thence to the extremity of the weſtern end of the town, there was none till the year 1756, when the reſpectable name of *Backwel* * roſe again, conjoined to thoſe of *Darel*, *Hart*, and *Croft*, who with great reputation opened their ſhop in *Pall Mall*.

ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND.

FOSTER-LANE bounds on the eaſt that remarkable place, *St. Martin's Le Grand: imperium in imperio:* ſurrounded by the city, yet ſubject, near three centuries, to the governing powers of *Weſtminſter Abby*. A large and fair college was founded, A. D. 700, by *Wythred* king of *Kent*; and rebuilt and chiefly endowed by two noble *Saxon* brothers, *Ingelric* and *Edward*, about the year 1056. *William* the Conqueror confirmed it in 1068, and even made it independent of every other eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, from the regal, and even the papal †. It was governed by a dean, and had a number of ſecular canons. Succeeding monarchs confirmed all its privileges. It had *Sak*, *Sok*, *Tol*, and all the long liſt of *Saxon* indulgences, enumerated by the accurate *Strype* ‡. It had alſo from the beginning the dreadful privilege of ſanctuary, which was the cauſe of its being the reſort of every ſpecies of profligates, from the murderer to the pick-pocket; and was moſt tenaciouſly vindicated by its holy rulers. In 1439 a ſoldier, who for ſome crime

* Of the ſame family with the great Mr. *Backwel*. He favored me with a beautiful print of his worthy relation, which had been engraven in *Holland*, after his flight from his profligate country.

† *Newcourt's Repertorium*, i. 424, &c.

‡ *Strype's Stow*, i. book iii. 107.

was

was conducted from *Newgate* towards *Guildhall*, was reſcued by five fellows who ruſhed out of *Panyer-alley*, and who fled with him into the adjacent ſanctuary. The ſheriffs of that year, *Philip Malpas* and *Robert Marſhall*, entered the church, and ſeizing on the ſoldier and other ruffians, carried them chained to *Newgate* *. The dean and chapter complained of this breach of privilege: the cauſe was heard, and the ſheriffs were obliged to deliver the men into the ſanctuary. But in 1457 the king thought proper to regulate theſe privileges, and to diſtinguiſh how far they might be protected; and that the dean and chapter ſhould take care that none of the villainous refugees ſhould become further noxious to their fellow-creatures †.

A MAGNIFICENT church was erected within this juriſdiction, which was continued till the college was ſurrendered, in 1548, when it was pulled down, and a great tavern erected in the place. St. *Martin's Le Grand* was then, and ſtill continues under the government of the dean of *Weſtminſter*. It was granted to that monaſtery by *Henry* VII. It ſtill continues independent of the city: numbers of mechanics, (particularly taylors and ſhoemakers), ſet up there, and exerciſe their trades within its limits, and have vote for the members of the borough of *Weſtminſter*. The dean and chapter have a court here, and a priſon: and, I think, all proceſſes to be executed within this liberty, are to be directed, by the ſheriffs of *London*, to the conſtable of the dean and chapter of *Weſtminſter*.

THIS church, with thoſe of *Bow*, *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, and *Barkin*, had its *Curfew* bell long after the ſervile injunction laid

* *Strype's Stow*, i. book iii. 103.

† The ſame, i. book iii.

on

on the *Londoners* had ceaſed. Theſe were founded to give notice to the inhabitants of thoſe diſtricts to keep within, and not to wander in the ſtreets: which were infeſted by a ſet of ruffians, who made a practice of inſulting, wounding, robbing, and murdering the people, whom they happened to meet abroad during night *.

In the year 1480 this church † was robbed by five thieves. Three of them were drawn to the *Tower Hill*, and hanged and burnt. The other two were preſſed to death; probably they were obſtinate and refuſed to plead.

CHEAPSIDE. The view we have of *Cheapſide*, as it appeared juſt before the great fire, ſhews that it was ſpacious and beautiful. The croſs and conduit are to be ſeen; and the long row of ſhops, which projected from the houſes, reached to the bottom of the firſt floors, and were lighted by windows in the roofs. This ſhews the antient forms of building our more magnificent ſtreets. On the ſouth ſide ſtands the church of St. *Mary le Bow*, or *de arcubus*, becauſe it originally was built upon arches. It periſhed in 1666, and was rebuilt after a deſign of Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*'s. I cannot expreſs myſelf better than in the words of an ingenious writer, who calls it "a delightful abſurdity ‡." In this church was interred Sir *John Coventry*, mercer, lord mayor in 1425, and anceſtor and founder of the family of the earl of *Coventry*. I beg leave here to remind ſeveral other noble peers of their induſtrious and honeſt forefathers.

* *Strype's Stow*, i. book iii. p. 106.

† *Holinſhed*, p. 704.

‡ *Critical Review*, &c. 39.

JOHN

PEERS RAISED BY TRADE.

JOHN COVENTRY, ſon of *William Coventry*, of the city of that name, was an opulent mercer of the city of *London*, and mayor in 1425; a moſt ſpirited magiſtrate, who dared to interfere in the dreadful quarrel between *Humphrey* duke of *Gloceſter* and the inſolent cardinal *Beaufort*, which he ſucceſsfully quelled. From his loins is deſcended the preſent earl of *Coventry*.

THE family of RICH, earls of *Warwick* and *Holland*, aroſe from *Richard Rich*, an opulent mercer, ſheriff in the year 1441. His deſcendant *Richard* was diſtinguiſhed by his knowledge of the law: became ſolicitor-general, in the reign of *Henry*; and treacherouſly effected the ruin of Sir *Thomas More:* was created a baron of the realm in the reign of *Edward* VI. and became lord chancellor by the favour of the ſame monarch.

THE HOLLIS's, earls of *Clare*, and afterwards dukes of *Newcaſtle*, ſprung from Sir *William Holles*, mayor in 1540, ſon to *William Holles*, citizen and baker: his great grandſon was the firſt who was called to the houſe of peers, in the reign of *James* I. by the title of lord *Houghton*, and ſoon after was advanced to the dignity of earl of *Clare*. The fourth of that title was created, by king *William*, duke of *Newcaſtle*; but the title became extinct in his name in 1711.

SIR THOMAS LEIGH, mayor in 1558, furniſhed the peerages with the addition of two. He was ſon to *Roger Leigh*, of *Wellington, Shropſhire*. Sir *Thomas*'s grandſon, *Francis*, was created by *Charles* I. lord *Dunſmore*, and afterwards earl of *Chicheſter*; and Sir *Thomas*'s ſecond ſon, Sir *Thomas Leigh*, of *Stonely*, had the honor of being called to the houſe of peers by the ſame monarch, by the title of lord *Leigh* of *Stonely*.

THE PLEYDEL-BOUVIERIES, earls of *Radnor*, deſcend from *Edward des Bouverie*, who died an opulent *Turkey*-merchant in 1694.

DUCIE, lord *Ducie de Morton*, is deſcended from Sir *Robert Ducie*, baronet, ſheriff in 1620, and mayor in 1631. He became banker to *Charles* I. and, on the breaking out of the civil war, loſt 80,000 *l.* owing by his majeſty. Yet is ſaid to have left behind him 400,000 *l.* So profitable, in all ages, are, to individuals, the calamities of war.

PAUL BANNING, ſheriff in 1593, had a ſon of the ſame name, who was firſt created a baronet, and in the third of *Charles* I. a baron of this realm, by the title of baron *Banning*; and ſoon after a viſcount, by the title of baron *Banning* of *Sudbury*. He was buried in the paternal tomb, in the church of St. *Olave*'s. His houſe was in *Mark-lane:* after the fire of *London*, the buſineſs of the cuſtom-houſe being tranſacted in that which went under the name of lord *Banning*'s *.

THE CRANFIELDS, earls of *Middleſex*, roſe from *Lionel Cranfield*, a citizen of *London*, bred up in the cuſtom-houſe †. He became, in 1620, lord treaſurer of *England*. The duke of *Dorſet* is deſcended from *Frances*, ſiſter and heir to the third earl of *Middleſex*, married to *Richard* earl of *Dorſet*.

THE noble family of INGRAM, viſcount *Irwin*, were raiſed, in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, by *Hugh Irwin*, citizen, merchant, and tallow-chandler, who died in 1612. He left a large fortune

* City Remembrancer, ii. 28.—The name is often ſpelt *Bayning*.

† *Kennet*, ii. 727.

between two ſons; of which Sir *Arthur*, the younger, ſettled in *Yorkſhire*, and purchaſed a conſiderable eſtate: the foundation of the great fortune at preſent enjoyed by the family.

Sir Stephen Brown, ſon of *John Brown* of *Newcaſtle*, mayor in 1438, and again in 1448, was a grocer; and gave to us another peer, in the perſon of Sir *Anthony Brown*, created viſcount *Mountague* by *Philip* and *Mary*, in 1554.

The Legges roſe to be earls of *Dartmouth*. The firſt who was nobilitated was that loyal and gallant ſea officer *George Legge*, created baron of *Dartmouth* in 1682. He was deſcended from an anceſtor of one of the above-mentioned names, who filled the prætorian chair of *London* in the years 1347 and 1354, having, by his induſtry in the trade of a ſkinner, attained to great wealth.

Sir Geffry Bullen, mayor in 1458, was grandfather to *Thomas* earl of *Wiltſhire*, father of *Anna Bullen*, and grandfather to queen *Elizabeth*; the higheſt genealogical honor the city ever poſſeſſed.

Sir Baptist Hicks was a great mercer at the acceſſion of *James* I. and made a vaſt fortune by ſupplying the court with ſilks. He was firſt knighted, afterwards created viſcount *Campden*. It is ſaid he left his two daughters a hundred thouſand pounds apiece. He built a large houſe in St. *John's-ſtreet*, for the juſtices of *Middleſex* to hold their ſeſſions, which (till its demolition a very few years ago, upon the erection of a new ſeſſions-houſe on *Clerkenwell Green*) retained the name of *Hicks's Hall*.

The Capels, earls of *Eſſex*, are deſcended from Sir *William Capel*, draper, mayor in 1503. He firſt ſet up a cage in every ward, for the puniſhment of idle people.

MICHAEL DORMER, mercer, mayor in 1542, produced the future lord *Dormers*.

EDWARD OSBORN, by his fortunate leap, as before related, when apprentice to Sir *William Hewet*, attained in conſequence great wealth and honors. He was mayor in 1583; and from his loins ſprung the dukes of *Leeds*.

FROM Sir WILLIAM CRAVEN, merchant-taylor, mayor in 1611, ſprung the gallant earl *Craven*, who was his eldeſt ſon, and was greatly diſtinguiſhed by his actions in the ſervice of the unfortunate Elector Palatine, by his attachment to the dowager, and his marriage with that illuſtrious princeſs.

LORD Viſcount DUDLEY AND WARD is deſcended from *William Ward*, a wealthy goldſmith in *London*, and jeweller to *Henrietta Maria*, queen to *Charles* I. His ſon, *Humble Ward*, married *Frances*, grand-daughter of *Edward Sutton*, lord *Dudley*, on the death of her grandfather baroneſs of *Dudley*; and he himſelf created, in 1643, lord *Ward*, of *Birmingham*.

THE old church of *Bow* was founded in the time of *William* the Conqueror; we have before given the origin of the name, which was from the arches of the foundation, not of the ſteeple, which was rebuilt with arches, or in a crown faſhion, but not till long after the year 1512*. The church had been long a noted ſanctuary; and was one of thoſe which *Henry* VIII. in his thirty-ſecond year, exempted from ſuppreſſion. In this place, in 1196, one *William Fitz-Oſbert*, alias *Long Beard*, a ſeditious fellow of uncommon eloquence, but of the loweſt rank, ſet up as advocate for the poorer citizens againſt the oppreſſions of the rich. He

STORY OF FITZ-OSBERT.

* *Newcourt's Repertorium*, i. 437.

took

took opportunity of beginning a tumult by inflaming their minds againſt a certain tax, raiſed entirely for the neceſſities of the ſtate. Many lives were loſt on the occaſion, at St. *Paul's*. *Hubert*, the great juſticiary, ſummoned *Long Beard* to appear before him; but found him ſo well ſupported, that he thought it prudent to forbear puniſhment. This ſerved but to increaſe his inſolence. He grew ſo outrageous, that the citizens were reſolved to bring him to juſtice: a reſolute band made the attempt, when he and a few deſperate fellows fled to the tower of *Bow* ſteeple, which they fortified. The beſiegers, ſeeing the mob aſſemble from all parts to his reſcue, made a fire at the bottom, which forced him and his companions to ſally out; but they were taken, and the next day he and eight more were dragged by their heels to the *Elms* at *Smithfield*, and there hanged. Long after thoſe days the hurdle, or the ſledge, were permitted, as a ſort of indulgence to the wretched ſufferers*. It was ſaid, that finding himſelf deſerted by Heaven, he at the gallows "forſook *Mary*'s Son (as "he called our SAVIOUR), and called upon the *Devil* to helpe "and deliver him." Yet, notwithſtanding this, a cunning prieſt, a relation of his, ſtole his body, and pretended many miracles were wrought at the place of execution; and many perſons paſſed the night on the ſpot which deprived them of a *martyr*, who died ſupporting the majeſty of the people, as *Thomas Becket* did that of the pope.

THE CROSS.

IN the middle of *Cheapſide*, a little to the weſt of *Bow church*, ſtood the croſs and the conduit. The firſt was one of the affectionate tokens of *Edward* I. towards his queen *Elinor*, built

* *Blackſtone's Comm.* ed. 4. 4to. vol. iv. pp. 92. 370.

where

where her body reſted in its way to interment, in 1290. It had originally the ſtatue of the queen, and in all reſpects reſembling that at *Northampton*; at length, falling to decay, it was rebuilt, in 1441, by *John Hutherby*, mayor of the city, at the expence of ſeveral of the citizens. It was ornamented with various images, ſuch as that of the Reſurrection, of the *Virgin*, of *Edward* the Confeſſor, and the like. At every public entry it was new gilt; for the magnificent proceſſions took this road. After the Reformation, the images gave much offence; the goddeſs *Diana* was ſubſtituted inſtead of the *Virgin*, after the ſymbols of ſuperſtition had been frequently mutilated. Queen *Elizabeth* diſapproved of thoſe attacks on the remnants of the old religion, and offered a large reward for the diſcovery of the offenders. She thought that a plain croſs, the mark of the religion of the country, ought not to be the occaſion of any ſcandal; ſo directed that one ſhould be placed on the ſummit, and gilt*. Superſtition is certain, in courſe of time, to take the other extreme. In the year 1643, the parlement voted the taking down of all croſſes, and the demoliſhing of all popiſh paintings, &c. The deſtruction of this croſs was committed to Sir *Robert Harlow*; who went on the ſervice with true zeal, attended by a troop of horſe and two companies of foot, and executed his orders moſt effectually. The ſame moſt *pious* and *religious noble* knight did alſo attack and demoliſh "the abominable and *moſt blaſphemous* crucifix" in *Chriſt*'s hoſpital, and broke it into a thouſand pieces†. In ſhort, ſuch was the rage of the times againſt the ſign of our religion, that it was not ſuffered in ſhop-books, or even in the primers of children;

* *Stow's Survaie*, 485.

† *Vicar's Parliamentary Chron.* 1646, p. 290.

dren *; and as to the croſs uſed in baptiſm, it became the abomination of abominations.

> And ſome againſt all idolizing,
> The Croſs in ſhop-books, and baptizing.

THE *Nag's-head* tavern, almoſt oppoſite to the croſs, was the fictitious ſcene of conſecration of the Proteſtant biſhops, at the acceſſion of queen *Elizabeth*, in 1559. It was pretended by the adverſaries of our religion, that a certain number of eccleſiaſtics, in hurry to take poſſeſſion of the vacant ſees, aſſembled here, where they were to undergo the ceremony from *Anthony Kitchen*, alias *Duſtan*, biſhop of *Landaff*, a ſort of occaſional conformiſt, who had taken the oaths of ſupremacy to *Elizabeth*. *Bonner*, biſhop of *London*, (then confined in the Tower) hearing of it, ſent his chaplain to *Kitchen*, threatening him with excommunication, in caſe he proceeded. On this the prelate refuſed to perform the ceremony: on which, ſay the Catholics, *Parker* and the other candidates, rather than defer poſſeſſion of their dioceſes, determined to conſecrate one another; which, ſays the ſtory, they did without any ſort of ſcruple, and *Scorey* began with *Parker*, who inſtantly roſe archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. The refutation of this tale may be read in *Strype*'s Life of archbiſhop *Parker*, at p. 57, which makes it needleſs for me to enter on the attempt. A view of the tavern, and its ſign, is preſerved in a print in the *Entrée de la Reyne Mere du Roy*, or of *Mary de Medicis*, when ſhe viſited our unfortunate monarch, *Charles* I. and her daughter, his fair ſpouſe.

* *Gray's Hudibras*, ii. 253, note.—Conſult alſo the note to *L'Hiſt. de l'Entrée de la Reyne Mere*, printed for *W. Bowyer*, p. 28.

IN

In *Laurence-lane*, not far from hence, was another public-houſe of much antiquity, and which is ſtill in great buſineſs as a carriers inn; the *Bloſſoms Inn*, ſo named from the rich border of flowers which adorned the original ſign, that of *St. Laurence*. Theſe were the effects of his martyrdom, "for (ſays the legend) "flowers ſprung up on the ſpot of his cruel martyrdom."

In this ſtreet, between the croſs and *Sopers-lane*, were held moſt ſplendid tournaments in the year 1331; they began *Sept.* 21, and laſted three days. A ſcaffold was erected for queen *Philippa* and her gay troop of ladies, all moſt richly attired, to behold the knights collected from all quarters to ſhew their ſkill in deeds of arms. The upper part of the ſcaffold, on which the ladies were ſeated, "brake in ſunder, and," as *Stow* ſays, "whereby they "were (with ſome ſhame) forced to fall downe;" and many knights and others, which ſtood beneath, much hurt. The carpenters were ſaved from puniſhment, by the interceſſion of the queen; but, to prevent ſuch accidents in future, the king ordered a building of ſtone to be erected, near the church of St. *Mary le Bow*, for himſelf, the queen, and "other ſtates," to ſee the gallant ſpectacles in ſafety *. This was uſed long after for the ſame purpoſe, even till the year 1410, when *Henry* IV. granted it to certain mercers, who converted it into ſhops, warehouſes, and other requiſites of their trade †.

CONDUIT. A little to the eaſt of the croſs ſtood the conduit, which ſerved as the mother or chief aqueduct, which was to ſerve the leſſer conduits with water, brought by pipes from *Paddington*. This ſtood on the ſite of the old conduit, founded in 1285, caſtel-

* *Stow's Survaie*, 485.

† The ſame, 467.

lated

lated with ſtone, and ciſterned in lead, as *old Stow* tells us: and again rebuilt in 1479, by *Thomas Ilan*, one of the ſheriffs. On ſome very feſtive occaſions theſe conduits have been made to run with claret. Such was the caſe at the coronation of *Anna Bullen*; who was received at the leſſer conduit by *Pallas, Juno, and Venus*. *Mercury*, in the name of the goddeſſes, preſented to her a ball of gold divided into three parts, ſignifying three gifts beſtowed on her by the deities, WISDOM, RICHES, and FELICITY. But, alas! beneath them lurked ſpeedy diſgrace, impriſonment, the block, and axe.

THE STANDARD.

I CANNOT well fix the place where the old Standard in *Cheap* ſtood. The time of its foundation is unknown. It appears to have been very ruinous in 1442, at which time *Henry* VI. granted a licence for the repairing of it, together with a conduit in the ſame. This was a place at which executions, and other acts of juſtice, were in old times frequently performed. Here, in 1293, three men had their heads cut off, for reſcuing a priſoner arreſted by a city officer. In 1351, two fiſhmongers were beheaded at the ſtandard, but their crime has not reached us. In 1461, *John Davy* had his hand ſtruck off, for ſtriking a man before the judges at *Weſtminſter*; and in 1399, *Henry* IV. cauſed the blank charters, made by *Richard* II. to be burned here, as we do libels in our times.

EXECUTIONS AT THE STANDARD.

BUT theſe were legal acts. Many ſad inſtances of barbarous executions were done in the fury of popular commotions. *Richard Lions*, an eminent goldſmith, and late ſheriff of the city, was in 1381 (with ſeveral others) cruelly beheaded here by order of *Wat Tyler*. *Lions* was interred in the church of *St. James, Garlic-hith*, and on his tomb (now loſt) was a figure in a long

flowered gown, a large purſe hanging in a belt from his ſhoulders, his hair ſhort, his beard forked, a plain hood falling back and covering his ſhoulders. At the ſame time numbers of foreign merchants, eſpecially *Flemings*, were dragged from the churches, and, the *Shibboleth* * of *Bread* and *Cheeſe* being put to them (which they pronouncing *Brot* and *Cawſe)* they were inſtantly put to death. In 1450, lord *Say*, high treaſurer of *England*, loſt his head at the Standard, by the brutality of *John Cade*. *Shakeſpeare* admirably deſcribes the tragic ſcene †.

Whether *Walter Stapleton*, biſhop of *Exeter*, ſuffered by the popular fury on this ſpot, is rather uncertain; ſome imagine that he was beheaded at a croſs before the north door of St. *Paul's* ‡; to which church he was flying for refuge, and unfortunately ſeized by the mob before he had taken ſanctuary.

Through this ſtreet, and probably to this croſs, in 1439, walked barefooted, with a taper in her hand, *Elinor Cobham*, wife to *Humphrey* duke of *Glouceſter*, charged with the crime of ſorcery, with intending the death of the king by melting an image of wax, with which his body was to ſympathize.

Limus ut hic dureſcit, et *hæc* ut *cera* liqueſcit §.

A more ſerious fate attended her pretended accomplices; a woman, mother *Jourdaine* (the witch) was burnt, and three men, among whom was her chaplain, were hanged.

* *Stow's Hiſt.* 288. *Kennet*, i. 246.

† *Henry* VI. part ii.

‡ *Stow's Survaie*, 483.

§ In *Virgil*'s time applied to melt the hearts of the cruel fair; afterwards, to waſte the body of any hated perſon.

In *Bread-ſtreet*, which opens into *Cheapſide*, ſtood the manſion of *Edward Stafford*, laſt earl of *Wiltſhire*; which, in 1499, he left to his couſin the duke of *Buckingham*.

GUILDHALL.

The *Guildhall* of this vaſt city ſtands at the end of a ſtreet running northward from *Cheapſide*. Before the year 1411, the court-hall, or *Bury*, as it was called, was held at *Aldermans bury*, ſo denominated from their meeting there. *Stow* remembered its ruins, and ſays, that in his days it was uſed as *Carpenters-hall*. It was ſucceeded by a new one, begun in 1411, and finiſhed in twenty years, by voluntary contributions, by ſums raiſed for pardons and offences, and by fines. Its *gothic* front terminates the end of *King-ſtreet*. Its length is a hundred and fifty-three feet; its breadth forty-eight; its height fifty-five; ſo that it is capable of holding thouſands of people. Elections, and every ſpecies of city buſineſs, is tranſacted here.

Within are portraits of numbers of our judges, who frequently try cauſes under this roof. I muſt direct the reader's attention to twelve of that order of peculiar merit: theſe are the portraits of the able and virtuous Sir Matthew Hale, and his eleven cotemporary judges; who, after the dreadful calamity of 1666, regulated the rebuilding of the city of *London* by ſuch wiſe rules, as to prevent the endleſs train of vexatious law-ſuits which might enſue; and been little leſs chargeable than the fire itſelf had been. This was principally owing to Sir *Matthew Hale*, who conducted the buſineſs; and ſat with his brethren in *Clifford's-Inn*, to compoſe all differences between landlord and tenant. Theſe portraits were painted by *Michael Wright*, a good painter in the time of *Charles* II. and *James* II. and who died in the year 1700.

It was deſigned that Sir *Peter Lely* ſhould draw theſe pictures, but he faſtidiouſly refuſed to wait on the judges at their chambers. *Wright* received ſixty pounds apiece for his work *. In the year 1779, they were found to be in ſo bad a condition, as to make it an even queſtion with the committee of city lands, whether they ſhould be continued in their places, or committed to the flames. To the eternal honor of alderman *Townſend*, his vote decided in favor of their preſervation †. He recommended Mr. *Roma*, (now unhappily ſnatched from us by death), who, by his great ſkill in repairing pictures, reſcued them from the rage of time: ſo that they may remain another century, a proof of the gratitude of our capital. Theſe *were* proofs of a ſenſe of real merit: but in how many places do we meet inſtances of a temporary idolatry, the phrenzy of the day! Statues and portraits appear, to the aſtoniſhment of poſterity, purged from the prejudices of the time.

> The things themſelves are neither ſcarce nor rare;
> The wonder's, how the devil they got there!

FACING the entrance are two tremendous figures, by ſome named *Gog* and *Magog*; by *Stow*, an antient *Briton* and *Saxon*. I leave to others the important deciſion. At the bottom of the room is a marble group, of good workmanſhip, (with *London* and *Commerce* whimpering like two marred children), executed ſoon after the year 1770, by Mr. BACON. The principal figure was alſo a giant, in his day, the raw-head and bloody-

* *Anecdotes of Painting*, iii. 40.

† *London's Gratitude*, &c. 19.

bones

bones to the good folks at St. *James*'s; which, while remonſtrances were in faſhion, annually haunted the court in terrific forms. The eloquence daſhed in the face of majeſty, alas! proved in vain. The ſpectre was there condemned to ſilence; but his patriotiſm may be read by his admiring fellow-citizens, as long as the melancholy marble can retain the tale of the affrighted times.

GREAT FEASTS. THE firſt time that this hall was uſed on feſtive occaſions, was by Sir *John Shaw*, goldſmith, knighted in the field of *Boſworth*. After building the eſſentials of good kitchens and other offices, in the year 1500 he gave here the mayor's feaſt, which before had uſually been done in *Grocers-hall*. None of their bills of fare have reached me, but doubtleſsly they were very magnificent. They at length grew to ſuch exceſs, that, in the time of *Philip* and *Mary*, a ſumptuary law was made to reſtrain the expence both of proviſions and liveries: but I ſuſpect, as it leſſened the honor of the city, it was not long obſerved; for in 1554, the city thought proper to renew the order of council, by way of reminding their fellow-citizens of their relapſe into luxury. Among the great feaſts given here on public occaſions, may be reckoned that given in 1612, on occaſion of the unhappy marriage of the prince *Palatine* with *Elizabeth*, daughter of *James* I; who, in defiance of the remonſtrances of his better-judging father-in-law, ruſhed on the uſurpation of the dominion of another monarch, and brought great miſery on himſelf and his amiable ſpouſe. The next was in 1641, when *Charles* I. returned from his imprudent, inefficacious journey into *Scotland*. In the midſt of the moſt factious and turbulent times, when every

engine

engine was ſet to work to annihilate the regal power, the city, under its lord mayor, Sir *William Acton*, made a feaſt unparalleled in hiſtory for its magnificence. All external reſpect was payed to his majeſty; the laſt he ever experienced in the inflamed city. Of the entertainment we know no more, than that it conſiſted of five hundred diſhes. But of that which was given in our happier days, to his preſent majeſty, in the mayoralty of Sir *Samuel Fludyer*, the bill of fare is given us. This I print; and, as a parallel to it, that of another royal feaſt, given in 1487 at *Whitehall*, on occaſion of the coronation of *Elizabeth*, queen of *Henry* VII. whom he treats with characteriſtical œconomy, notwithſtanding a kingdom was her dower *.

The KING'S TABLE, George III. 1761.

First Service.

		£.	s.	d.
12	Diſhes of Olio, Turtle, Pottages, and Soups	24	2	0
12	Ditto of Fiſh, viz. John Dories, red Mullets, &c.	24	2	0
7	Ditto roaſt Veniſon — —	10	0	0
3	Weſtphalia Hams conſume, and richly ornamented	6	6	0
2	Diſhes of Pullets à la Royale — —	2	2	0
2	Diſhes of Tongues Eſpagniole — —	3	3	0
6	Ditto Chickens à la Reine — —	6	6	0
1	Ditto Tondron Devaux à la Dauzie —	2	2	0
1	Harrico — — — —	1	1	0

* The whole account is given in *Maitland*, i. 341 to 344.

1	Diſh Popiets of Veale Glaſſe —	—	1	4	0
2	Diſhes Fillets of Lamb, à la Comte	—	2	2	0
2	Ditto Comports of Squabs —	—	2	2	0
2	Ditto Fillets of Beef Marinate —	—	3	0	0
2	Ditto of Mutton à la Memorance	—	2	2	0
32	Ditto fine Vegetables —	—	16	16	0

SECOND SERVICE.

6	Diſhes fine Ortolans —	—	25	4	0
10	Ditto Quails — —	—	15	0	0
10	Ditto Notts — —	—	30	0	0
1	Ditto Wheat Ears — —	—	1	1	0
1	Goodevau Patte — —	—	1	10	0
1	Perrigoe Pye — —	—	1	10	0
1	Diſh Pea-chicks — —	—	1	1	0
4	Diſhes Woodcocks — —	—	4	4	0
2	Diſhes Pheaſants — —	—	3	3	0
4	Ditto Teal — —	—	3	3	0
4	Ditto Snipes — —	—	3	3	0
2	Ditto Partridges — —	—	2	2	0
2	Ditto Pattys Royal —	—	3	0	0

THIRD SERVICE.

1	Ragout Royal — —	—	1	1	0
8	Diſhes of fine green Morells —	—	8	8	0
10	Ditto fine green Peas —	—	10	10	0

3 Ditto

3	Diſhes Aſparagus Heads	—	—	2	2	0
3	Ditto fine fat Livers	—	—	1	11	6
3	Ditto fine Combs	—	—	1	11	6
5	Ditto green Truffles	—	—	5	5	0
5	Ditto Artichoaks, à la Provinciale		—	2	12	6
5	Ditto Muſhrooms au Blank	—	—	2	12	6
1	Diſh Cardons, à la Bejamel	—	—	0	10	6
1	Ditto Knots of Eggs	—	—	0	10	6
1	Ditto Ducks Tongues	—	—	0	10	6
3	Ditto of Peths	—	—	1	11	6
1	Diſh of Truffles in Oil	—	—	0	10	6
4	Diſhes of Pallets	—	—	2	2	0
2	Ditto Ragout Mille	—	—	2	2	0

Fourth Service.

2	Curious ornamented Cakes	—	—	2	12	0
12	Diſhes of Blomanges, repreſenting different Figures	—	—	12	12	0
12	Ditto clear Marbrays	—	—	14	8	0
16	Diſhes fine cut Paſtry	—	—	16	16	0
2	Ditto mille Fuelles	—	—	1	10	6

The Centre of the Table.

1	Grand Pyramid of Demies of Shell-fiſh of various Sorts	—	—	2	2	0

32 Cold

32	Cold Things of Sorts, viz. Temples, Shapes, Landſcapes in Jellies, ſavory Cakes, and Almond Gothes	—	—	—	33 12 0
2	Grand Epergnes filled with fine Pickles, and garniſhed round with Plates of Sorts, as Laſpicks, Rolards, &c.	—	—	—	6 6 0
	Total of the KING's Table			—	£. 374 1 0

THE whole of this day's entertainment coſt the city £. 6,898. 5 *s.* 4 *d.* A committee had been appointed out of the body of aldermen, who moſt deſervedly received the thanks of the lord mayor and whole body corporate, for the ſkilful diſcharge of this important truſt. The feaſt conſiſted of four hundred and fourteen diſhes, beſides the deſert; and the hoſpitality of the city, and the elegance of the entertainment, might vie with any that had ever preceded.

NUPTIAL TABLE. HENRY VII*.

FIRST COURSE.

A Warner byfor the Courſe
Sheldes of Brawne in Armor
Frumetye with Veniſon
Bruet riche
Hart powdered graunt Chars
Feſaunt intram de Royall
Swan with Chawdron

* *Leland's Collectanea*, iv. 216.

Capons of high Goe
Lampervey in Galantine
Crane with Cretney
Pik in Latymer Sawce
Heronuſew with his Sique
Carpe in Foile
Kid reverſed
Perche in Jeloye depte
Conys of high Grece
Moten Roiall richely garnyſhed
Valance baked
Cuſtarde Royall
Tarte Poleyn
Leyſe Damaſk
Frutt Synoper
Frutt Formage
A Soteltie, with writing of Balads

SECOND COURSE.

A Warner byfor the Courſe.
Joly Ypocras
Mamane with Lozengs of Golde
Pekok in Hakell
Bittowre
Feſawnte
Browes
Egrets in Beorwetye
Cokks
Patrieche

Sturgyn

Sturgyn freſhe Fenell
Plovers
Rabett Sowker
Seyle in Fenyn entirely ſerved richely
Red Shankks
Snytes
Quayles
Larkes ingraylede
Creves de Endence
Veneſone in Paſte Royall
Quince Baked
Marche Payne Royall
A colde bake Mete flouriſhede
Lethe Ciprus
Lethe Rube
Fruter Augeo
Fruter Mouniteyne
Caſtells of Jely in Temple wiſe made
A Soteltie.

SUBTILITIES WHAT.

THESE *Sotelties*, or Subtilities as they were called, were the ornamental part of the deſert, and were extremely different from thoſe in preſent uſe. In the inthronization feaſt of archbiſhop *Wareham*, on *March* 9th, 1504, the firſt courſe was preceded by "a *warner* *, conveyed upon a rounde boorde of viii panes, "with viii towres embattled and made with flowres, ſtand-"ynge on every towre a bedil in his habite, with his ſtaffe: and

* A *warner* was the firſt ſoteltie, and which preceded or gave warning of the courſes. See *Leland's Collect.* vi. 21.

" in the ſame boorde, firſt the king ſyttinge in his parliament,
" with his lordes about hym in their robes; and Saint *Wylliam*,
" lyke an arcbiſhop, ſytting on the ryght hand of the kyng:
" then the chaunceler of *Oxforde*, with other doctors about hym,
" preſented the ſaid lord *Wylliam*, kneelyng, in a doctor's habite,
" unto the kyng, with his commend of vertue and cunnynge,
" &c. &c. And on the third boorde of the ſame warner, the
" Holy Ghoſte appeared with bryght beames proceedyng from
" hym of the gyftes of grace towarde the ſayde lorde of the
" feaſte." This is a ſpecimen of the antient ſotelties. This was a *Lenten* feaſt of the moſt luxurious kind. Many of the ſotelties were ſuited to the occaſion, and of the legendary nature; others hiſtorical; but all, without doubt, contrived " with great cunnynge."

THE WAX-CHANDLERS FEAST.

To theſe ſcenes of luxury and gluttony, let me oppoſe the ſimple fare at a feaſt of the *Wax-chandlers*, on *Oct.* 28th, 1478. Theſe were a flouriſhihg company in the days of old, when gratitude to ſaints called ſo frequently for lights. How many thouſands of wax candles were conſumed on thoſe occaſions, and what quantities the expiatory offerings of private perſons, none can enumerate. *Candle-maſs* day waſted its thouſands, and thoſe all bleſſed by the prieſts, and adjured in ſolemn terms. " I ad-
" jure thee, O waxen creature, that thou repel the devil and his
" ſprights, &c. &c *." Certainly this company, which was incorporated in 1484, might have afforded a more delicate feaſt than

* Rev. Mr. *Brand*'s edit. of *Bourne's Antiquitates Vulgares*, p. 222.

Two

	£.	s.	d.
Two loins of Mutton, and two loins of Veal	0	1	4
A Loin of Beef — —	0	0	4
A Leg of Mutton — —	0	0	2½
A Pig — — —	0	0	4
A Capon — — —	0	0	6
A Coney — — —	0	0	2
One dozen of Pigeons — —	0	0	7
A hundred Eggs — —	0	0	8½
A Gooſe — — —	0	0	6
A Gallon of Red Wine — —	0	0	8
A Kilderkin of Ale — —	0	0	8
	£. 0	7	0

GUILDHALL CHAPEL.

ADJACENT to *Guildhall*, is *Guildhall* chapel, or college, a *gothic* building, founded by *Peter Fanlore*, *Adam Francis*, and *Henry Frowick*, citizens, about the year 1299. The eſtabliſhment was a warden, ſeven prieſts, three clerks, and four choriſters. *Edward* VI. granted it to the mayor and commonalty of the city of *London* *. Here uſed to be ſervice once a week, and alſo at the election of the mayor, and before the mayor's feaſt, to deprecate indigeſtions, and all plethoric evils. At preſent divine ſervice is diſcontinued, the chapel being uſed as a juſtice room.

LIBRARY.

ADJOINING to it once ſtood a fair library, furniſhed with books belonging to *Guildhall*, built by the executors of the famous *Whittington*. *Stow* ſays that the protector *Somerſet* ſent

* *Tanner*. And *Newcourt*, i. 361.

to

to borrow ſome of the books, with a promiſe of reſtoring them; three *Carries* were laden with them, but they never more were returned *.

BLACKWALL'S HALL.

IMMEDIATELY beyond the chapel ſtands *Blackwall's hall*, or, more properly, *Bakewell*, from its having in later years been inhabited by a perſon of that name. It was originally called *Baſing's haugh*, or hall, from a family of that name; the coats of arms of which were to be ſeen cut in ſtone, or painted, in the antient building. It was on vaults of ſtone, brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*; the time is uncertain, but certainly after the Conqueſt. The family were of great antiquity. *Solomon Baſing* was mayor in 1216; and another of the name ſheriff in 1308. In 1397 the houſe was purchaſed by the mayor and commonalty for fifty pounds, and from that time has been uſed as the market of woollen cloth. It grew ſo ruinous in the time of queen *Elizabeth*, that it was pulled down, and rebuilt at the expence of twenty-five hundred pounds; much of it at the expence of *Richard May*, merchant-taylor. It conſiſts at preſent of two large courts, with warehouſes in all parts for the lodging of the cloth; but is very little uſed. Formerly there were proclamations iſſued to compel people to bring their goods into this hall, to prevent deceit in the manufactures, which might bring on us diſcredit in foreign markets, and alſo be the means of defrauding the poor children of *Chriſt hoſpital* of part of the revenue which aroſe from the *hallage* of this great magazine.

HOSPITAL OF ST. THOMAS OF ACON.

ON the north ſide of *Cheapſide* ſtood the hoſpital of St. *Thomas* of *Acon*, founded by *Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Helles* and his wife

* *Stow's Survaie*, 493.

Agnes,

Agnes, ſiſter to the turbulent *Thomas Becket*, who was born in the houſe of his father *Gilbert*, ſituated on this ſpot. The mother of our meek ſaint was a fair *Saracen*, whom his father had married in the *Holy Land*. On the ſite of his houſe roſe the hoſpital, built within twenty years after the murder of *Thomas*; yet ſuch was the repute of his ſanctity, that it was dedicated to him, in conjunction with the bleſſed Virgin, without waiting for his canonization. The hoſpital conſiſted of a maſter and ſeveral brethren, profeſſing the rule of St. *Auſtin*. The church, cloiſters, &c. were granted by *Henry* VIII. to the Mercers company, who had the gift of the maſterſhip*.

In the old church were numbers of monuments; among others, one to *James Butler* earl of *Ormond*, and *Joan* his wife, living in the beginning of the reign of *Henry* VI. This whole pile was deſtroyed in the great fire, but was very handſomely re- NOW MERCERS HALL.
built by the Mercers company, who have their hall here. In the portico to the chapel is a full-length figure recumbent of *Richard Fiſhbourn*, dreſſed in a furred gown, and a ruff; he died in 1623, and, being a great benefactor to the place, received the honor of this monument.

In this chapel the celebrated, but unſteady, archbiſhop of *Spalato*, preached his firſt ſermon, in 1617, in *Italian*, before the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and a ſplendid audience; and continued his diſcourſes in the ſame place ſeveral times, after he had embraced our religion; but, having the folly to return to his antient faith, and truſt himſelf among his old friends at *Rome*, he was ſhut up in the caſtle of St. *Angelo*, where he died in 1625.

* *Tanner.*

THIS

THIS company is the firſt of the twelve, or ſuch who are honored with the privilege of the lord mayor's being elected out of one of them. The name by no means implied originally a dealer in ſilks: for *mercery* included all ſorts of ſmall wares, toys, and haberdaſhery *. But, as numbers of this opulent company were merchants, and imported great quantities of rich ſilks from *Italy*, the name became applied to the company, and all dealers in ſilk. Not fewer than ſixty-two mayors were of this company, between the years 1214 and 1762; among which it reckons Sir *John Coventry*, Sir *Richard Whittington*, and Sir *Richard* and Sir *John Greſham*. We are obliged to the exact *Strype* for the liſt. In that by *Maitland*, the company each mayor was of, is omitted.

THE OLD JEWRY.

IMMEDIATELY to the eaſt is the narrow ſtreet, the *Old Jewry*, which took its name from the great ſynagogue which ſtood there, till the unhappy race were expelled the kingdom, in 1291. Their perſecutions, under ſome of the preceding monarchs, nearly equalled thoſe of the Chriſtians under the *Roman* emperors: yet the love of gain retained them in our country in defiance of all their ſufferings. A new order of friars, called *Fratras de Sacca*, or *de penitentia*, got poſſeſſion of the *Jewiſh* temple: but did not hold it long. *Robert Fitzwalter*, the great banner-bearer of the city, requeſted, in 1305, that the friars might aſſign it to him. It ſeems it joined to his own houſe, which ſtood near the ſite of the preſent *Grocers hall*. In 1439, it was occupied by *Robert Lorge*, mayor, who kept his mayoralty in this houſe; Sir *Hugh Clapton* did the ſame in 1492; and after theſe tenants it was de-

* *Anderſon's Dict.* i. 145.

graded

graded into a tavern, diſtinguiſhed by the ſign of the Windmill.

GROCERS HALL.

THE chapel, or church, was bought by the Grocers company, in 1411, from *Fitzwalter*, for three hundred and twenty marks *; who here layed the foundation of the preſent hall, a noble room, with a *gothic* front, and bow window. Here, to my great ſurprize, I met again with Sir *John Cutler*, grocer, in marble and on canvas. In the firſt he is repreſented ſtanding, in a flowing wig waved rather than curled, a laced cravat, and a furred gown with the folds not ungraceful: in all, except where the dreſs is inimical to the ſculptor's art, it may be called a good performance. By his portrait we may learn that this worthy wore a black wig, and was a good-looking man. He was created a baronet *November* 12th, 1660; ſo that he certainly had ſome claim of gratitude with the reſtored monarch. He died in 1693. His kinſman and executor, *Edmund Boulter*, Eſq; expended £.7,666 on his funeral expences †. He is ſpoken of as a benefactor, and that he rebuilt the great parlour, and over it the court room, which were conſumed in the fire of 1666. He ſerved as maſter of the company in 1652 and 1653, in 1688, and again a fourth time. The anecdote of his bounty to the College of Phyſicians, might have led one to ſuppoſe that the Grocers had not met with more liberal treatment. But by the honors of the ſtatue, and the portrait, he ſeems to have gained here a degree of popularity. How far the character given of

OF SIR JOHN CUTLER.

* *Survaie*, 476, 499.

† *Strype's Stow*, i. book i. p. 289.

him by Mr. *Pope* may reſt unimpeached, may remain a ſubject of further enquiry:

Thy life more wretched, *Cutler*, was confeſs'd,
Ariſe and tell me was thy death more bleſs'd?
Cutler ſaw tenants break, and houſes fall;
For very want he could not build a wall.
His only daughter in a ſtranger's power*;
For very want he could not pay a dower.
A few grey hairs his rev'rend temples crown'd,
'Twas very want that ſold them for ten pound †.
What ev'n denied a cordial at his end,
Baniſh'd the doctor, and expell'd the friend?
What but a want, which you perhaps think mad,
Yet numbers feel, the want of what he had!

THIS company follows the Mercers; they were originally called *Pepperers*, from their dealing ſo greatly in pepper: but in 1345 they were incorporated by the name of *Grocers* ‡ either becauſe they ſold things by the *groſs*, or dealt in *groſſi* or figs. But from the beginning they trafficked in all the good things which the trade does to this day.

IN this hall ſate the famous committee of the parlement of 1641, which was to ſettle the reform of the nation, and conduct the inflammatory buſineſſes of the times. Lord *Clarendon* gives

* He had two daughters; one married to Sir *William Portman*, bart. the other to *John Robartes*, earl of *Radnor*; both married without his conſent. The firſt died before him. *J. C. Brooke*, eſq; *Somerſet-herald*.—The ſame authority tells me he had his grant of arms juſt before his death, wherein he is ſtyled, "of the "city of *Weſtminſter*."

† Errant nonſenſe!

‡ *Survaie*, 477.

the

the motives of fixing on this place: ſuch as pretended fears for the ſafety of the friends of liberty; and the real and reaſonable dread of the moderate men, who had been pointed out to the mob as enemies to their country—as the *De Witts* were by the patriots of *Holland*, and *de Foulon* and *Berthier* by thoſe of *France*. The one gave ſecurity to the popular leaders, and the other leſſened the minority, by frightening from attendance numbers who might have been of uſe to the royal cauſe.

RINGED-HALL. IN *Queen-ſtreet*, on the ſouth ſide of *Cheapſide*, ſtood *Ringed-hall*, the houſe of the earls of *Cornwal*, given by them, in *Edward* III.'s time, to the abbot of *Beaulieu*, near *Oxford*. *Henry* VIII. gave it to *Morgan Philip*, alias *Wolfe*. Near it was *Ipres-inn*, built by *William* of *Ipres*, in king *Stephen*'s time, and continued in the ſame family in 1377.

BUCKLESBURY. I FORGOT *Buckleſbury*, a ſtreet which opens on the ſouth ſide of *Cheapſide*, a little to the weſt of the Grocers hall. It took its name from one *Buckle*, who had in it a large manour-houſe of ſtone. This man loſt his life in a ſtrange way. Near his houſe ſtood an old tower built by *Edward* I. called the *Cornets* tower, poſſibly a watch-tower, from the ſummit of which ſignals might have been given by the blowing of a horn. Here that monarch kept his exchange. About the year 1358 he gave it to St. *Stephen*'s chapel, *Weſtminſter*. This, *Buckle* intended to pull down, and to have built a handſome houſe of wood; or, according to the expreſſion of the times, a *goodly frame of timber*: but in greedily demoliſhing this tower, a ſtone fell on him, and cruſhed him to death; and another, who married his widow, ſet up the new-prepared frame of timber, and finiſhed the work.

I HAVE heard that *Buckleſbury* was, in the reign of king *William*,

liam, noted for the great reſort of ladies of faſhion, to purchaſe tea, fans, and other *Indian* goods. King *William*, in ſome of his letters, appears to be angry with his queen for viſiting theſe ſhops; which, it ſhould ſeem, by the following lines of *Prior*, were ſometimes perverted to places of intrigue: for, ſpeaking of *Hans Carvel*'s wife, ſays the poet,

> She firſt of all the town was told
> Where neweſt *Indian* things were ſold;
> So in a morning, without boddice,
> Slipt ſometimes out to Mrs. *Thody*'s,
> To cheapen tea, or buy a ſkreen;
> What elſe could ſo much virtue mean?

In the time of queen *Elizabeth*, this ſtreet was inhabited by chemiſts, druggiſts, and apothecaries. *Mouffett*, in his treatiſe on foods, calls on them to decide, whether ſweet ſmells correct peſtilent air: and adds, that *Buckleſbury* being replete with phyſic, drugs, and ſpicery, and being perfumed, in the time of the plague, with the pounding of ſpices, melting of gum, and making perfumes for others, eſcaped that great plague whereof ſuch multitudes died, that ſcarce any houſe was left unviſited.

THE MANSION-HOUSE.

On the ſame ſide of the way is the *Manſion-houſe*, "damned, I may ſay, to everlaſting fame *." The ſight is relieved amply by another building behind it, St. *Stephen's*, *Walbrook*, a ſmall church, the *chef d'œuvre* of Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, of moſt exquiſite beauty. "Perhaps *Italy* itſelf, (ſays a judicious writer) "can produce no modern building that can vie with this in

* *Critical Review*, &c. 36, 37.

"taſte

" taſte and proportion: there is not a beauty, which the plan
" would admit of, that is not to be found here in the greateſt
" perfection: and foreigners, very juſtly, call our taſte in queſ-
" tion, for underſtanding the graces no better, and allowing it
" no higher degree of fame *."

OVER the altar is a beautiful picture of the martyrdom of St. *Stephen*, by Mr. *Weſt*. The character of the ſaint is finely expreſſed in his angelic countenance, reſigned to his fate, and full of ſure and certain hope. I looked to no purpoſe for the ſtatue erected, DIVÆ MAC-AULÆ, by her doating admirer, a former rector; which a ſucceſſor of his has moſt profanely pulled down.

STOCKS-MARKET.

THE Manſion-houſe, and many adjacent buildings, ſtand on the ſite of *Stocks-market*; which took its name from a pair of ſtocks for the puniſhment of offenders, erected in an open place near this ſpot, as early as the year 1281. This was the great market of the city during many centuries. In it ſtood the famous equeſtrian ſtatue, erected in honor of *Charles* II. by his moſt loyal ſubject Sir *Robert Viner*, lord mayor. Fortunately his lordſhip diſcovered one (made at *Leghorn*) of *John Sobieſki*, king of *Poland*, trampling on a Turk. The good knight cauſed ſome alterations to be made, and chriſtened the *Poliſh* monarch by the name of *Charles*, and beſtowed on the turbaned *Turk* that of *Oliver Cromwel*; and thus, new named, it aroſe on this ſpot in honor of his convivial monarch. The ſtatue was removed, in 1738, to make room for the Manſion-houſe. It remained many years afterwards in an inn-yard: and in 1779 it was beſtowed,

* *Critical Review, &c.* 37.

by

by the common-council, on *Robert Vyner, Eſq*; who removed it to grace his country ſeat.

THE opening before the Manſion-houſe divides into three important ſtreets: *Cornhill* in the center; the Bank of *England*, the old *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, on the north; and *Lombard-ſtreet* on the ſouth. I ſhall purſue theſe as far as the ſpots which I have paſſed over, and give the remaining things worthy of notice. I ſhall take the middle way.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THE *Royal Exchange*, that concourſe of all the nations of the world, ariſes before us with the full majeſty of commerce. Whether we conſider the grandeur of the edifice, or the vaſt concerns carried on within its walls, we are equally ſtruck with its importance. But we are more aſtoniſhed when we find that this expenſive princely pile was the effect of the munificence of a private citizen, SIR THOMAS GRESHAM. Let the pride of my country not be ſuppreſſed, when I have opportunity of ſaying, that the original hint was given to him by a *Welſhman*; by *Richard Clough*, afterwards knighted, originally his ſervant, and in the year 1561, by his merit and induſtry, advanced by Sir *Thomas* to be his correſpondent and agent in the then emporium of the world, *Antwerp*. *Clough* wrote to his maſter, to blame the city of *London* for neglecting ſo neceſſary a thing; bluntly telling, that they ſtudied nothing elſe but their own private profit; that they were content to walk about in the rain, more like pedlars than merchants; and that there was no kind of people but had their place to tranſact buſineſs in, in other countries. Thus ſtimulated, Sir *Thomas* purchaſed ſome tenements on the ſite of the Royal Exchange; and, on *June* 7, 1566, laid the foundation, and, in *November*, 1567, completed what was then called the *Bourſe*.

In 1570, queen *Elizabeth* went in great ſtate from her palace at *Somerſet-houſe*, to make Sir *Thomas* a viſit at his own houſe. After dinner ſhe went to the Bourſe, viſited every part, and then, by ſound of trumpet, dignified it with the title of the *Royal Exchange*. All the upper part was filled then, and even to this century, with ſhops; on this occaſion they were filled with the richeſt productions of the univerſe, to ſhew her majeſty the proſperity of the commercial parts of her dominions. I cannot learn what the expence of this noble deſign was, only that the annual product of the rents to his widow was £. 751. 5*s*. *Hollar* has left us ſome fine views of the original building, which periſhed in the great fire. It was rebuilt, in its preſent magnificent form, by the city and the company of Mercers *, at the expence of eighty thouſand pounds; which, for a conſiderable time, involved the undertakers in a large debt. It was completed in 1669: on *Sept.* 28, of that year, it was opened by the lord mayor, Sir *William Turner*, who congratulated the merchants on the occaſion. The following inſcription does grateful honor to the original founder;

Hoc Greshamii Periſtyllium,
Gentium commerciis ſacrum,
Flammis extinctum 1666,
Auguſtius e cinere reſurrexit 1699,
Willo Turnero, milite, prætore.

During the firſt century after its erection, the appearance of every people in the univerſe on their different walks, in their dif-

* *Strype's Stow*, i. book ii. p. 137.

ferent

ferent dreſſes, was a moſt wonderful ſpectacle. At preſent it is loſt by the dull and undiſtinguiſhing uniformity of habit.

THE ſtatue of Sir *Thomas Greſham* is in one corner, in the dreſs of the times, executed by *Cibber*. Another, of that worthy citizen Sir *John Barnard*, graces another part. Never did patriot appear within theſe walls in a leſs queſtionable ſhape. I am informed, that, after this honor was paid to him, he never more appeared on the Royal Exchange. The reſt are kings, which (as far as king *Charles*), with that of Sir *Thomas*, were chiefly executed by *Gabriel Cibber*; that of *Charles* II. in the centre, was undertaken by *Gibbons* *, but done by *Quillin*, of *Antwerp*. And above ſtairs are the ſtatues of *Charles* I. and II. and another of the illuſtrious founder, by *John Buſhnell*, an artiſt of inferior merit, in the reign of *William* III. On the top of the tower, in front of the exchange, is a Graſshopper, the creſt of Sir *Thomas Greſham*. The alluſion to that, and the Dragon on *Bow* ſteeple, makes a line in that inexcuſable performance of Dean *Swift*'s, a profane imitation of the ſtyle of the BIBLE †, which dulneſs itſelf could execute, and which nothing but the moſt indefenſible wantonneſs could have produced from a perſon of his profeſſion, and of his all-acknowledged wit.

I MUST direct the reader's attention to the beautiful *gothic* tower of St. *Michael*'s, on the ſouth ſide of *Cornhill*. At each corner is an angulated turret as high as the belfry, where they become fluted, and the capital ornamented with ſculptures of human faces; from them they ſpire into very elegant pinnacles.

* *Anecdotes of Painting*, iii. 136.

† *Wonderful Prophecy, &c.*

The

The body of this church was burnt in the great fire. It was begun to be built in 1421 *; but the church was of far greater antiquity. It appears to have exiſted in 1133. This church had its pulpit-croſs, like that of St. *Paul*'s, built by Sir *John Rud-ſtone*, mayor in 1528, who was interred in a vault beneath in 1531. It may be added, that *Robert Fabian*, alderman, the celebrated hiſtorian, was buried in this church in 1511, after paſſing the dignity of ſheriff.

THE king had a royal reſidence in this ſtreet, which was afterwards converted into a noted tavern, called the *Pope's head*. It was a vaſt houſe, and, in the time of *Stow*, diſtinguiſhed by the arms of *England*, at that time three leopards *paſſant*, *guardant*, and two angels the ſupporters, cut on ſtone †.

LEADENHALL. AT the end of *Cornhill* is, as it were, a continuation of the ſtreet, by the name of that of *Leadenhall*. It takes its name from a large plain building, inhabited, about the year 1309, by Sir *Hugh Nevil*, knight; in 1384 belonging to *Humphry Bohun*, earl of *Hereford*. In 1408 it became the property of the munificent *Whittington*, who preſented it to the mayor and commonalty of *London*.

PUBLIC GRANARY. In 1419, Sir *Simon Eyre*, citizen and draper, erected here a public granary, built with ſtone in its preſent form. This was to be what the *French* call a *Grenier d'abondance*, to be always filled with corn, and deſigned as a preſervative againſt famine. The intent was happily anſwered in diſtreſsful ſeaſons. This and other of the city granaries ſeem at firſt to have been under the care of the mayors; but in *Henry* VIII's time, regular ſurveyors were ap-

* *Stow's Survaie*, i. 369.

† The ſame, 374.

pointed. He alſo built a chapel within the ſquare; this he intended to apply to the uſes of a foundation for a warden, ſix ſecular prieſts, ſix clerks, and two choriſters, and beſides, three ſchoolmaſters. For this purpoſe he left three thouſand marks to the Drapers company to fulfil his intent. This was never executed: but in 1466 a fraternity of ſixty prieſts, ſome of whom were to perform divine ſervice every market-day, to ſuch who frequented the market, was founded by three prieſts, *William Rouſe*, *John Riſby*, and *Thomas Aſhby* *.

LEADENHALL-STREET had the good fortune to eſcape tolerably well in the great fire. The houſe was uſed for many other purpoſes; for the keeping the artillery and other arms of the city. Preparations for any triumph or pageantry in the city were made here. From its ſtrength it was conſidered as the chief fortreſs within the city, in caſe of popular tumults; and alſo as the place from which doles, largeſſes, or pious alms were to be diſtributed. Here, in 1546, while *Henry* VIII. lay putrefying in ſtate, *Heath*, biſhop of *Wincheſter*, his almoner, and others his miniſters, diſtributed great ſums of money, during twelve days, to the poor of the city, for the ſalvation of his ſoul. The ſame was done at *Weſtminſter* †; but I greatly fear his majeſty was paſt ranſom! The market here was of great antiquity: conſiderable as it is at preſent, it is far inferior to what it has been, by reaſon of the numbers of other markets which have been eſtabliſhed. Still it is the wonder of foreigners, who do not duly conſider the carnivorous nation to which it belongs.

* *Tanner.*

† *Strype's Stow*, i. book ii. p. 84, 86.

THE

THE ſlaughter made of the horned cattle, for the ſupport of the metropolis, is evinced by the multitudes of tanned hides expoſed to ſale in the great court of *Leadenhall*, which is the preſent market for that article.

INDIA-HOUSE.

THE *India-houſe* ſtands a little farther to the eaſt, but is not worthy of the lords of *Indoſtan*. This was built in 1726, on the ſpot once occupied by Sir *William Craven*, mayor in 1610; a man of moſt extenſive charity. His houſe was very large, the apartments capacious, and fit for any public concern *.

THE *African-houſe* ſtood in this ſtreet, eaſt of *Billeter-lane* end. It had been the manſion of Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*.

IN the church of St. *Catherine Cree*, in this ſtreet, is ſuppoſed to have been interred the celebrated *Holbein*, who died of the plague in 1554, at the duke of *Norfolk*'s, in the priory of *Chriſt-church*, near *Aldgate*. I muſt alſo mention it on another account, for its being the ſtage on which the imprudent, well-meaning *Laud* acted a moſt ſuperſtitious part in its conſecration, on *January* 16, 1630-31. His whole conduct tended to add new force to the diſcontents and rage of the times: he attempted innovations in the ceremonies of the church, at a ſeaſon he ought at leſt to have left them in the ſtate he found them: inſtead of that, he puſhed things to extremities, by that, and by his fierce perſecutions of his opponents; from which he never deſiſted till he brought deſtruction on himſelf, and highly contributed to that of his royal maſter.

PRYNNE, whom every one muſt allow to have had ſufficient

* *Strype's Stow*, i. book ii. p. 88.

cauſe of reſentment againſt the archbiſhop, gives the relation with much acrimony, and much prophane humor *:

(As firſt), "When the biſhop approached near the commu-
" nion table, he bowed with his noſe very near the ground ſome
" ſix or ſeven times; then he came to one of the corners of the
" table, and there bowed himſelf three times; then to the ſecond,
" third, and fourth corners, bowing at each corner three times;
" but when he came to the ſide of the table where the bread and
" wine was, he bowed himſelf ſeven times: and then, after the
" reading many praiers by himſelfe and his two fat chaplins,
" (which were with him, and all this while were upon their knees
" by him, in their ſirpliſſes, hoods, and tippits), he himſelf came
" neare the bread, which was cut and laid in a fine napkin, and
" then he gently liſted up one of the corners of the ſaid napkin,
" and peeping into it till he ſaw the bread, (like a boy that
" peeped into a bird's neſt in a buſh), and preſently clapped it
" down againe, and flew back a ſtep or two, and then bowed
" very low three times towards it and the table. When he be-
" held the bread, then he came near and opened the napkin
" againe, and bowed as before; then he laid his hand upon the
" gilt cup, which was full of wine, with a cover upon it; ſo ſoon
" as he had pulled the cupp a little neerer to him, he lett the
" cupp goe, flew backe, and bowed againe three times towards
" it; then hee came neere againe, and lifting up the cover of the
" cupp, peeped into it; and ſeeing the wine, he let fall the cover
" on it againe, and flew nimbly backe, and bowed as before.

* In his *Canterbury's Doom*, book ii. p. 113.

" After

" After theſe, and many other apiſh, anticke geſtures, he him-
" ſelfe received, and then gave the ſacrament to ſome prin-
" cipal men onely, they devoutly kneeling neere the table; af-
" ter which, more praiers being ſaid, this ſcene and interlude
" ended."

To the weſt of St. *Catherine Cree*, in the ſame ſtreet, ſtands the church of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, from the unfortunate ſhaft, or *maypole*, which on *May* 1ſt, 1517, gave riſe to the inſurrection of the apprentices, and the plundering of the foreigners in the city, whence it got the name of *Evil May-day* *. From that time it was hung on a range of hooks over the doors of a long row of neighboring houſes. In the third of *Edward* VI, when the plague of fanaticiſm began to ſcandalize the promoters of the Reformed religion, an ignorant wretch, called *Sir Stephen*, curate of St. *Catharine Cree*, began to preach againſt this *maypole*, (notwithſtanding it had hung in peace ever ſince the *Evil May-day*), as an idol, by naming the church of St. *Andrew*, with the addition of *Shaft*. This inflamed his audience ſo greatly, that, after eating a hearty dinner to ſtrengthen themſelves, every owner of ſuch houſe over which the ſhaft hung, with aſſiſtance of others, ſawed off as much of it as hung over his premiſes: each took his ſhare, and committed to the flames the tremendous idol. This *Sir Stephen*, ſcorning the uſe of the ſober pulpit, ſometimes mounted on a tomb, with his back to the altar, to pour out his nonſenſical rhapſodies; at other times, he climbed into a lofty elm in the church-yard, and, beſtriding a bough, delivered out

* *Herbert's Henry* VIII. 67.—*Stow's Survaie*, 153.

his

his cant with double effect, merely by reaſon of the novelty of the ſituation *.

In the church of *St. Andrew Underſhaft* was interred the faithful and able hiſtorian of the city, *John Stow*. He died in 1605, aged 80; and, to the ſhame of his time, in much poverty. His monument is ſtill in being, a well-executed figure, ſitting at a deſk, in a furred gown, and writing. The figure is ſaid to be made of *terra cotta*, or burnt earth, painted; a common practice in thoſe days: poſſibly ſomewhat ſimilar to the artificial ſtone of our time.

Sir Simon de Burley's House.

In *Lime-ſtreet*, the northern end of which opens into that of *Leadenhall*, ſtood the houſe and chapel of the lord *Nevil*; and after him, of the accompliſhed Sir *Simon de Burley*, and of his brother Sir *John*. In the time of *Stow*, it was partly taken down, and new fronted with timber, by *Hugh Offley*, alderman. Finally, not far from hence, towards the end of the adjacent ſtreet of *St.*

House of Richard Earl of Oxford.

Mary-Ax, ſtood the manſion of *Richard Vere*, earl of *Oxford*, who inhabited it in the beginning of the reign of *Henry* V; and, drawn from hence in his old age to attend his valiant maſter to the *French* wars, died in *France* in 1415 †. It was afterwards Sir *Robert Wingfield*'s, who ſold it to Sir *Edward Coke*.

In this ſtreet ſtood, in the reign of *Edward* I, a houſe called the *King's Artiree*, where now is *Queen's-ſquare-paſſage*.

In the ſame ſtreet, alſo, was the houſe of the noble family of *Baſſets*, a large pile with ſeveral courts and gardens, which after-

* *Stow's Survaie*, 282, 283.

† *Survaie*, 312.—*Collins's Coll. Noble Families*, 247—8.

wards

wards became the property of the abbot of *Bury*, and was called *Bevis Mark*.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE ſecond ſtreet which opens into *Cheapſide*, or rather the *Poultry*, is *Threadneedle* or more properly *Three-needle Street*. That noble building, the *Bank* of *England*, fills one ſide of the ſpace. The centre, and the building behind, were founded in the year 1733; the architect, *George Sampſon*. Before that time the buſineſs was carried on in *Grocers Hall*. The front is a ſort of veſtibule; the baſe ruſtic, the ornamental columns above, Ionic. Within is a court leading to a ſecond elegant building, which contains a hall and offices, where the debt of above two hundred and fifty millions is punctually diſcharged. Of late years two wings of uncommon elegance, deſigned by Sir *Robert Taylor*, have been added, at the expence of a few houſes, and of the church of St. *Chriſtopher's le Stocks*. The demolition of the laſt occaſioned as much injury to the memorials of the dead, and diſturbance of their poor aſhes, as ever the impiety of the fanatics did in the laſt century. Much of my kindred duſt * was violated; among others, thoſe of the *Houblon* family, ſprung from *Peter Houblon*, of a reſpectable houſe at *Liſle* in *Flanders*, driven to ſeek refuge in *England* from the rage of perſecution under the *Duc d'Alva*, in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*. About the ſame time fled to our ſanctuary *John Houblon* and *Guillaume Lethieulier*. The firſt is found to have lent, i. e. given, to her *Majeſty*, in the perilous year 1588, a hundred pounds †. His ſon *James* flouriſhed in wealth

* The remains of my worthy ſiſter *Sarah*, and my ever reſpected mother, were removed on this occaſion.

† The loan from the city was only £. 4,900.

and reputation, and was eminent for his plainneſs and piety. He was buried in the church of St. *Mary Woolnoth*; but, wanting a monument, the following epitaph was compoſed for him by *Samuel Pepys*, eſq; ſecretary to the admiralty in the reigns of *Charles* II. and *James* II:

JACOBUS HOUBLON,
LONDINAS PETRI filius,
Ob fidem *Flandria* exulantis:
Ex C. Nepotibus habuit LXX ſuperſtites:
Filios V. videns mercatores florentiſſimos;
Ipſe LONDINENSIS Burſæ Pater;
Piiſſimè obiit Nonagenarius,
Aº D. CIↃIↃCLXXXII.

THE HOUBLONS. His ſons, Sir *John Houblon*, and Sir *James Houblon*, knights, and aldermen, roſe to great wealth. From the laſt ſprung the reſpectable family of the *Houblons* of *Hallingbury*, in *Eſſex*. Sir *James* repreſented his native city. Sir *John*, my great grandfather by my mother's ſide, left ſix daughters: *Arrabella*, the eldeſt, married to *Richard Mytton*, eſq; of *Halſton*, my maternal grandfather; the ſecond to Mr. *Denny*, a reſpectable merchant in the city; the four younger died unmarried. Sir *John Houblon* was of the Grocers company, was elected alderman of *Cornhill-ward*, *September* 17th, 1689; and lord mayor, *September* 29th, 1695. He was interred in this church *January* 18th, 1711-12. He was at the ſame time lord mayor of *London*, a lord of the admiralty, and the firſt governor of the bank of *England*. His manſion ſtood on the ſite of the bank; the nobleſt monument he could have.

IT

It would be injuſtice not to give the name of the projector of that national glory the Bank of *England*. It was the happy thought of Mr. *James Paterſon*, of the kingdom of *Scotland*. This *Palladium* of our country was, in 1780, ſaved from the fury of an infamous mob by the virtue of its citizens, who formed ſuddenly a volunteer company, and over-awed the miſcreants; while the chief magiſtrate ſkulked trembling in his Manſion-houſe, and left his important charge to its fate. I cannot wonder at the timidity of a peaceful magiſtrate, when the principle of ſelf-preſervation appeared ſo ſtrong in the miniſtry of the day. It was the ſpirit of majeſty itſelf that firſt dictated the means of putting a ſtop to the outrages; which, if exerted at firſt by its ſervants, would have been true mercy!

MERCHANT-TAYLORS HALL.

In *Threadneedle-ſtreet* appears the origin of its name, in *Merchant-Taylors hall*; at the period in which they were called *Taylors*, and *Linen-armourers*, under which title they were incorporated in the year 1480; and by *Henry* VII. in 1503, by that of the men of the art and myſtery of *Merchant-taylors*, of the fraternity of *St. John the Baptiſt*. They were ſeventh in the rank of the great companies. Multitudes of eminent men were emulous of being admitted into it: ſeven kings, one queen, ſeventeen princes and dukes, two dutcheſſes, one archbiſhop, one and thirty earls, five counteſſes, one viſcount, twenty-four biſhops, ſixty-ſix barons, two ladies, ſeven abbots, ſeven priors, and one ſub-prior, beſides ſquires innumerable, graced the long roll of freemen of this company *.

Among the pictures in this hall, or its different apartments, is

* *Strype's Stow*, i.

one of *Henry* VII. preſenting the charter of incorporation to the company. This was painted and preſented by Mr. *Nathanael Clarkſon*, of *Iſlington*, a member of the court of aſſiſtants. The king is attended by *William Warham*, archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and lord high chancellor of *England*. He went through the various offices, now allotted to laymen, with great abilities; was appointed maſter of the rolls in 1486; keeper of the great ſeal in 1502; and lord chancellor in 1503; and in the following year was advanced to the ſee of *Canterbury*. He was in high favor with *Henry* VII; but on the acceſſion of *Henry* VIII. was ſoon ſupplanted by *Wolſey*, and experienced his greateſt inſolence. The good primate enjoyed his dignity near twenty-eight years, with great munificence and honor; and died in 1532 *.

Next is the portrait of *Richard Fox*, biſhop of *Wincheſter*, an able ſtateſman, greatly employed by *Henry* VII. at home and abroad; and continued for ſome time favored by his ſon. He firſt introduced *Wolſey* to court: but ſoon experienced his ingratitude. Unable to bear his inſolence, he, like *Warham*, retired from buſineſs. In his old age, when ſtruck with blindneſs, the cardinal meanly hoped to prevale on him to reſign his biſhoprick, to which the good prelate returned a ſpirited reply. He lived to a great age, and died in 1528, after worthily governing the ſee twenty-ſeven years. Another of *Henry*'s courtiers is on his left hand; *Willoughby* lord *Brooke*, ſteward of the houſehold, with his white wand: and in the fore-ground, the clerk exhibiting a roll of the liſt of the royal freemen of the company.

For the many good deeds of Sir *Thomas Row*, merchant-tay-

* Illuſtrious Heads, i. p. and tab. vii.

lor, his portrait muſt not be paſſed by. He is dreſſed in a bonnet, ruff, and red gown. He firſt eſtabliſhed a ſubſtantial ſtanding watch in the city, when he was lord mayor, in 1569. He built a convenient room, near *St. Paul's Croſs*, for a certain number of the auditors to hear the preacher at their eaſe. He incloſed a piece of ground near *Bethlem*, for the burial-place of ſuch pariſhes that wanted church-yards: beſides numberleſs acts of charity, which rendered his memory ſweet to poſterity. He was buried in *Hackney*, *September* 2d, 1570; and has an epitaph in verſe, quite in the ſimple ſtyle of the times *.

The portrait of the illuſtrious Sir *Thomas White*, honors this hall, dreſſed in a red gown. He was of this fraternity, but poſſibly not of the profeſſion; for numbers of opulent merchants liſted under the banners of the company. It was far from being confined to the trade. No one of his time rivalled him in love of literature, charity, and true piety. In the glorious roll of charities, belonging to this company, he appears with diſtinguiſhed credit. I refer to that for his good deeds, and thoſe of his brethren †. Sir *Thomas* bought the Benedictine College at *Oxford*, then called *Gloceſter-hall* ‡, and founded it by that name. It has ſince been advanced into a college, by the name of *Worceſter*. He was the ſole founder of *St. John's College* §, on whom he beſtowed his hall. He was diſcontented till he could find a place

* The epitaph calls him a Merchant-venturer.—*Strype's Stow*, ii. app. 127. —See more in vol. i. book i. 237, 264—vol. ii. book v. 135—and *Stow's Survaie*, 319.

† *Strype's Stow*, i. book i. 263.—ii. b. v. 62, 63.

‡ *Tanner's Monaſt. Oxford.*

§ *Wood's Hiſt. Oxford*, lib. ii. 302.

with two elms growing together, near which he might found this ſeat of learning. He met with his wiſh, and accompliſhed the great deſign. Within my memory, majeſtic elms graced the ſtreet before this college, and the neighboring. The ſcene was truly academic, walks worthy of the contemplative ſchools of antient days. But alas! in the midſt of numberleſs modern elegancies, in this ſingle inſtance,

Some *Dæmon* whiſper'd, OXFORD, have a taſte;

And by the magic line, every venerable tree fell proſtrate. I refer, as above, to the liſt of the noble charities of this good man. He was born at *Woodoakes*, in *Hertfordſhire*; entered on the reward of his excellent deeds in 1566, aged 72; and met with an honorable tomb within the walls of his great foundation *.

THIS magnificent foundation of his, was intended for the reception of the ſcholars brought up in *Merchant-taylors ſchool*: there being forty-ſix fellowſhips deſigned for the eleves of that ſchool, which was founded by that company, in 1561. It is a handſome plain building, in *Suffolk-lane*, *Thames-ſtreet*, endowed in the moſt ample manner: about three hundred boys are inſtructed there, of which one hundred are at the expence of the company; among them many who have riſen to the higheſt dignities in the church. It was firſt kept in a houſe belonging to the *Staffords*, dukes of *Buckingham*, called the *Manor of the Roſe*. It was bought by this reſpectable company †: *Richard Hill*, then maſter of the company, contributed five hundred pounds. The houſe being

* *Wood's Hiſt. Oxford*, lib. ii. 314.

† *Strype's Memor.* iii. 142.

deſtroyed

deſtroyed in the great fire, the preſent buildings were erected on its ſite.

THIS company, it is ſaid, have upwards of three thouſand pounds a year to diſpoſe of in charity, the bequeſt of ſeveral pious members of this reſpectable fraternity.

DISTINGUISHED TAYLORS.

SIR JOHN HAWKWOOD.

LET me enumerate the men of valor, and of literature, who have practiſed the original profeſſion of this company. Sir *John Hawkwood*, uſually ſtyled *Joannes Acutus*, from the ſharpneſs of his ſword, or his needle, leads the van. The arch *Fuller* ſays, he turned his needle into a ſword, and his thimble into a ſhield. He was born in the pariſh of *Hedingham Sibil*, in *Eſſex*, the ſon of a tanner, and in due time was bound apprentice to a taylor in this city; was preſſed for a ſoldier, and by his ſpirit roſe to the higheſt commands in foreign parts. He firſt ſerved under *Edward* III. and received from that monarch the honor of knighthood. By the extraordinary proofs of valor he ſhewed at the battle of *Poictiers*, he gained the eſteem of his heroic general the Black Prince. On the peace between *England* and *France*, he, with ſeveral other *Engliſh* ſoldiers of fortune, aſſociated himſelf with thoſe brave *banditti*, known by the name of *les grandes compagnies*, *Tard-Venus*, and *Malendrins*. After carrying terror through certain parts of *France* by their dreadful ravages, he perſuaded five thouſand horſemen, and about fifteen hundred foot, moſtly *Engliſh*, to follow him to aſſiſt the marquis of *Montſerrat*, againſt *Galeazzo*, duke of *Milan*. After performing the moſt ſignal ſervices for the marquis, he deſerted him for the duke of *Milan*; and was equally ſucceſsful under his new maſter: and was rewarded by being married to *Domitia*, natural daughter to *Barnabus*, brother to the duke, with whom he received a great fortune. By her he had a

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ſon named *John*, born in *Italy*; who was naturalized in 1406, in the reign of *Henry* IV *. Notwithſtanding this, he quitted the ſervice of the *Milaneſe*, and drew his ſword in the cauſe of their enemies the *Florentines*. He fought againſt the *Piſans* for the *Florentines*, and for the *Piſans* againſt the *Florentines:* but victory attended him on whichſoever ſide he took. For a time he enliſted under the pope *Gregory* XII. and recovered for his holineſs the revolted places in *Provence*. I find him alſo employed, in 1388, by *Edward* III. on the cruel ſervice of extirpating the heretics in *Provence*, and *Forqualquier* †. I have little doubt but that his ſword, devoted to every call, performed its part to the ſatisfaction of his employer. He finiſhed his days in the pay of the *Florentines*, and died, full of years and glory, at *Florence*, in 1394; where his figure, on horſeback, painted *al freſco* on the walls of the cathedral, by the celebrated *Paulo Uccelli*, is ſtill to be ſeen: beneath is this inſcription, "JOHANNES ACUTUS, eques "*Britannicus*, ætatis ſuæ cautiſſimus et rei militiaris peritiſſimus, "habitus eſt. PAULI UCCELLI OPUS ‡."—It is engraven among the works of the Society of Antiquaries, with the date of 1436, which was a poſthumous addition.

HIS native place, *Hedingham*, thought itſelf ſo honored by producing ſo great a man, that, by the aſſiſtance of his friends and executors, it erected to his memory, in the pariſh church, a monument, which I believe ſtill exiſts; for Mr. *Morant* ſpeaks of his effigies, and that of two females lying by him; from which it

* *Rymer's Fœdera*, viii. 457.

† The ſame, vii. 569.

‡ *Miſſon*'s Travels, iii. 286, 302.

may

may be ſuppoſed he was twice married. As he probably had no other arms than the needle and thimble, on the *Florentine* monument is given on his ſhield, the device of *Hawks flying through a wood.*

SIR RALPH BLACKWELL.

SIR *Ralph Blackwell* was ſaid to be his fellow-apprentice, and to have been knighted for his valour by *Edward* III. But he followed his trade, married his maſter's daughter, and, as we have ſaid before, founded the hall which bears his name *.

JOHN SPEED.

JOHN SPEED was a *Cheſhire* taylor, and free of this company. His merit as a *Britiſh* hiſtorian and antiquary is indiſputable. The plans he has left us (now invaluable) of our antient caſtles, and of our cities, ſhew equal ſkill and induſtry. Nor muſt we be ſilent concerning his geographical labors, which, conſidering the confined knowledge of the times, are far from being deſpicable.

JOHN STOW.

THE famous *London* antiquary *John Stow*, born in *London* about the year 1525, ought to have the lead among thoſe of our capital: he likewiſe was a taylor. There is not one who has followed him with equal ſteps, or who is not obliged to his black letter labors. In his induſtrious and long life (for he lived till the year 1605) he made vaſt collections, as well for the hiſtory and topography of his native city, as for the hiſtory of *England*. Numbers of facts, in the intereſting period in which he lived, he ſpeaks of from his own knowledge; or of earlier matters, from books long ſince loſt. Multitudes of the houſes of our antient nobility, exiſting in his time, are mentioned by him, and many of them in the moſt deſpicable parts of the town.

* See *Granger*, i. 59, 61, for both theſe articles.

BENJAMIN ROBINS.

THE late *Benjamin Robins* was the ſon of a taylor at *Bath*. He united the powers of the ſword and the pen. His knowledge in tactics were equal to that of any perſon of his age: and by his compilation of lord *Anſon*'s voyage, he proved himſelf not inferior in elegance of ſtyle.

ROBERT HILL.

ROBERT HILL, taylor of *Buckingham*, was the firſt *Hebræan* of his time: a knowledge acquired in the moſt preſſing poverty; and the cares of his profeſſion, to maintain (for a moſt excellent man he was) his large family. The Reverend Mr. *Spence* did not think it beneath him to write his life, and point him out to the public as a meritorious object of charity; and to form a parallel between him and the celebrated *Magliabecchi*, librarian to the great duke of *Tuſcany* *.

IT was one of this meek profeſſion, actuated by the religion of meekneſs, who firſt ſuggeſted the pious project of aboliſhing the ſlave trade. *Thomas Woolman*, a quaker, and taylor, of *New Jerſey*, was firſt ſtruck with the thought, that engaging in the traffic of the human ſpecies was incompatible with the ſpirit of the Chriſtian religion. He publiſhed many tracts againſt this unhappy ſpecies of commerce: he argued againſt it in public and private: he made long journies for the ſake of talking to individuals on the ſubject; and was careful, himſelf, not to countenance ſlavery, by the uſe of thoſe conveniences which were provided by the labor of ſlaves. In the courſe of a viſit to *England*, he went to *York*, in 1772, ſickened of the ſmall-pox, and died *October* 7th,

* This little tract was written in 1757; and is reprinted among the Fugitive Pieces, in the 2d volume. *Hill* was born in 1699.

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in ſure and certain hopes of that reward which Heaven will beſtow on the ſincere philanthropiſt.

South-Sea House.

In this ſtreet alſo ſtands the *South-Sea houſe*, the place in which the company did buſineſs, when it had any to tranſact. It was firſt eſtabliſhed in 1711, for the purpoſe of an excluſive trade to the *South-Seas*; and for the ſupplying *Spaniſh America* with negroes. In the year 1720, by the villainy of the directors, it became the moſt notorious bubble ever heard of in any kingdom. Imaginary fortunes of millions were graſped at: a luxury introduced as great as if theſe ſchemes had been realized. At length the deception was diſcovered, and the iniquitous contrivers detected and brought to puniſhment; many with infamy, by being expelled the houſe *, others ſuffered in their purſes †, but none in a manner adequate to their crimes, which brought utter ruin on thouſands.

Among the multitude of bubbles, which knaves, encouraged by the folly of the times, had the impudence to ſet up, were the following moſt laughable:

Inſurance againſt Divorces.
A ſcheme to learn men to caſt Nativities.
Making Deal-boards of Saw-duſt.
Making Butter from Beech Trees.
A flying Engine, (now exemplified in Balloons.)
A ſweet way of emptying Neceſſaries.

I return through *Threadneedle-ſtreet* into the *Broad-ſtreet*. Drapers-Hall.

* Proceedings of the Houſe of Commons, &c. vi. 231, 236.
† The ſame, 251.

In *Throgmorton-ſtreet*, near its junction with *Broad-ſtreet*, ſtands *Drapers-Hall*. *Thomas Cromwel*, earl of *Eſſex*, built a magnificent houſe on its ſite: he ſhewed very little ſcruples in invading the rights of his neighbors to enlarge his domain. *Stow* mentions his own father as a ſufferer; for the earl arbitrarily looſened from its place a houſe which ſtood in *Stow*'s garden, placed it on rollers, and had it carried twenty-two feet farther off, without giving the leaſt notice: and no one dared to complain *. The manner of removing this houſe, ſhews what miſerable tenements a certain rank of people had, which could, like the houſes in *Moſcow*, be ſo eaſily conveyed from place to place. After *Cromwel*'s fall, the houſe and gardens were bought by the Drapers Company. The houſe was deſtroyed in the great fire, but rebuilt, for the uſe of their company, in a magnificent manner. This was the fartheſt limits of the fire northward, as *Allhallows* church, in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, was to the eaſt.

PORTRAITS. IN the hall, a very elegant room, is a portrait of the firſt mayor of *London*, *Fitz-alwin*, a half length. I need not ſay a fictitious likeneſs. In his days, I doubt whether the artiſts equalled in any degree the worſt of our modern ſign-painters.

AT one end of the room is a large picture of *Mary Stuart*, with her hand upon her ſon *James* I. a little boy in a rich veſt; her dreſs is black, her hair light-colored. I never ſaw her but in dark hair; perhaps ſhe varied her locks. This could not be drawn from the life: for ſhe never ſaw her ſon after he was a year old. Theſe portraits are engraven by *Bartolozzi*.

PORTRAITS of Sir *Joſeph Sheldon*, mayor in 1677, and of Sir

* *Survaie*, 342.

Robert

Robert Clayton, mayor in 1680. Sir *Robert* was well deſerving of this public proof of eſteem: a great benefactor to *Chriſt-church* hoſpital, and again to that of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*. He is finely painted, ſeated in a chair.

THE Drapers were incorporated in 1430. The art of weaving woollen cloth was only introduced in 1360, by the *Dutch* and *Flemings:* but, as it was long permitted to export our wool, and receive it again manufactured into cloth, the cloth trade made little progreſs in *England* till the reign of queen *Elizabeth* *, who may be ſaid to have been the foundreſs of the wealthy loom, as of many other good things in this kingdom.

AUGUSTINES. ON the weſt ſide of the adjacent *Broad-ſtreet* ſtood the houſe of the *Auguſtines*, founded in 1253 by *Humphry Bohun* earl of *Hereford*, for friars heremites of that order. The church falling into ruin, was rebuilt by *Humphry*, one of his deſcendants, earl of *Hereford*, who was buried here in 1361. Numbers of perſons of rank were alſo interred here, from the opinion of the peculiar ſanctity thoſe mendicants filled this earth with. Here lay *Edmund Guy de Meric*, earl of *St. Paul*. This nobleman was ſent over by *Charles* VI. of *France*, on a complimentary viſit to *Richard* II. and his queen. He inſinuated himſelf ſo greatly into the king's favor, as to become a chief confident: inſomuch that, by the advice of *St. Paul*, he was guilty of that violent action, the murder of his factious uncle, the duke of *Gloceſter* †. *Lucie*, wife of *Edmund Holland*, lord admiral, and one of the heirs and daughter of *Barnaby* lord of *Milan*. She left great legacies to the church, in particular to the canons of our lady *de la Scala*, at *Milan*.

* *Anderſon*, i. 406.

† *Kennet*, i. 275.

RICHARD FITZALAN, the great earl of *Arundel*, beheaded in 1397 at *Tower-hill*. *John Vere*, earl of *Oxford*, a ſtrong friend to the houſe of *Lancaſter*, beheaded by the cruel *Edward*, in 1463, at the ſame place, with his ſon and ſeveral others. Numbers alſo of the barons who fell in *Barnet-field*, found here a place of interment. *Edward Stafford*, duke of *Buckingham*, victim, in 1521, to the pride of cardinal *Wolſey*, choſe this holy ground; as did multitudes of others, recorded in the *Survaie* of *John Stow* *.

IN the ſucceſsful cruizes made by the *Engliſh*, in the year 1545, about three hundred *French* ſhips were taken; *Henry* converted the conventual churches into ſo many warehouſes for the cargoes. This and the *Black-friars* he filled with herrings and other fiſh, and the *Grey-friars* were filled with wine †.

WINCHESTER HOUSE.

AT the diſſolution, great part of the houſe, cloiſters, and gardens were granted to *William* lord *St. John*, afterwards marquis of *Wincheſter*, and lord treaſurer. On the ſite he built *Wincheſter-place*, a magnificent houſe, where *Wincheſter-ſtreet* now ſtands. The weſt end of the church was in 1551 granted to *John a Laſco* for the uſe of the *Germans*, and other fugitive Proteſtants, and afterwards to the *Dutch* as a preaching-place. Part alſo was converted into a glaſs-houſe for *Venice* glaſs, in which *Venetians* were employed in every branch of this manufacture. They were patronized by the duke of *Buckingham*. *Howel*, the celebrated author of the Letters, was ſteward to the manufacture, but was obliged to quit his office, not being able to endure the heat. He had been at *Venice* in 1621 ‡, probably to pry into the ſecrets

* P. 339.

† *Holinſhed*, 968.

‡ *Howel's Letters*, 56.

of

of the art, and to engage workmen. This place was afterwards converted into *Pinners-hall*, or the hall of the Company of Pinmakers.

The other part the marquis reſerved for the purpoſe of ſtowing corn, coal, and other things. His ſon ſold the noble monuments of the dead, the paving-ſtones, and many other materials, which had coſt thouſands, for a hundred pounds, and converted the building into ſtables for his horſes *. The ſteeple was ſtanding in the year 1600. It was ſo beautiful, that the mayor and ſeveral reſpectable citizens petitioned the marquis that it might not be pulled down; but their petition was rejected, and this fine ornament of the city demoliſhed †.

Behind this church, cloſe to *London-wall*, ſtood the *Papey*, a fraternity of St. *Charity* and St. *John* the *evangeliſt*, for *Papeys*, or poor infirm prieſts, founded in 1430 by certain chauntry prieſts. It was a numerous ſociety, deſigned to relieve any of its members, who by lameneſs or illneſs were reduced to diſtreſs or poverty, whether they were brothers or ſiſters. The church of St. *Auguſtine Papey* belonged to this fraternity. Theſe prieſts, the brotherhood of threeſcore prieſts of *Leaden-hall*, and the company of pariſh clerks, who were ſkilled in ſinging *diriges* and funeral office, were accuſtomed to attend the ſolemn burials of the rich or great. An inſtance is given, in 1543, of their attending the funeral of Dame *Jane Milbourn*, widow of Sir *John Milbourn*, for which ten ſhillings was beſtowed on them by the will of the deceaſed.

* *Kennet*, i. 336, 337.

† *Strype's Stow*, i. book ii. p. 114.

deceaſed *. This houſe became, after the ſuppreſſion, the habitation of Sir *Francis Walſingham*.

In *Wincheſter-ſtreet* ſtood alſo a great houſe, called the *Spaniſh* ambaſſador's, which was occupied by Sir *James Houblon*, knight and alderman: and at the ſame period it was the reſidence of ſeveral of our moſt eminent merchants.

Sir Thomas Gresham's House.

To the eaſt ſide of the ſame ſtreet, ſtood the houſe of our firſt of merchants, Sir *Thomas Greſham*; originally built with brick and timber, and fronting to *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*. By his will he appointed four lecturers in divinity, aſtronomy, muſic, and geometry, and three readers in civil law, phyſic, and rhetoric, each with a ſalary of fifty pounds a year, payable out of the rent iſſuing out of the Royal Exchange. This houſe was the place where the profeſſors had their apartments, and where the lectures were to be read; which were begun in 1597, but they are now quite deſerted. This aroſe in a great degree from the inſtitution of the Royal Society: the meetings of which were for a conſiderable time held here.

Origin of the Royal Society.

The origin of that reſpectable body was from the meeting of a few illuſtrious perſons at the lodgings of doctor *Wilkins*, afterwards biſhop of *Cheſter*, and others worthy of record, doctor *Seth Ward*, afterwards biſhop of *Saliſbury*, Mr. Boyle, Sir *William Petty*, and the doctors *Wallis*, *Goddard*, *Willis*, and *Bathurſt*, Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, and a few more. In 1658, they aſſembled in

* *Maitland's Hiſt. London*, ii. 781.—*Edward Pennant*, eſq; late of *Bagilt*, in *Flintſhire*, was in *March* 1778 buried at *Marſeilles*, attended by a long proceſſion of monks. He was buried by one of the poorer orders, who had the perquiſite of furniſhing funerals like our undertakers. This funeral was rather grand, but remarkably cheap.

Greſham college, by permiſſion of the profeſſors of the foundation of Sir *Thomas Greſham*; and on the Reſtoration were incorporated by royal charter. A moſt inſtructive and well-founded Muſeum was eſtabliſhed here in 1677, by *Henry Colwall*, conſiſting of natural and artificial curioſities, collected with great expence and judgment. The ſociety had a benefit never known at any other time, the aſſiſtance of the great Mr. BOYLE, the moſt accompliſhed, the moſt learned, and moſt religious virtuoſo, who pointed out the proper objects of their collection, and gave them the moſt finiſhed inſtructions * for procuring them from every quarter of the globe. At that period there were, in both the *Indies*, perſons capable of underſtanding, and purſuing with ſucceſs, the plan laid down for them at home. It was the good fortune of the *Muſeum* to have, co-exiſtent with its formation, a philoſopher for its Curator, fully qualified to deſcribe its various articles. Doctor *Nehemiah Grew* not only performed that part, but illuſtrated every one, in caſes where the ſubject admitted, with the moſt learned and pertinent remarks. He publiſhed his *Muſeum Regalis Societatis* in 1681, and dedicated it to the founder, Mr. *Colwall*, at the expence of whom the plates were engraven. It is a work equal to the *Muſeum Wormianum*, and any other admired foreign performance of that age. Its defects ariſe only from the want of ſyſtem, the misfortune of the time; for our RAY had not then cleared the rich ore of Natural Hiſtory from the ſurrounding rubbiſh. About the year 1711, the Society removed from hence to *Crane-court* in *Fleet-ſtreet*. For numbers of years the *Muſeum* was neglected. My reſpected friend, the

ITS MUSEUM,

* Theſe were collected and publiſhed in 1692. This little book is a moſt neceſſary companion for all travellers and voyagers.

honorable

honorable *Daines Barrington*, with moſt diſintereſted zeal, undertook the reſtoring it, as far as the ravages of time would permit. This he did in the moſt effectual manner; and enriched it with a number of new ſpecimens, eſpecially from our late colonies: it being his deſign to have formed it into a repoſitory of every thing relative to the natural hiſtory of *Great Britain* and its dependencies: a moſt noble plan, and worthy of being carried into full execution. By ſingular chance, *Greſham* college eſcaped the flames in 1666; but I believe very little of the original houſe remained: it having been moſtly rebuilt in 1601, poſſibly after the original deſign: the arcades being adapted for the reception of the numbers of commercial and other followers of ſo univerſal a merchant as Sir *Thomas Greſham*.

EXCISE-OFFICE. THIS college has been pulled down within my memory; and the *Exciſe-office*, a building of moſt magnificent ſimplicity, has riſen in its place. The payment into this office, from the 5th of *January* 1786, to the 5th of *January* 1787, was not leſs than five millions, five hundred and thirty-one thouſand, one hundred and fourteen pounds, ſix ſhillings, and ten pence halfpenny. Happy for us that our wealth keeps pace with our luxury!

CROSBIE-HOUSE. THE houſe known by the name of *Croſbie-houſe*, ſtood on the oppoſite ſide of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, and was another magnificent ſtructure, built by Sir *John Croſbie*, grocer and woolman, and ſheriff in 1470, on ground leaſed to him by *Alice Aſhfield*, prioreſs of St. *Helen's*. In this houſe *Richard* duke of *Gloceſter* lodged * after he had conveyed his nephews to the Tower, and was meditating the deſtruction of the poor innocents. The hall,

* *Fabian*, book vii. 514.

miſcalled



Hall in Crosbie Place

miſcalled *Richard* III's chapel, is ſtill very entire; a beautiful *gothic* building, with a bow-window on one ſide; the roof is timber, and much to be admired. At preſent, this magnificent room is occupied by a packer.

HENRY VIII. made a grant of it to *Anthonio Bonvica*, a rich *Italian* merchant *. *Henry* was a great favorer of the merchants of this nation, for the ſake of the "magnificent ſilks, velvets, "tiſſues of gold, jewels, and other luxuries, (as he expreſſes it) "for the pleaſure of us, and of our deareſt wyeff, the quene †." In the reign of *Elizabeth*, it ſeems appropriated to foreign ambaſſadors: here was lodged the ambaſſador of *France*, and again the ambaſſador of *Denmark* ‡. The ſite of this houſe is ſtill known by the name of *Croſbie-ſquare*.

THE houſe of that great merchant Sir *Paul Pindar* ſtands in this ſtreet: it is eaſily known by the bow, and vaſt extent of windows along the front. Sir *Paul* was early diſtinguiſhed by that frequent cauſe of promotion, the knowledge of languages. He was put apprentice to an *Italian* maſter, travelled much, and was appointed ambaſſador to the *Grand Seignor* by *James* I; in which office he gained great credit by extending the *Engliſh* commerce in the *Turkiſh* dominions. He brought over with him a diamond valued at £. 30,000; the king wiſhed to buy it on credit, but this the ſenſible merchant declined: but favored his majeſty with the loan on *gala* days: his unfortunate ſon became the purchaſer. Sir *Paul* was appointed farmer of the cuſtoms by *James*; and frequently ſupplied that monarch's wants, as well

* *Stow*, ii. book ii. 106.

† *Rymer's Fœd.* xv. 105.

‡ *Stow's Survaie*, 332.

as thoſe of his ſucceſſor. He was eſteemed at one time worth £. 236,000, excluſive of bad debts, in the year 1639. His charities were very great: he expended nineteen thouſand pounds in the repairs of *St. Paul's* cathedral *. He was ruined by his connections with his unfortunate monarch; and, if I remember right, underwent impriſonment for debt. It is ſaid that *Charles* owed him, and the reſt of the old commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, £. 300,000; for the ſecurity of which, in 1649, they offered the parlement £. 100,000; but the propoſal was rejected †. He died *Auguſt* 22, 1650, aged 84. He left his affairs in ſuch a perplexed ſtate, that his executor, *William Toomes*, unable to bear the diſappointment, deſtroyed himſelf; and moſt deſervedly underwent the ignominy of the, now, almoſt obſolete verdict of *Felo de ſe*.

PRIORY OF ST. HELEN'S; OR ST. HELEN'S THE LESS.

HELENA, the mother of *Conſtantine* the Great, and a canonized ſaint, had, a little to the eaſt of *Croſbie-ſquare*, a church dedicated to her in very early times. In 1210, a priory of *Benedictine* nuns was founded by a goldſmith, *William Fitz-William*, dedicated to the *Holy Croſs*, and its inventreſs *Helena*, the *piiſſima et venerabilis* AUGUSTA. Its revenues, according to *Dugdale*, were £. 314. 2*s*. 6*d*. *Henry* granted the ſite to Mr. *Richard Cromwel*, alias *Williams*; and on the nuns hall was built the *Leather-ſellers Hall*. This company was incorporated in the reign of *Richard* II. They flouriſhed greatly, in particular, in the time of queen *Elizabeth*, when they had conſiderable commerce in ſkins from *Barbary* and

* *Whitelock*, p. 17.

† *Whitelock*, p. 410.—In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for *June* 1787, is an ample account of Sir *Paul Pindar*; and in the *European* for *April* 1787, his character, with a view of his houſe.

Ruſſia,

Ruſſia, and made great profits from the exportation of the manufactured leather.

NORTH-EAST of *Threadneedle-ſtreet*, ſtands the antient church known by the name of *St. Helen's the Great*; in it are numbers of curious tombs: they fortunately eſcaped the ravages of the great fire. That of the great benefactor to the city, Sir *Thomas Greſham*, claims the firſt notice: it is altar-faſhioned, with a black ſlab on the top; the ſides fluted, and of coloured marble. So great a name wanted not the proclamation of an epitaph, ſo it is entirely without inſcription.

CHURCH OF ST. HELEN'S THE GREAT.

TOMB OF SIR T. GRESHAM.

A MOST magnificent tomb of Sir *William Pickering*, who died in *London*, at *Pickering-houſe*, in 1574, aged 58. He lies recumbent, in rich gilt and painted armour, ſmall ruff, ſhort hair, trunk breeches; the mat he reſts on is finely cut. He had ſerved four princes: *Henry* VIII, in the field; *Edward* VI, as ambaſſador to *France*; queen *Mary in Germany*; and finally, queen *Elizabeth*. "*Elizabeth*, (ſays his epitaph) *principi omnium illuſtriſſimæ ſum-*" "*mis officiis devotiſſimus.*" He is ſaid to have aſpired at the poſſeſſion of her perſon *. *Strype* ſays that he was the fineſt gentleman of the age, for his worth in learning, arts, and warfare †.

SIR WILLIAM PICKERING.

A TOMB of *William Bond*, who died in 1576, a merchant adventurer, and the moſt famous of his age for voyages by land and ſea. He, his wife, and ſeven children, are repreſented kneeling. The lady is diſtinguiſhed by her vaſt ſleeves.

WILLIAM BOND.

THEIR ſon *Martin* took a military turn: he was captain in the camp at *Tilbury*, in 1588, and chief captain in the train-bands till

* *Kennet's Hiſt.* ii. 383.

† Annals, ii. 357.

his death. He is repreſented in armour, in his tent; ſoldiers are ſeen on the outſide, and his ſervant waiting with his horſe.

SIR JULIUS CESAR.

I OMIT many ſplendid monuments, which record that the poſſeſſors were good men and good citizens. That of Sir *Julius Adelmar Ceſar*, who died a ſuperannuated maſter of the rolls in 1636, is very ſingular. His epitaph is cut on a black ſlab in form of a piece of parchment with a ſeal appendant, by which he gives his bond to Heaven, to reſign his life willingly whenever it ſhould pleaſe GOD to call him. *In cujus rei teſtimonium manum meam et ſigillum appoſui.*

RICHARD BANCROFT.

IN a plain ſquare mauſoleum is lodged the embalmed corpſe of *Richard Bancroft*, placed in a cheſt with a lid faſtened only with hinges, and over the face is a glaſs pane. This *Bancroft* is ſaid to have been one of the lord mayor's officers, and a very rapacious perſon. To make atonement for his paſt life, he left his ill-gotten riches in truſt to found and maintain an almshouſe and ſchool, and to keep the monument in repair. He left twenty ſhillings to the miniſter to preach annually a commemoration-ſermon *. The almſmen and ſcholars attended, and his body was brought out for public inſpection. But I think that this cuſtom, as well as the ſermon, have been of late years laid aſide.

HERE is alſo another tomb, to commemorate Sir *John Croſbie* and his ſpouſe: it is of an altar form; on it are recumbent two alabaſter figures, one of the knight, beardleſs, with his hair cut ſhort and round; over his ſhoulders is a robe, a fine collar round his neck, his body armed, and a griffin at his feet. By him lies

* *Northouk's Hiſt. of London*, 557.

his

his lady. Sir *John* had been a great benefactor to the city. He left five hundred marks to repair this church: his arms were expreſſed on the timber roof, ſtone-work, and glaſs. Towards the repair of *London-wall*, he gave a hundred pounds; and another towards building a ſtone tower on *London bridge*: to the wardens of Grocers hall, two large ſilver chaſed half gilt pots, weighing thirteen pounds five ounces, troy weight, to be uſed in the common hall: and to all the priſons in a moſt liberal manner *.

LOMBARD-STREET.

I NOW viſit the third ſtreet which branches from the *Poultry*, that which took its name from the *Lombards*, the great money-changers and uſurers of early times. They came out of *Italy* into our kingdom before the year 1274 †; at length their extortions became ſo great, that *Edward* III. ſeized on their eſtates; perhaps the neceſſity of furniſhing him with money for his *Flemiſh* expedition, might have urged him to this ſtep. They ſeem quickly to have repaired their loſs; for complaint was ſoon after made againſt them, for perſiſting in their practices. They were ſo opulent in the days of *Henry* VI. as to be able to furniſh him with money, but they took care to get the cuſtoms mortgaged to them by way of ſecurity ‡. In this ſtreet they continued till the reign of queen *Elizabeth*; and to this day it is filled with the ſhops of numbers of eminent bankers.

THE ſhop of the great Sir *Thomas Greſham* ſtood in this ſtreet; it is now held by Meſſrs. *Martin*, bankers, who are ſtill in poſſeſſion of the original ſign of that illuſtrious perſon, the *Graſs-*

* *Holinſhed*, 702.—*Strype's Stow*, book ii. 105.
† *Anderſon*, i. 406.
‡ The ſame, 231.

hopper.

hopper. Was it mine, that honourable memorial of ſo great a predeceſſor ſhould certainly receive the moſt oſtentatious ſituation I could find.

POST-OFFICE. THE *Poſt-office*, which gives wings to the extenſion of commerce, ſtands in *Lombard-ſtreet*. The office of chief poſtmaſter was erected in 1551 *, but we are not told how this branch of buſineſs was managed; however it was not regularly eſtabliſhed till the year 1644, when Mr. *Edmund Prideaux*, the inland poſtmaſter, was ſuppoſed to collect about five thouſand pounds a year.

IN 1654, the parlement farmed the poſt-office to a Mr. *Manly*, for £. 100,000. This farm included the poſtage of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* *.

ON the Reſtoration, a general Poſt-office was eſtabliſhed in *London*, to be under the direction of a poſtmaſter to be appointed by the king; and with powers to appoint poſt-houſes in ſuch parts of the country which were unprovided, both on the poſt and by-roads.

IN 1663, when peace and a ſettled government was reſtored, they were farmed to *Daniel O'Neil*, Eſq. for £. 21,500 *.

IN 1674, they were raiſed to £. 43,000; and in 1685, the groſs was eſtimated at £. 65,000 *.

AT the Revolution the poſt amounted to £. 76,319.

IN 1699, to £. 90,504 *.

IN 1710, to £. 111,461. In 1715, the groſs of the inland poſt came to £. 145,227.

* The *Aſteriſks* mark my authority as from Mr. *Anderſon*; the reſt are more doubtful, except from the words *net income*, in the next page.

		£.	s.	d.
In 1722, the groſs amount was	—	201,804	1	8
Deduct for franked covers —	—	33,397	12	3
—— for expence in management	—	70,396	1	5
Net produce, *Michaelmas* 1722.	—	98,010	8	0

In 1744, to £.198,226; but the total of the inland and foreign offices was, in that year, £.235,490.

The privilege of franking was firſt clamed by the commons in 1660, and allowed to both houſes by the crown in the following year. The abuſe muſt have been very great, it being aſſerted, that in 1763, the loſs by that privilege amounted to £.170,700. I have ſeen in ſome private notes, that the groſs of the year's revenue was £.432,048; and from better authority, that the *net* income of 1763, the year previous to the firſt regulation of franking, was £.97,833; which, in 1764, increaſed to £.116,182.

In the year ending in *Auguſt*, 1784, the *net* revenue amounted to £.159,625. The act for the ſecond regulation took place in that month; in the following year it increaſed to £.196,513, and in the ſucceeding, to £.261,409; and in the laſt (1788) by reaſon of our national proſperity, to £.280,000.

Before the great fire, on the ſite of the preſent office ſtood a much-frequented tavern. When it was deſtroyed by that calamity, the convivial Sir *Robert Viner* replaced it with a large houſe for his own habitation. Sir *Robert*, during his mayoralty, in 1675, was honored with the preſence of his monarch, *Charles* II; his majeſty was for retiring, after ſtaying the uſual time, but Sir *Robert*, filled with good liquor and loyalty, laid hold of the king,

and

and ſwore, "Sir, you ſhall take t'other bottle. The airy mo-
"narch looked kindly at him over the ſhoulder, and with a ſmile,
"and graceful air, repeated this line of the old ſong:

"He that's drunk is as great as a king."

"and immediately turned back, and complied with his land-
"lord *."

In digging a new ſewer in *Lombard-ſtreet*, a few years ago, was diſcovered the remains of a *Roman* ſtreet, with numbers of coins, and ſeveral antique curioſities, ſome of great elegance. The beds through which the workmen ſunk were four. The firſt conſiſted of factitious earth, about thirteen feet ſix inches thick, all accumulated ſince the deſertion of the antient ſtreet: the ſecond of brick, two feet thick, the ruins of the buildings: the third of aſhes only, three inches: the fourth of *Roman* pavement, both common and teſſulated, over which the coins and other antiquities were diſcovered. Beneath that was the original earth. This account was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Doctor *Combe*, Sir *John Henneker*, and Mr. *John Jackſon* of *Clement's-lane*. The predominant articles were earthenware: and ſeveral were ornamented in the moſt elegant manner. A vaſe of red earth has on its ſurface a repreſentation of a fight of men; ſome on horſeback, others on foot: or perhaps a ſhew of gladiators, as they all fought in pairs, and many of them naked: the combatants were armed with falchions: and ſmall round ſhields, in the manner of the *Thracians*, the moſt eſteemed

* *Spectator*, N° 462.

of

of the gladiators. Others had ſpears, and others a kind of mace. A beautiful running foliage encompaſſed the bottom of this veſſel. On the fragment of another were ſeveral figures. Among them appears *Pan*, with his *Pedum* or crook; and near to him one of the *laſcivi ſatyri*, both in beautiful ſkipping attitudes. On the ſame piece are two tripods; round each is a ſerpent regularly twiſted, and bringing its head over a bowl which fills the top. Theſe ſeem (by the ſerpent) to have been dedicated to *Apollo* *, who, as well as his ſon *Æſculapius*, preſided over medicine. On the top of one of the tripods ſtands a man in full armour. Might not this veſſel have been votive, made by order of a ſoldier reſtored to health by favor of the god; and to his active powers and enjoyment of rural pleaſures, typified under the form of *Pan* and his nimble attendants? A plant extends along part of another compartment, poſſibly alluſive to their medical virtues: and, to ſhew that *Bacchus* was not forgotten, beneath lies a *Thyrſus* with a double head. All that appears of the two bowls I deſcribe, have elegancies, which make it evident that *Rome* did not want its WEDGWOOD.

ON another bowl was a free pattern of foliage. On others, or fragments, were objects of the chace, ſuch as hares, part of a deer, and a boar, with human figures, dogs, and horſes: all theſe pieces prettily ornamented. There were, beſides, ſome beads, made of earthen-ware, of the ſame form as thoſe called the *ovum anguinum*, and by the *Welſh*, *glain naidr*; and numbers of coins in gold, ſilver, and braſs, of *Claudius*, *Nero*, *Galba*, and other emperors, down to *Conſtantine*. The more curious parts of this intereſt-

* See ſimilar in *Monfaucon*, tom. i. part ii. tab. lii.

ing diſcovery are engraven in the *Archæologia*, vol. viii. and merit the attention of the curious.

In the ſame ſtreet, towards *Birchin-lane*, ſtood the houſe of *William de la Pole* *, created in *France*, by *Edward* III. knight-banneret, with allowance out of the cuſtoms of *Hull* for the ſupport of his dignity †. He was a great merchant, and, being very opulent, uſed to ſupply the king's pecuniary wants. He was at the ſame time the *King's merchant*; an office that gave him the lucrative privilege of ſupplying his maſter with different ſorts of merchandize, and alſo with money. The office ſeems to have been continued to later days, under another name: *Henry* VIII. had his *King's factor*, and Sir *Thomas Greſham* bore the title of the *Queen's*. *Richard (William*'s elder brother, a merchant at *Hull)* had the ſame employ under *Edward* III, who calls him *dilectus mercator Ricardus de la Pole Pincerna noſter* ‡.

From *William* ſprung a numerous race of nobility, diſtinguiſhed by their ambition and unfortunate ends. His ſon *Michael* was created earl of *Suffolk*, yet continued in his office of *King's merchant*, and lived in his father's houſe §. He at length became lord high chancellor; but, being accuſed of embezzling the public money, and divers other crimes, was baniſhed the kingdom, and died at *Paris* in 1389, of a broken heart. His ſon *Michael* was reſtored, and died of a flux at the ſiege of *Harfleur*, in *Sept.* 1415; and in the very following month, his ſon

* *Stow's Survaie*, 384.

† *Vincent's Diſcoverie*, &c. 500.

‡ The ſame.

§ *Stow's Survaie*, 384.

and

and ſucceſſor, another *Michael*, fell in the battle of *Agincourt*. His brother *William* ſucceeded, and was afterwards created marquis, and then duke of *Suffolk*. He was the favorite of the ſpirited *Margaret* of *Anjou*. He was of diſtinguiſhed abilities, but by his inſolence enraged the nobility ſo greatly, that, on an accuſation of his being the cauſe of the loſs of *France*, they baniſhed him the kingdom. On his paſſage to *Calais*, he was ſeized by a veſſel ſent expreſsly to intercept him, and was brought into *Dover*, beheaded by the captain of the ſhip in the cock-boat, without ceremony, and his body flung upon the ſands, where it was found by his chaplain, and buried at *Wingfield* in *Suffolk*. The nobility dreaded his return, therefore took this method to free themſelves from ſo formidable an enemy *. *John*, his ſon, ſucceeded him. Finally, his ſon *Edmund*, who was condemned for a murder in the time of *Henry* VII, received his pardon: but in the following reign was, in 1513, executed for treaſon; but his chief crime with that tyrant ſeems his relation to the houſe of *York*, his mother being ſiſter to *Edward* IV. The venerable *Margaret* counteſs of *Saliſbury* was barbarouſly brought to the block for the ſame reaſon; her ſon, cardinal *Pole*, would not have been ſpared, could *Henry* have got him into his power. *Henry Pole*, lord *Montacute*, ſuffered for correſponding with him: and thus ended this ill-fated race.

ABCHURCH-LANE, which falls into the ſouth ſide of this ſtreet,

* See the curious particulars in Sir *John Fenn*'s Letters, i. 39, 48, truly ſtated. See alſo *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI, part ii. act iv. ſcene 1. and the account of the prophecy in act i. ſcene 4.

is mentioned by Mr. *Pope*, as the reſidence of Mr. *John Moore*, author of the celebrated worm-powder, to whom the poet addreſſes himſelf in the following lines:

O learned friend of *Abchurch-lane*,
Who ſett'ſt our entrails free!
Vain is thy art, thy powder vain,
Since worms muſt feed on thee.

In *Swithine's-lane*, which runs between *Lombard-ſtreet* and *Cannon-ſtreet*, ſtood *Tortington Inn*, the houſe of the prior of *Tortington* in *Suffolk*. It was the houſe of the *Veres* earls of *Oxford*, in 1598, and called *Oxford-place*.

Adjacent to the garden ſtood what *Stow* calls two other faire houſes. In one dwelt Sir *Richard Empſon*, in the other *Edmund Dudley*; the cruel inſtruments of oppreſſion under the royal miſer *Henry* VII. Each of them had a door into the garden, where they met and had private conferences*; probably to concert the beſt means of filling their maſter's pockets by the rigorous enforcement of penal ſtatutes, or the revival of obſolete laws: or by aſſiſting in any mean bargain which *Henry* choſe to make.

Denmark-House.

In *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, a continuation of the former, ſtood *Denmark-houſe*. In it was lodged the ambaſſador ſent, in 1557, as *Holinſhed* expreſſes it, from the emperor of *Cathaie*, *Muſcovia*, and *Ruſſeland*. This was in conſequence of the new diſcovery of the *White Sea* by *Chancellor*: for till that time *Ruſſia* was quite impervious by any other way. The merchants were well acquainted

* *Stow's Survaie*, 427.

with

with the importance of the new commerce: they met him at *Tottenham* with all the ſplendor that was likely to make an impreſſion on the mind of a *Barbarian*. They were dreſſed in velvet coats, and rich chains of gold, and bore all his expences. Lord *Montacute*, with the queen's penſioners, met him at *Iſlington*; and the lord mayor and aldermen, in ſcarlet robes, received him at *Smithfield*, and from thence rode with him to this houſe, then "Maiſter *Dimmock's*, in *Fenchurch Street* *." Our *Ruſſian* company was formed three years previous to the arrival of this ambaſſador, but its commerce was carried on with redoubled ſucceſs after the *Ruſſians* were thus made acquainted with our wealth and power.

In the ſame ſtreet was *Northumberland-place*, the ſite of the houſe of *Henry* earl of *Northumberland*, towards the end of the reign of *Henry* VI.

IRONMONGERS-HALL.

Ironmongers-Hall is a great ornament to this ſtreet; as it is an honor to its architect. It was built in 1748, and is the place of buſineſs and feſtivity of that great and opulent company. *Maitland* tells us, they have the happy ability of diſpoſing of, annually, eighteen hundred pounds for charitable uſes.

HUDSON'S-BAY HOUSE.

In this ſtreet is the *Hudſon's-bay Houſe*, the vaſt repoſitory of the northern furs of *America*, which are lodged here till they are ſold, and exported to various parts of the world, even to the diſtant *China*. In this hall is a vaſt pair of horns of the *Mooſe Deer*, weighing fifty-ſix pounds; and in another room, the picture of an *Elk*, the *European Mooſe*, killed in the preſence of

* *Holinſhed*, 1132.

Charles

Charles XI. of *Sweden*, which weighed twelve hundred and twenty-nine pounds.

THE THAMES. I SHOULD ſpeak with the prejudices of a true *Engliſhman*, was I to dignify the *Thames* with the title of the chief of rivers. I muſt qualify my patriotiſm with its juſt clame to that of firſt of iſland-rivers. But in reſpect to our rival kingdom, it muſt yield the palm to the *Garonne*, only we muſt not make compariſon of length of courſe. The contracted ſpace of our iſland muſt limit that ſpecies of grandeur; but there are none, in any part of *Europe*, which can boaſt of more utility in bringing farther from the ocean the largeſt commercial ſhips; nor are there any which can bring the riches of the univerſe to their very capital. The ſhips of the *Seine* diſcharge themſelves at *Havre*; thoſe of the *Loire* reach no farther than *Port-Lannai*, far below its *emporium Nantes*; and the *Garonne* conveys no farther than *Pouillac* the full-loaden ſhips: there they are obliged to be eaſed of part of their cargoes, before they can reach the opulent *Bourdeaux*.

THE *Thames* riſes beneath *Sufferton-hill*, juſt within the borders of *Gloceſterſhire*, a little to the ſouth-weſt of *Cirenceſter*, which it inſtantly quits, and enters for a ſhort ſpace into the county of *Wilts*, bends a little into it, and re-enters its parent province near *Lechlade*, where (by means of locks) it firſt becomes navigable, and, as is ſaid, for barges of ſeventy tons. It here leaves *Gloceſterſhire*, and becomes the whole ſouthern boundary of *Oxfordſhire*, or the northern of *Berkſhire*, and from thence is the ſouthern limit of *Buckinghamſhire*. *Boulter's lock*, above *Maidenhead*, in the ſame county, is the laſt lock; from thence

thence to the ſea it requires no farther art to aid its navigation. At a ſmall diſtance from *Windſor-bridge* it divides *Berkſhire* from *Buckinghamſhire*; and at a ſmall diſtance above *Staines-bridge* it divides *Middleſex* from *Surry*. Juſt above *Kingſton* it feels the laſt feeble efforts of a tide; from thence is a moſt important increaſe: juſt below *London-bridge*, eighteen feet; and at *Deptford*, twenty. The preceding, brings ſhips of three hundred and fifty tons, drawing ſixteen feet water, to the cuſtom-houſe; the laſt, thoſe of a thouſand tons, even the largeſt, drawing twenty-three feet, which import the treaſures of *India*. This noble river continues freſh as low as *Woolwich*, and even there is brackiſh only at ſpring-tides. Thus at our capital it is perfectly pure, ſalubrious, and ſubſervient to vaſt articles of commerce, with which that ſtupendous city abounds.

TIDE.

WHERE BRACKISH.

THE whole courſe of the *Thames*, to its mouth, is conſiderably above two hundred miles. I contract its length very conſiderably, in compariſon of the uſual eſtimation, for I limit its mouth to the ſpot between the weſt end of the iſle of *Grain*, in *Kent*, and the eaſtern part of that of *Canvey*, in *Eſſex*. From thoſe places to the *Naze* in the latter county, and the *North Foreland* in that of *Kent* (which have hitherto been conſidered as its entrance) it ceaſes to flow in a ſingle channel; it becomes a vaſt eſtuary filled with ſandbanks, many of which appear above water at the receſs of the tides.

ITS LENGTH.

ITS PROPER MOUTH.

THE whole courſe of the river is through a country which furniſhes every idea of opulence, fertility, and rural elegance: meadows rich in hay, or covered with numerous herds; gentle riſings, and hanging woods; embelliſhed with palaces, magnificent

ſeats, or beautiful villas, a few the hereditary manſions of our antient gentry, but the greater part property transferred, by the effects of vice and diſſipation, to the owners of honeſt wealth, acquired by commerce, or induſtrious profeſſions, or the dear purchaſe of cankering rapine. Its courſe furniſhes few ſublime ſcenes, excepting the high chalky cliffs near *Henley*; all its banks are replete with native ſoftneſs, improved by art and the fulleſt cultivation.

I DO not recollect that it flows in any part over a rocky channel; its bottom is either gravelly or clayey, according to the nature of the ſoil through which it meanders. This gives growth to the abundance of weeds with which it is in many parts filled;

FISH. and theſe prove the ſafety of multitudes of fiſhes, and preſerve them from being extirpated by the unbridled ravages of the poachers. The *Thames* has, between its ſource and *Woolwich*, every ſpecies found in the *Britiſh* rivers, except the BURBOT, the LOCHE, the COBITIS TÆNIA, or SPINY LOCHE, of late years diſcovered in the river *Trent*, and the ſmall ſpecies of SALMON, the SAMLET. The SALMON, and the SHAD, are fiſhes of paſſage; the firſt appears in the river about the middle of *February*, is in great eſtimation, and ſells at a vaſt price; their capture is prohibited from the 24th of *Auguſt* to the 11th of *November*. The SHAD arrives the latter end of *May*, or beginning of *June*, and is a very coarſe fiſh; it ſometimes grows to the weight of eight pounds, but the uſual ſize is from four to five. This is the fiſh which *Du Hamel* deſcribes as the true *Aloſe* of the *French* *;

* *Du Hamel*, ii. 316. tab. i. fig. 1.

but

but the fiſhermen of the *Thames* have another they call *Allis*, much leſſer than the former, with a row of ſpots from the gills along the ſides, juſt beneath the back, more or leſs in number: this the *French* call *Le Feinte**. I ſuſpect that the name *Allis* is miſapplied to this ſpecies, and that it ought to be applied to the great or common *Shad*, being an evident corruption from the *French* name *Aloſe*; is the ſame with that of the *Severn*, but is rarely taken here: but neither of them are admitted to good tables.

LESSER LAMPREY, ITS GREAT USE.

THE leſſer *Lamprey*, the *Petromyzon fluviatilis* of LINNÆUS, is a ſmall fiſh of great and national importance, and is taken in amazing quantities between *Batterſea Reach* and *Taplow Mills* (a ſpace of about fifty miles) and ſold to the *Dutch* for the *Cod* and other fiſheries; 450,000 have been ſold in one ſeaſon for that purpoſe; the price has been forty ſhillings the thouſand: this year the *Dutch* have given three pounds, and the *Engliſh* from five to eight pounds; the former having prudently contracted for three years at a certain price. Formerly the *Thames* has furniſhed from a million to twelve hundred thouſand annually.—

OF THE TURBOT FISHERY.

An attempt was lately made in parlement to fling the *Turbot* fiſhery entirely into *Britiſh* hands, by laying ten ſhillings a ton duty on every foreign veſſel importing *Turbots* into *Great Britain*: but the plan was found to be derived from ſelfiſh motives,

* *Du Hamel*, ii. 321. tab. i. fig. 5.—*Bloche*, ii. tab. xxx. gives the figure of the *Feinte*; but is of opinion that the ſpots vaniſh with age. For my part, I have not had opportunities of frequent examination of theſe fiſhes, but I incline to think they are different, as the *Feintes* appear in ſpawn at the length of ſixteen inches, which is their largeſt ſize.

and even on national injuſtice: the far greater quantity of *Turbots* being diſcovered to be taken on the coaſts of *Holland* and *Flanders* *.

THE fiſh of the *Thames* which come as low as *London*, and beyond it as far as the water is freſh, are a few *Roach*, and *Dace*, *Bleak* in great plenty, and *Eels* extend far down the river; ſmall *Flounders* are found as far as *Fulham*, brought up by the tides, and continue ſtationary. The *Barbel* is never ſeen below *London-bridge*.

SEVERAL of the leſſer ſpecies of whales have been known to ſtray up the *Thames*; a kind of *Grampus*, with a high dorſal fin, has been taken within the mouth of the river. It proved the *Spekhugger* of *Strom. Hiſt. Sondmoer*, i. 309; the *Delphinus orca* of *Fabricius*. *Faun. Groenl.* p. 46. Its length was twenty-four feet. Mr. *J. Hunter* has given a good figure in *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxxvii. tab. xvi.

ANOTHER, which is engraven by the ſame gentleman, in plate xvii. was of the length of eighteen feet, thick in proportion to its length, and very deep bellied. I think it a new ſpecies.

A SPECIES allied to the *Delphinus*, *Delphis*, or *Dolphin*, twenty-one feet long, was taken in 1783 above *London-bridge*. The noſe is protracted and ſlender, like that of the Dolphin, but much ſhorter. It differs from the Bottle-noſed Whale of Mr. *Dale*, in ſeveral particultars. The noſe does not turn up at the end; the body is ſlender, the dorſal fin placed near the tail; and, as Mr. *Hunter* obſerves, has a very ſpecific mark, two very ſmall pointed teeth in the fore part of the upper jaw. This

* See Introduction to the *Arctic Zoology*, Ed. 2d. p. lxxix.

is engraven in plate xx. of the ſame volume of the Tranſactions; and has furniſhed a ſecond new ſpecies diſcovered by our great anatomiſt.

THE common porpeſſes frequently run up the *Thames* in numbers, and afford an eager diverſion to the watermen.

I WILL conclude this account with the fine lines written by Sir *John Denham* on this our celebrated river; and in a manner worthy of the greatneſs of the ſubject:

MY eye deſcending from the hill ſurveys
Where THAMES among the wanton valleys ſtrays;
THAMES, the moſt lov'd of all the Ocean's ſons
By his old ſire, to his embraces runs,
Haſting to pay his tribute to the ſea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity,
Tho' with thoſe ſtreams he no reſemblance hold,
Whoſe foam is amber, and their gravel gold.
His genuine and leſs guilty wealth t' explore,
Search not his bottom, but ſurvey his ſhore;
O'er which he kindly ſpreads his ſpacious wing,
And hatches plenty for th' enſuing ſpring;
Nor then deſtroys it with too fond a ſtay,
Like mothers which their infants overlay;
Nor with a ſudden and impetuous wave,
Like profuſe kings, reſumes the wealth he gave:
No unexpected inundations ſpoil
The mower's hopes, nor mock the plowman's toil;
But godlike his unwearied bounty flows,
Firſt loves to do, then loves the good he does.
Nor are his bleſſings to his banks confin'd,
But free and common as the ſea or wind,
When he to boaſt or to diſperſe his ſtores,
Full of the tributes of his grateful ſhores,

Viſits the world, and in his flying tow'rs
Brings home to us, and makes both *Indies* ours;
Finds wealth where 'tis, beſtows it where it wants,
Cities in deſerts, woods in cities plants:
So that to us no thing, no place is ſtrange,
While his fair boſom is the world's exchange.
O could I flow like thee, and make thy ſtream
My great example, as it is my theme!
Tho' deep, yet clear; tho' gentle, yet not dull;
Strong, without rage; without o'erflowing, full.
Heav'n her *Eridanus* no more ſhall boaſt,
Whoſe fame in thine, like leſſer currents, loſt.

APPENDIX.

PAGE 316.

PARAPHRASE of the 137th PSALM: alluding to the captivity and ill-treatment of the *Welſh* Bards by king *Edward* I.. Vide *E. Evans*..

SAD near the willowy *Thames* we ſtood,
And curs'd th' inhoſpitable flood.
Tears, ſuch as Patriots weep, 'gan flow,
The ſilent eloquence of woe,
When *Cambria* ruſh'd into our mind,
And pity with juſt vengeance join'd;
Vengeance, to injur'd *Cambria* due,
And pity, O ye Bards! to you.
Silent, neglected, and unſtrung,
Our harps upon the willows hung,
That "ſoftly ſweet, in *Cambrian* meaſures,
"Us'd to ſooth our ſouls to pleaſures;"
When lo! th' inſulting foe appears,
And bids us dry our uſeleſs tears.
"Reſume your harps" (the *Saxons* cry)
"And change your grief to ſongs of joy;
"Such as old *Talieſſin* ſang,
"What time your native mountains rang
"With his rude ſtrains, and all around
"Seas, rivers, woods, return'd the ſound."

What!

What! ſhall the *Saxons* hear us ſing?
With *Cambrian* ſtrains your vallies ring?
No—let old *Conwy* ceaſe to flow!
Back to her ſource *Sabrina* go!
Let huge *Plinlimmon* hide his head!
Or let the tyrant ſtrike me dead,
If I attempt to ſing a ſong,
Unmindful of my country's wrong!—
What! ſhall an haughty king command
A *Cambrian* hymn, in a ſtrange land?
May my right hand firſt wither'd be,
Or e'er I touch a ſtring for thee,
Proud monarch! nay, may inſtant death
Arreſt my tongue, and ſtop my breath,
If I attempt to ſing a ſong,
Unmindful of my country's wrong!
Thou God of vengeance! doſt thou ſleep,
When thy inſulted *Druids* weep,
The victors' jeſt, the *Saxons'* ſcorn,
Unheard, unpity'd, and forlorn?
Bare thy red arm, thou God of ire,
And ſet their boaſted TOWER on fire!—
Remember our inhuman foes,
When the firſt *Edward* furious roſe,
And, like a whirlwind's rapid ſway,
Swept armies, cities, bards away!
High on a rock, o'er *Conwy*'s flood,
The laſt ſurviving poet ſtood,
And curs'd the tyrant as he paſs'd,
With cruel pomp, and murd'rous haſte.
What now avail our tuneful ſtrains,
'Midſt ſavage taunts and biting chains?
Say, will the lark, impriſon'd, ſing
So ſweet, as when on tow'ring wing

He

He wakes the ſongſters of the ſky,
And tunes his notes to liberty?
Ah no! the *Cambrian* lyre no more
Shall ſweetly ſound on *Arvon*'s ſhore:
No more the SILVER HARP be won,
Ye Muſes, by your favorite ſon;
(Or I, ev'n I, by glory fir'd,
Had to the honor'd prize aſpir'd.)
No more ſhall *Mona*'s oaks be ſpar'd,
Nor *Druids*' circle be rever'd;
On *Conwy*'s banks, and *Menai*'s ſtreams,
The ſolitary bittern ſcreams;
Where *Lewellyn* kept his court,
Wolves and ill-omen'd birds reſort:
There oft', at midnight's ſilent hour,
Near yon ivy-mantled tow'r,
By the glow-worm's yellow fire,
Tuning his romantic lyre,
Gray's pale ſpectre ſeems to ſing—
"RUIN SEIZE THEE, RUTHLESS KING!"

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WREN'S PARENTALIA,

Inscription for the Great Pillar, or Monument, of London, according to the first Conception of Sir Christopher Wren.

QUI celsam spectas molem, idem quoque infaustum & fatalem toti quondam civitati vides locum. Hîc quippè, anno CHRISTI M.DC.LXVI. 2 Sept. alterâ post mediam noctem horâ, ex casâ humili, prima se extulit flamma, quæ, Austro flante, adeò brevi invaluit, ut non tantum tota ferè intra muros urbs, sed et ædificia quæcunque arcem, et templariorum hospitium, quæcunque denique ripas fluminis, et remotissima civitatis interjacent mœnia, ferali absumpta fuerint incendio. Tridui spatio, C. Templa, Plateæ CCCC. et plura quam XIV. Domorum millia flammis absorpta fuêre. Innumeri cives omnibus suis fortunis exuti, et sub dio agitare coacti, infinitæ, et toto orbe congestæ opes in cinerem et favillam redactæ: ita ut de urbe omnium quotquot sol aspicit amplissimâ, et felicissimâ, præter nomen et famam, et immensos ruinarum aggeres, vix quicquam supereſſet.

Carolus secundus, Dei gratiâ, rex *Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ*, et *Hiberniæ*, anno regni XVIII. et plerique Angliæ proceres, consumptâ incendio urbe penè universâ, eâdemque triennio spatio in ampliorem modum instauratâ, et non ut antè ligneis aut luteis, sed partim lateritiis, partim marmoreis ædificiis, et operibus, ita ornatâ, ut è suis ruinis pulcrior multò prodiisse videatur; auctis præterea ad immensam magnitudinem urbis pomœriis; ad æternam utriusque facti memoriam, hîc, ubi tantæ cladis prima emicuit flamma,

Monumentum posuère.

Discat præsens et futura ætas, nequa similis ingruat clades, tempestivis Numen placare votis: beneficium verò regis, et procerum, quorum liberalitate, præter ornatum, major etiam urbi accessit securitas, grata mente recognoscat.

O quantum

O quantum *tibi* debet *Auguſta*,
Tot naſcentia templa, tot renata,
Tot ſpectacula!——

Martial.

As Auguſtus *ſaid of Rome*, lateritiam inveni, marmoream reliqui, *ſo the rebuilder of London might as properly ſay*, luteum et ligneum inveni, lateritium et lapideum reliqui.

Sæpe majori fortunæ locum fecit injuria: multa ceciderunt, ut altius ſurgerent, et in majus. *Timagenes* felicitati urbis inimicus aiebat, *Romæ* ſibi incendia ob hoc unum dolori eſſe, quod ſciret meliora reſurrectura, quam arſiſſent. (Senecæ epiſt. 92.)

Menſuræ columnarum, apud antiquos, maximarum.

Tota columna *imp. Antonini, Romæ*, alta eſt palmos Romanos CCXXX diametros ſcapi continet palmos XVI. et IV. pollices.

Tota columna *imp. Trajani, Romæ*, ab ejus imo uſque ad ſtatuæ *Sancti Petri* verticem, alta eſt palmos Romanos CXCIII. cum dimidio; diametros ejus prope baſin complectitur palmos XVI. cum ſeſquipollice; ita ut hic diametros totidem in ſe continet pollices, quot moles tota palmos alta eſſe cognoſcitur.

N. B. Palmus *Romanus* architectonicus continet IX. pollices Anglicanos.

Columna, dicta hiſtorica, *Conſtantinopoli*, ſive *imp. Theodoſii*, ſive *Arcadii*, alta eſt CXLVII. pedes. Secundum computum *Petri Gyllii*.

A GENERAL BILL of all the CHRISTNINGS and BURIALS from *December* 14, 1790, to *December* 13, 1791. According to the Report made to the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by the Company of Pariſh Clerks of LONDON, &c.

	Bur.
St ALBAN in Wood-ſtreet	30
Alhallows Barkin	52
Alhallows in Bread-ſtreet	8
Alhallows the Great	24
Alhallows in Honey-lane	
Alhallows the Leſs	7
Alhallows in Lombard-ſtreet	6
Alhallows Staining	19
Alhallows on London Wall	19
St Alphage near Sion College	18
St Andrew Hubbard	1
St Andrew Underſhaft	15
St Andrew by the Wardrobe	22
St Ann within Alderſgate	36
St Ann in Black Friars	66
St Anthony, vulgarly Antholin	2
St Auguſtin, vulgarly Auſtin	9
St Bartholomew by Exchange	8
St Benedict, vulgarly Bennet Fink	5
St Bennet Gracechurch	2
St Bennet at Paul's Wharf	29
St Bennet Sherehog	1
St Botolph at Billingſgate	5
Chriſt Church Pariſh	56
St Chriſtopher's Pariſh	
St Clement near Eaſtcheap	10
St Dionis Backchurch	15
St Dunſtan in the Eaſt	60
St Edmund the King	8
St Ethelburga's Pariſh	11
St Faith under St. Paul's	20
St Gabriel in Fenchurch-ſtreet	
St George in Botolph-lane	6
St Gregory by St. Paul's	50

	Bur.
St Helen near Biſhopſgate	12
St James in Duke's Place	4
St James at Garlickhith	20
St John Baptiſt by Dowgate	10
St John the Evangeliſt	
St John Zachary	8
St Katherine Coleman	21
St Katherine Creechurch	35
St Laurence Jewry	13
St Laurence Pountney	17
St Leonard in Eaſtcheap	2
St Leonard in Foſter-lane	7
St Magnus by London Bridge	6
St Margaret in Lothbury	19
St Margaret Moſes	2
St Margaret in New Fiſh-ſtreet	5
St Margaret Pattens	
St Martin in Ironmonger-lane	2
St Martin within Ludgate	12
St Martin Orgars	3
St Martin Outwich	10
St Martin Vintrey	17
St Mary Abchurch	5
St Mary Aldermanbury	8
St Mary Aldermary	
St Mary Le Bow in Cheapſide	12
St Mary Bothaw at Dowgate	2
St Mary Colechurch	
St Mary Hill near Billingſgate	11
St Mary Magdalen in Milk-ſtreet	
St Mary Magdalen Old Fiſh-ſtreet	24
St Mary Mounthaw	10
St Mary Somerſet	24
St Mary Staining	8

	Bur.		Bur.
St Mary Woolchurch - -		St Olave in Hart-ſtreet - -	32
St Mary Woolnoth - -	10	St Olave in the Old Jewry -	8
St Matthew in Friday-ſtreet -	6	St Olave in Silver-ſtreet - -	9
St Michael Baſſiſhaw - -	13	St Pancras in Pancras-lane -	
St Michael in Cornhill - -	10	St Peter in Cheapſide - -	8
St Michael in Crooked-lane -	27	St Peter in Cornhill - -	14
St Michael at Queenhith - -	19	St Peter near Paul's Wharf -	13
St Michael Le Quern - -	6	St Peter Poor in Broad-ſtreet -	1
St Michael Royal - -	8	St Stephen in Coleman-ſtreet -	26
St Michael in Wood-ſtreet -	14	St Stephen in Walbrook - -	10
St Mildred in Bread-ſtreet -	8	St Swithin at London Stone -	18
St Mildred in the Poultry -	24	St Thomas the Apoſtle - -	
St Nicholas Acons - -	2	Trinity Pariſh - -	4
St Nicholas Coleabby - -	9	St Vedaſt, alias Foſter - -	10
St Nicholas Olave - -	11		

Chriſtned in the 97 Pariſhes within the Walls, 1184.——Buried, 1269.

St Andrew in Holborn - -	854	St George in Southwark - -	378
St Bartholomew the Great -	35	St Giles by Cripplegate - -	198
St Bartholomew the Leſs - -	4	St John in Southwark - -	273
St Botolph by Alderſgate - -	149	St Olave in Southwark - -	297
St Botolph by Aldgate - -	284	St Saviour in Southwark - -	498
St Botolph without Biſhopſgate -	320	St Sepulchre's Pariſh - -	300
St Bridget, vulgarly St Brides -	137	St Thomas in Southwark - -	139
St Dunſtan in the Weſt - -	111	Trinity in the Minories - -	20

Chriſtned in the 16 Pariſhes without the Walls, 4523.——Buried, 3997.

St Ann in Middleſex - -	190	St John at Clerkenwell - -	66
Chriſt Church in Surry - -	265	St John at Hackney - -	208
Chriſt Church in Middleſex -	465	St John at Wapping - -	156
St Dunſtan at Stepney - -	354	St Katherine near the Tower -	109
St George in Bloomſbury - -	127	St Leonard in Shoreditch -	679
St George in Middleſex - -	263	St Luke in Middleſex - -	609
St George by Queen's-ſquare -	119	St Mary at Iſlington - -	183
St Giles in the Fields - -	950	St Mary at Lambeth - -	641
St James at Clerkenwell - -	904	St Mary Magdalen Bermondſey	500

	Bur.		Bur.
St Mary at Newington - -	382	St Matthew at Bethnal Green -	292
St Mary at Rotherhith - -	248	St Paul at Shadwell - -	320
St Mary at Whitechapel -	652		

Chriſtned in the 23 Out Pariſhes in Middleſex and Surry, 8578.——Buried, 8682.

St Ann in Weſtminſter - -	661	St Margaret in Weſtminſter -	818
St Clement Danes - -	307	St Martin in the Fields - -	789
St George by Hanover-ſquare -	640	St Mary Le Strand - -	99
St James in Weſtminſter - -	1066	The Precinct of the Savoy -	79
St John Evangeliſt in Weſtminſter	259	St Paul in Covent Garden -	94

Chriſtned in the 10 Pariſhes in the City and Liberties of Weſtminſter, 4211.
——Buried, 4812.

The DISEASES and CASUALTIES this YEAR.

ABORTIVE and Stilborn -	681	Fever, Malignant Fever, Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples - - -	2013
Abſceſs - - -	21	Fiſtula - - -	5
Aged - - - -	1078	Flux - - -	5
Ague - - - -	1	French Pox - - -	33
Apoplexy - - -	55	Gout - - -	53
Aſthma and Phthiſick - -	337	Gravel, Stone, and Strangury -	40
Bedridden - - -	11	Grief - - -	9
Bleeding - - - -	14	Head-ach - -	1
Bloody Flux - - -		Headmouldſhot, Horſeſhoehead, and Water in the Head -	57
Burſten and Rupture - -	17	Jaundies - - -	61
Cancer - - -	46	Impoſthume - - -	
Canker - - -		Inflammation - - -	220
Chicken Pox - -	1	Itch - - - -	
Childbed - - -	160	Leproſy - - -	
Cold - - -	3	Lethargy - - -	1
Colick, Gripes, and Twiſting of the Guts - -	9	Livergrown - - -	3
Conſumption - - -	5090	Lunatick - - -	52
Convulſions - - -	4386	Meaſles - - -	156
Cough, and Hooping Cough -	279	Miſcarriage - -	1
Diabetes - - -		Mortification - -	229
Dropſy - - - -	869		
Evil - - - -	4		

Palſy

Palsy	-	-	90
Pleurisy	-	-	14
Quinsy	-	-	6
Rash	-	-	
Rheumatism	-	-	13
Rickets	-	-	1
Scurvy	-	-	6
Small Pox	-	-	1747
Sore Throat	-	-	10
Sores and Ulcers	-	-	12
St. Anthony's Fire	-	-	2
Stoppage in the Stomach	-	-	7
Suddenly	-	-	132
Surfeit	-	-	
Swelling	-	-	1
Teeth	-	-	418
Thrush	-	-	38
Tympany	-	-	1
Vomiting and Looseness	-	-	1
Worms	-	-	8

BROKEN Limbs	-	-	3
Bruised	-	-	2
Burnt	-	-	29
Cramp	-	-	1
Drowned	-	-	93
Excessive Drinking	-	-	6
Executed *	-	-	6
Found Dead	-	-	7
Fractured	-	-	2
Frighted	-	-	2
Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	-	-	53
Killed themselves	-	-	26
Locked Jaw	-	-	1
Murdered	-	-	8
Poisoned	-	-	4
Scalded	-	-	3
Smothered	-	-	
Starved	-	-	2
Suffocated	-	-	4
		Total	252

Christned	Males	— 9394	In all 18,496
	Females	— 9102	
Buried	Males	— 9577	In all 18,760
	Females	— 9183	

Whereof have died,

Under Two Years of Age	-	6556	
Between Two and Five	-	1878	
Five and Ten	-	589	
Ten and Twenty	-	636	
Twenty and Thirty	-	1332	
Thirty and Forty	-	1641	
Forty and Fifty	-	1766	
Fifty and Sixty	-	1654	

* There have been Executed in *Middlesex* and *Surry*, 37; of which number (6 only) have been reported to be buried as such within the Bills of Mortality.

Sixty

Sixty and Seventy - -	1365	A Hundred and Two - -	
Seventy and Eighty - -	940	A Hundred and Three - -	
Eighty and Ninety - -	351	A Hundred and Four - -	2
Ninety and a Hundred - -	50	A Hundred and Five - -	
A Hundred - - -		A Hundred and Six - -	
A Hundred and One - -		A Hundred and Seven - -	

Increaſed in the Burials this Year, 722.

It is the opinion of Mr. *Richardſon*, who has ſerved the Pariſh Offices, that there are near as many buried from *London*, at different Burial Grounds, without as within the above Bills, unnoticed here.——Burying Grounds without the Bills, cloſe to or in *London*:—*Bunhill Fields*—Lady *Huntingdon*'s, *Spa Fields*—*Tottenham-court Road*.—Many more ſuch, beſides *Marylebone* and *Pancras*.

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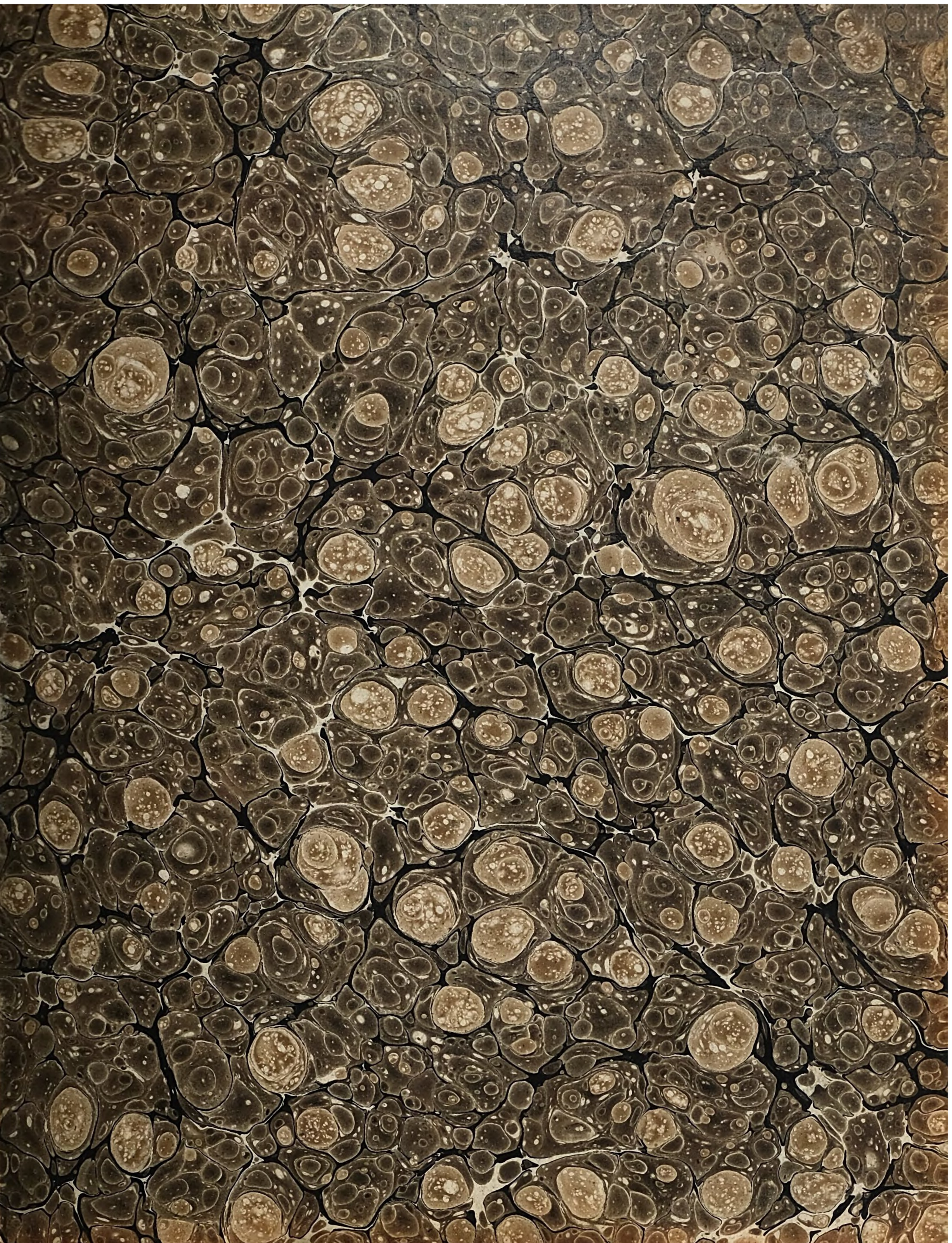
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